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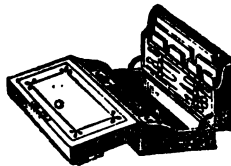
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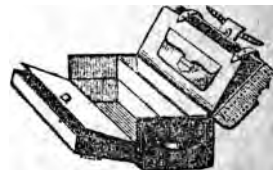
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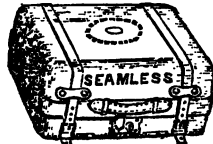
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## A D D R E S S .

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THE present revised and improved **HAND-BOOK TO FRANCE** is adapted to the requirements of the day, and to the great alterations produced by the extension of the railway system. In writing it, we have endeavoured to steer midway between tedious descriptions and a meagre list of names; in order to recommend it to the tastes of the majority of travellers, whose object is to see as much as possible with the least expenditure of time and money.

The plan pursued is as follows: Paris, is the great centre from which all the Routes spread over the country; which is now parcelled out ~~into six~~ <sup>into six</sup> Sections, corresponding to the six great Railway Companies. We first follow the trunk lines of each, and then their branches, in succession, as far as they go; describing everything worth notice upon them or in their vicinity, from the nearest station. Next, the roads which traverse a district remote from the new lines of communication, are described from some convenient starting point; and thus every locality of the slightest interest, however distant from a railway, is brought into connection with it and made accessible to the Traveller.

Besides the authorities referred to in the text, we have been under great obligations for many useful details in the compilation and revision of this **HAND-BOOK**, to A. Hugo's interesting work, entitled *France Pittoresque*, and to Hachette's series of French *Itinéraires*, edited by A. Joanne, and others. The leading events of the *Franco-German War*, of 1870-71, wherever they have affected the metropolis or the country at large, will be found duly noted under their respective heads, in the Introduction and in the body of the **HAND-BOOK**.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the production of a good Guide is a work of time, and the result of much patient thought, and gradual digestion of matter. Those, therefore, into whose hands this little book may fall, are earnestly invited to lend their assistance towards perfecting it, by transmitting such corrections or additional information as may be derived from personal experience or good authority, to our London or Manchester Office. Notices of alterations in conveyances, hotels and other heads, will be received with thanks.

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## CHAPTER 10

### 10.1

Let  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ . Then  $f'(x) = 2x$ . The function  $f$  is increasing on the interval  $(0, \infty)$  and decreasing on the interval  $(-\infty, 0)$ . The function  $f$  has a local minimum at  $x = 0$ . The function  $f$  is concave up on the interval  $(0, \infty)$  and concave down on the interval  $(-\infty, 0)$ . The function  $f$  has an inflection point at  $x = 0$ . The function  $f$  is symmetric about the y-axis. The function  $f$  has a horizontal asymptote at  $y = 1$ . The function  $f$  has a vertical asymptote at  $x = 0$ . The function  $f$  has a horizontal asymptote at  $y = 1$ . The function  $f$  has a vertical asymptote at  $x = 0$ .

Figure 10.1

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THE Editor of the TRAVELLERS' HAND-BOOK TO FRANCE is extremely solicitous that travellers and friends who make use of this book should favour the Publishers with corrections of any omission or mistakes that may come under their observation. Tourists, &c., kind enough so to favour them, will please direct their communications to their London Office, 59, Fleet Street. In all cases the name of the writer, in confidence, as a guarantee of the genuineness of the information, will be required.

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# INTRODUCTION.

## I.

### PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE TRAVELLER.

In drawing up the following instructions, we take it for granted that the traveller is provided with **BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide**,\* as an indispensable companion to visitors on the Continent; and reference is, therefore, made frequently to that book, in order to avoid unnecessary repetition here. As extensions of the railway system cause alterations from time to time in the number of its pages, the reader is requested to observe that where a reference is made to a particular page of the *Guide*, if the information required is not found there, it will probably be found on one of the adjoining pages.

#### 1. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN LONDON—PASSPORTS—MONEY—LUGGAGE.

**Passport.**—This is absolutely necessary for the traveller; and can be obtained in England of our Agent, Mr. W. J. Adams, 59, Fleet Street. It should be kept in the pocket, for production on demand, or in order to get admission to public buildings, &c., and generally to facilitate one's movements everywhere. It is the stranger's certificate of identity and his best introduction to official persons of all grades. See directions in *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*.

**Money.**—See *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*, and the table below. Bank-notes are negotiable in some of the principal towns, and sovereigns are received at the best plan is to change your English money into French Napoleons at a respectable money changer's in London or in France (*changeur—agent de change*): at the hotels and railways a deduction is made for this accommodation. English gold, however, will pass anywhere (English silver is useless); so will the louis d'or or Napoleon, and the five franc piece. In calculating expenses 10s. to 20s. per head per day may be allowed. The latter sum will cover all charges of living in the best hotels, travelling by first-class railway, and the best places in the coach. In the country inns, board and lodging may be had for 6 to 10 francs a-day. Living is so cheap in Brittany, that "Nimrod" says a man may live there like a prince on £60 to £100 a-year; of course at a sacrifice of many English comforts.

*Money accounts* in France (as well as Belgium and Switzerland) are kept in francs and centimes (or hundredths); the decimes (or tenths) which come between, being seldom mentioned.

#### FRENCH—ENGLISH.

1 (silver) franc = 10 decimes = 100 (copper) centimes = 20 sous or sols = 9½d. English.	
Therefore, 1 sous = 5 centimes = ½d.	
20 francs = 1 napoleon (gold) = 16s.	
24 francs = 1 louis d'or (gold) = 19s.	
100 francs = £4.	

The franc exceeds the old livre by 1½ per cent. (1½ centimes).

#### ENGLISH—FRENCH.

£1 = 25½ or 25½ francs, according to the rate of Exchange.

1s. = 1½ franc or 25 sous.

1d. = 10½ centimes or 2 sous.

The modern French gold coins are pieces of 10 francs, 20 francs, and 40 francs, with a new 25 franc piece. The silver coins are pieces of 20 centimes, 50 centimes or ½ franc, 1 franc, 2 francs, and 5 francs. Notes of 1, 2, and 5 francs are now issued.

\* Published monthly, 1s. 6d.; Special edition, with maps, &c., 2s. 6d. Adams, 59, Fleet Street.

The above comparison of French and English moneys will vary a little with the rate of exchange; but the prevailing rate has been adopted.

**Luggage and Dress.**—The less luggage you take the better, as all luggage above 60lbs. weight, or so, is charged for on the Continent, so that, in this case, it is as necessary to get a ticket for the *luggage* as a ticket for the *fare*. For the ordinary traveller, a carpet-bag is enough, with half-a-dozen shirts, two pairs of socks, and as few other things as possible. The socks should be woollen or worsted, which may be bought as you go, throwing the worn-out ones away. Brown, grey, or dark-coloured dresses are fittest for both gentlemen and ladies; and as to the style, let it be simple. A light overcoat, and an umbrella for a stick are essential. Soap is not common abroad, and being charged in the bills, you should provide yourself with a stock before taking up your quarters. The pedestrian must, of course, put on a stout pair of double soled shoes, and wear gaiters, especially as the roads are more dusty than ours. Where shoes chafe in walking, take a sheet of writing paper, grease it over, and wrap it round the foot next the skin. This was the remedy adopted by the late Captain Mangles and Mr. Loudon when they made the tour of Europe on foot. Good knapsacks may be got abroad.

**Letters.**—The traveller will find it convenient to have his letters addressed to him, "Poste Restante," i.e., till called for, in the various towns in which he expects to be. They will be delivered at the post-office on the traveller's address card being shown. There are now two posts daily morning and evening, from London to France. All letters for France go through the London post-office, and for the morning mail, must be in the London office before 7 a.m., and for the evening mail, before 6 p.m. The approximate time required for conveying them to any part of France can be ascertained by reference to *BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide*.

#### WAY TO GET TO FRANCE, AND DIRECTIONS ON LANDING.

(For further details see "BRADSHAW'S Guide.")

**Calais Route** (see Route 1).—London to Paris, direct, *via* Dover and Calais, 283 miles (see passage, 21½ miles), in 10½ hours. Trains leave the *South Eastern Railway Stations* at Charing Cross (West End Terminus) at 7 40 morn. (1 & 2 class) and 8 45 aft. (1st class), and Cannon Street (City Terminus) at 7 45 morn. and 8 50 aft.; and the *London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Stations* at Victoria (West End Terminus), and Ludgate Hill (City Terminus) at 7 40 morn. (1 & 2 class mail) and 8 35 aft. (1st class mail); arriving at Dover at 9 30 morn. and 10 35 aft.; thence proceeding by steamer from **Dover** at 9 35 morn. and 10 40 aft., and by train from **Calais** at 12 30 aft. and 1 50 morn.; reaching **Paris** at 6 aft. and 7 20 morn. Through Fares, *via* Calais, 1st class, 57s. 3d.; 2nd, 42s. 6d. Return Tickets, 88s.; 70s. There is also a *Fixed Night Service* (1,2,3 class), viz.:—From Victoria at 6 25 aft. and Ludgate Hill, 6 20 aft., or Charing Cross, 6 35 aft., and Cannon Street, 6 48 aft., arriving at Dover at 9 40 aft., leaving Dover at 10 30 aft., arriving at Calais at 12 30 morn., leaving Calais at 7 morn., and arriving at Paris at 4 45 aft. By Night Service: Fares—2nd class, 30s.; 3rd class, 20s. Return Tickets, 40s.; 30s. This route in the old coach days took 58 or 60 hours between London and Paris. Marseilles is reached in 28½ hours, and Bordeaux in 24. Calais may also be reached by the *General Steam Navigation Company's Steamers* direct, from the Irongate Wharf, about every Wednesday and Saturday, in 8 hours. Fares, 11s.; 8s.

**Boulogne Route** (see Route 2).—London to Paris, direct, *via* Folkestone and Boulogne, 255 miles (see passage, 25½ miles), in about 10 hours. Trains leave the *South Eastern Stations* at Charing Cross (West End Terminus) and Cannon Street (City Terminus), twice daily, and packets from Folkestone according to tide. Through Tickets, 53s. 10d.; 40s. Return Tickets, 84s.; 70s. By Night Service, 2nd class, 30s.; 3rd class, 20s. Return Tickets, 45s.; 30s. Also by the *General Steam Navigation Company's Steamers*, daily, direct, from St. Katharine's Wharf, in 8 hours. Fares, 11s.; 8s.

**Dieppe Route** (see Route 8).—London to Paris direct, *via* Newhaven and Dieppe, 248 miles (see passage, 64 miles). Trains leave the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Stations* at London



Bridge (City Terminus) and Victoria (West End Terminus), daily; and nightly packets fr Newhaven, according to the tide. Through Fares, 30s.; 22s.; 16s. Return Tickets, 50s.; 36s.; 28s.

**Havre Route** (see Route 9).—London to Paris, *via* Southampton and Havre, 341½ mi (sea passage, 120 miles). Trains leave the *London and South Western Railway Stations* at Water Bridge at 9 aft. (1st and 2nd class), and Kensington at 8 15 aft. every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, arriving at Southampton at 11 35 aft., proceeding by steamer from Southampton at 11 45 aft., and by train from Havre at 11 45 morn., arriving at Paris at 4 20 aft. (1st class), & 10 25 morn., arriving at 6 20 aft. (2nd class). Through Fares, 30s.; 22s. Return Tickets, 50s.; & Also by the *General Steam Navigation Company's vessels*, every Thursday, in 18 hours. Fares, 11 8s. There is communication by steamer, between Havre and HONFLEUR (30 minutes), also between Havre and CAEN, and Havre and TROUVILLE. Steamers from Southampton to HONFLEUR, four times a week.

**Dunkirk Route** (see Route 3).—From London *direct by Steamer*, from Chamberlain's Wharf, two a week, in about 11 hours. Fares, 10s.; 7s.

**St. Malo Route** (see Route 19).—London to St. Malo, *via* Southampton. Trains leave the *London and South Western Company's Stations*, and Packets from Southampton according to tide, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Fares, from London to St. Malo, 33s.; 23s. Return Tickets, 43s.; 33s. From Southampton, 23s.; 17s. Return Tickets, 35s.; 25s.

**Cherbourg Route** (see Route 11).—London to Paris, *via* Southampton and Cherbourg. Trains leave the *London and South Western Railway Station*, at Waterloo Bridge, at 8 10 morn., on Monday & Thursday. The Steamer leaves Southampton at 11 morn. Fares, from London to Cherbourg, 27s. 6 20s. Return Tickets, 40s.; 30s.

In addition to those given above you may take the following routes:—From SOUTHAMPTON to JERSEY by the mail boats every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 11 45 aft., & Saturday at 8 30 aft.

From LITTLEHAMPTON to HONFLEUR, every Wednesday and Saturday; thence to TROUVILLE, CAEN and the WEST of FRANCE. Or from WHYMOUTH to JERSEY (8 hours), every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 6 a.m.; thence to ST. MALO, GRANVILLE, AVRANCHES, &c., and through Brittany to Nantes.

Before landing at a French port, make up your mind as to the hotel you choose, as, by so doing, you may secure to yourselves the services of the porter of that hotel directly you land, and save annoyance from the touts who crowd at the landing. No baggage, except a small parcel, or a carpet bag (at which is allowed to be taken ashore by the passengers, but is detained at the Douane or Custom House where you may clear it yourself, or pay a porter (*commissionnaires* as they are called) to clear it.

If you make a stay of a day or two at the port, you should employ a *commissionnaire*, who, for a franc or two, will clear your baggage, and take all the trouble off your hands, and save much inconvenience and loss of time. The regular charge when you clear it is, per package, 7 sous (¾d.), if under 10 lb; 14 sous from 10 to 56 lbs.; 1 franc, above that weight; every packet being charged, so that the fewer you take the better. For carriage to the hotel you pay a porter 50 cents. (5d.) for the first package, and 25 cents. for each of the others.

When leaving a French port for England, a *permis d'embarquement* may be had at the Douane hour before the steamer starts, or between 1 and 3 p.m., when she leaves at night. Once on board, you cannot go ashore again without special permission. You may bring back, free of duty, a pint of spirit and half a pint of eau-de-Cologne. By a new arrangement, luggage direct to London, by some of the trains on the *South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways*, is not examined at Dover Folkestone, but at the Charing Cross or Victoria Stations. Luggage, also, in steamers from abroad, is examined by the officer on board, between Gravesend and London.

## LIVING IN FRANCE—HOTELS—LODGINGS.

**Hotels—Table d'Hôte.**—When you go to an inn choose your bed at once, *au premier, au second, au troisième, &c.*, on the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd storey; the higher stories being the cheapest. The average for *la chambre* is 1 to 1½ franc. In your bed-room, if you desire it, there is no objection to your taking tea and seeing your friends, if you have not a private sitting-room. It is not necessary that you should take your meals in the hotel, though it may be advisable to do so as often as convenience permits. To make the most of your time for sight-seeing, two meals a day may suffice—a good breakfast (*déjeuner*), to start with, and a dinner at the end of it. Frenchmen seldom make more than two regular meals. Breakfast costs 1½ to 2 francs. If you come back to the *table d'hôte* (ordinary) kept at every hotel at a fixed hour, at a charge of from 2 to 5 francs, you may safely trust yourself to the landlord who presides to look after you. The courses are something in this order:—Soup (*potage*); *bouilli*, or the meat from which the soup is made; veal, or some made dish; fish (*poisson*); poultry (*volaille*); entllets; vegetables, separately; roast meat (*rôté*); pastry (*patisserie*); then fruit, biscuits, and cheese. Coffee and liqueurs are charged separately. The drink is *vin ordinaire* (common wine), a bottle of which is usually included in the charge for dinner. Few dishes in France require a knife. Servants are paid in the bill, 1 to 1½ franc a day for each person.

If you order a dinner at an hotel or restaurant, order it at so much a head, as "*dîner à deux francs et demi*" (2½ francs), "*dîner à trois*" or "*à quatre*" francs, 3 or 4 francs, &c.; or call for the bill of fare (*carte*) and choose for yourself, out of a list of 100 or 200 various dishes, often filling a respectable volume. Coffee houses, &c., where you may smoke, in the large towns, are called *cafés*; common wine and *cognac* (brandy) are sold at the cabarets.

**Lodgings—Servants.**—When you make a stay at any place, the cheapest plan of living is to take furnished rooms at a private house or hotel (*hôtel garni*, or *maison meublée*). You may get them at all prices; the furniture is much more simple than in England. Have a written agreement, signed by both parties, with an inventory of every article, however trifling, and, if advisable from the time of year, a stipulation that the landlord pays the furniture tax (levied in November). Rent is payable in advance.

Servants are engaged by the month; they may be sent away, or they may leave, at any time, by paying up to the day. It is most economical to hire one to come a little while, every day, to your lodgings, and to bring meals from the shop of the nearest *traiteur* (cook), who will regularly send his bill of fare to choose from, and supply hot dishes at any hour you please. This convenient arrangement is very common in France. If you want to examine any town, &c., in a hurry, the best thing is to hire a *laquais de place*, at 5 or 6 francs a day (finding himself), to act as a guide and servant.

When travelling, "a pair of leather sheets may be placed beneath the seat cushions, as a precaution against damp beds, which, however, are seldom met with in France or Italy. Essence of ginger is a useful stimulant; and a tea-spoonful in a cup of tea, on arriving after a day's journey, is very refreshing. Those who are in weak health, and travellers in general, should eat very sparingly of animal food on a journey, as it tends to produce heat and flushing. Black tea is one of the most useful articles travellers can be provided with, as it is seldom good in small towns or at inns on the road." (Edwin Lee's *Companion to the Continent*—a most useful Hand-Book for the Invalid).

As to personal demeanour, it is scarcely necessary to add, that civility and kindness will procure a welcome anywhere. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says the poet. When the authorities (gendarmes, &c.) ask for explanation, be ready to give it, with temper and openness. The most insignificant official abroad, participates in the cares of government, and assumes, in consequence, a very dignified air when dealing with a stranger; but do not mind this, touch your hat (this goes a great way, indeed, with every native you speak to) and answer him as politely as if he were the *Préfet de Police*. Above all things do not trouble your head about French politics.

## RAILWAYS—CONVEYANCES—WEIGHTS—MEASURES—LUGGAGE.

**Railways.**—A full list of Railways is given in BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*, and they are so clearly indicated in this Hand-Book, by printing the **Stations** uniformly in *thick type*, throughout the work, that it is useless to say much about them here. The map shows that all the important localities in France are now brought into daily communication with Paris and with each other.

The great Railway Companies of France are *six*, corresponding to the number of sections in this Hand-Book, and are as follows:—

1. Du Nord, or Northern—Paris to Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Brussels, Cologne, &c. Main line to Calais, 235 miles.
2. De l'Ouest, or West and North West—Paris to Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Cherbourg, Rennes, Brest. Main line to Brest, 387 miles.
3. De l'Orléans, or South West and Centre—Paris to Bordeaux, Nantes, Rochefort, Périgueux, Clermont-Ferrand, &c. Main line to Bordeaux, 363 miles.
4. Du Midi, or South—Bordeaux to Bayonne, Cette, &c. Main line to Cette, 297 miles.
5. De Lyons et à la Méditerranée, or South East—Paris to Lyons, Marseilles, Cette, Geneva, Grenoble, Salins, &c. Main line to Marseilles, 534 miles.
6. De l'Est, or East—Paris towards Strasbourg, Mulhouse, &c.

The total length of lines in actual working in 1872 was about 10,260 miles. BRADSHAW'S *Continental Railway Guide* registers all the new openings from month to month.

The traffic is carefully parcelled out to each system of railways, and each line of the system, so that vehicles to places off a line, run from certain stations, and from those only. In France, before a line is opened, not only the rail, but the carriages, engines, stations, and all other details are looked into by the authorities, with a paternal eye to the safety of the public, who on this side of the water are accustomed to take care of themselves. French railways are cheaper and more comfortable than English; the first and second class seats are stuffed; they are heated, in winter, with metal cases of hot water, covered with sheep skins; and first-class fare is 1½d. per mile, on the average, while in England it is 3d. Children, however, pay full fare above six or eight years; in England, not till ten or eleven years. Trains do not run so often or so fast, but still they run much faster than in Belgium or Germany.

Full lists of coaches (omnibusses and diligences) running from the stations on the railways, and the towns along the roads, are given in this work; as well as of the steam boats (*bateaux-à-vapeur*) from the ports. The *Malles-Postes* (mail coaches) have been superseded by railways. Diligences (stage coaches) run six to ten miles an hour, at an average rate of 1½d. per mile.

**Weights and Measures** are reckoned according to the metrical system, so called from the *mètre*, the fundamental unit for long, square, and cubic measures, equal to 3 ft. 3½ in. English. Other units, all derived from the *mètre*, are—the *litre* (or cubic décimètre) for liquids and dry goods, the *stère* (or cubic *mètre*) for wood and solids, the *are* (or square of 100 square *mètres*) for land, and the *gramme* for weights; which last is the weight of a cubic décimètre of water at the temperature of 4° centig. All these follow the common numeration system; but to express tens, hundreds, &c., the French use the Greek prefixes of increase, *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, *myria*, *i.e.*, tenfold, hundredfold, &c.; while for tenths, hundredths, thousandths, they use the Latin prefixes of decrease (all ending in *i*), *deci*, *centi*, *milli*, *i.e.*, tenth part, hundredth part, thousandth part.

<i>A Myriamètre</i>	= 10,000 mètres.
<i>Kilomètre</i>	= 1,000 mètres.
<i>Hectomètre</i>	= 100 mètres.
<i>Décamètre</i>	= 10 mètres.

<i>A Mètre</i> , the base	= {Ten millionth part of a quar-
	ter of the terrestrial meridian.
Décimètre	= .1 = $\frac{1}{10}$ <i>mètre</i> .
Centimètre	= .01 = $\frac{1}{100}$ <i>mètre</i> .
Millimètre	= .001 = $\frac{1}{1000}$ <i>mètre</i> .

Thus they answer to decimals, altering their name and value according to the place of the decimal point.

	ENGLISH FEET.
On this plan, a <i>Mètre</i> being .....	3·281
a <i>décimètre</i> is .....	·3281
and a <i>centimètre</i> is .....	·03281
but a <i>décamètre</i> is .....	32·81
a <i>hectomètre</i> is .....	328·1
	CUBIC INCHES.
In the same way, a <i>Litre</i> being .....	61·028
a <i>décilitre</i> is .....	6·1028
but a <i>décalitre</i> is .....	610·28
	GRAINS (TROY.)
Again, a <i>Gramme</i> .....	15·432
a <i>déigramme</i> is .....	1·5432
but a <i>décagramme</i> is .....	154·32

This system is simple and convenient, in spite of the fine names with which it is encumbered; but only one or two need be used in common reckoning.

For example, it is customary to express all measures of <i>Length</i> in <i>Mètres</i> and <i>parts</i> , thus,	
1 mile	= 1609·315 mètres, <i>i.e.</i> , 1609 mètres 315 millimètres.
1 furlong	= 201·164 mètres, or 201 mètres 164 millimètres.
1 yard	= ·914 mètres, or 914 millimètres.
1 foot	= ·304 mètres, or 304 millimètres.

Measures of <i>Capacity</i> , in <i>Litres</i> and <i>parts</i> , thus,	
1 gallon (imperial)	= 4·54 litres, or 4 lit. 54 centil.
1 quart	= 1·13 litres, or 1 lit. 13 centil.

Measures of <i>Weight</i> , in <i>Grammes</i> and <i>parts</i> , thus,	
1 lb. (avoirdupois)	= 453·59 grammes, or 453 gr. 59 centigrammes.

#### (A).—French Measures Compared with English.

1 French foot (old)	= 1·066 English foot.
1 ditto (new)	= $\frac{1}{3}$ of the mètre = 1·094 feet.
1 aune or ell	= 4 feet nearly.
10 French feet	= 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ English feet.
100 French feet	= 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ English feet.
Or about 6 per cent. (1 in 16) longer.	

1 *Mètre* = 1·094 English yard = 3·281 English feet = 39·37 inches = about  $1\frac{1}{10}$  yards.

(N.B.—To turn *mètres* into *yards*, nearly, add  $\frac{1}{10}$ .)  
100 mètres = 328 English feet.

1000 mètres (or 1 *Kilomètre*) = 3281 English feet; or 5 furlongs nearly (4 furlongs, 213 yards, 2 feet, exactly.)

N.B.—Distances on the French roads and railways are now measured in *Kilomètres* and *parts*.

Hence, as a *Kilomètre* is 3281 feet, and a mile 5280 feet, it will be useful to remember, in comparing them, that

1 kilomètre	= $\frac{1}{2}$ th mile, very nearly,
or 6 miles	= 10 kilomètres, nearly,
or 10 miles	= 16 kilomètres, very nearly.
10,000 mètres	= 10 kilomètres = 1 myriamètre = 6·214 English miles, or = 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, nearly.
1 lieue de poste (or 4 kilomètres, or 2,000 toises)	= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

10 "	= 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 toise	= 6·396 feet = 6 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
10 "	= 64 feet, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, nearly.
1 <i>Kilogramme</i>	= 2 lbs. 3 oz. (avoirdupois).
10 "	= 22 lbs. 1 oz.
51 "	= 112 lbs. or 1 cwt. nearly, corresponding to a <i>quintal</i> , of 20 to the ton.

N.B.—30 kilogrammes (usually abbreviated "kilos.") or 66 lbs., is the amount of luggage allowed to go free, on the French lines.

1 hectare	= 2·471 acres, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, nearly.
10 "	= 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

#### (B).—English Measures Compared with French.

1 foot	= 3·084 <i>décimètres</i> .
1 yard	= ·914 mètres, or $\frac{9}{10}$ mètre, nearly.
(N.B. To turn <i>yards</i> into <i>mètres</i> , nearly, take off $\frac{1}{10}$ .)	
1 ounce	= 28·35 grammes.
1 pound (troy)	= 373·24 grammes.
1 ounce	= 31·10 grammes.
1 fathom	= 1·829 mètres.
1 mile	= 1609·315 mètres = 1·609315 kilomètres; or 8 miles = 16 kilomètres, or 16 miles = 16 kilomètres, nearly, as above-mentioned.
100 miles	= 22 marine leagues = 41·8 leagues (or lieues de postes, now abolished).

1 square yard =	0.836 metre square.
1 acre =	4000.0 square metres, nearly.
1 gallon =	4.543 litres.
1 bushel =	36.048 litres.
1 quartar =	390.78 litres, or 2.9078 hectolitres.

## (J.)—Table of Metres, Yards, and Feet.

1 metre =	1.09 yards =	3.281 feet.
2 "	= 2.18 "	= 6.562 "
3 "	= 3.27 "	= 9.843 "
4 "	= 4.36 "	= 13.123 "
5 "	= 5.45 "	= 16.404 "
10 "	= 10.93 "	= 32.809 "
100 "	= 109.36 "	= 328.09 "
1000 "	= 1093.62 "	= 3280.89 "

## (D.)—Table of Miles and Kilometres.

1 mile =	1.609 kil.	1 kil. =	.621 miles.
2 "	= 3.219 "	2 "	= 1.242 "
3 "	= 4.828 "	3 "	= 1.863 "
4 "	= 6.437 "	4 "	= 2.484 "
5 "	= 8.047 "	5 "	= 3.105 "
6 "	= 9.656 "	6 "	= 3.73 "
7 "	= 11.27 "	7 "	= 4.34 "
8 "	= 12.87 "	8 "	= 4.96 "
9 "	= 14.48 "	9 "	= 5.59 "
10 "	= 16.09 "	10 "	= 6.21 "
11 "	= 17.70 "	11 "	= 6.83 "
12 "	= 19.31 "	12 "	= 7.45 "
13 "	= 20.92 "	13 "	= 8.07 "
14 "	= 22.53 "	14 "	= 8.69 "
15 "	= 24.16 "	15 "	= 9.31 "
16 "	= 25.75 "	16 "	= 9.93 "
17 "	= 27.36 "	17 "	= 10.55 "
18 "	= 28.97 "	18 "	= 11.17 "
19 "	= 30.57 "	19 "	= 11.80 "
20 "	= 32.19 "	20 "	= 12.42 "
30 "	= 48.28 "	30 "	= 18.63 "
40 "	= 64.37 "	40 "	= 24.84 "
50 "	= 80.47 "	50 "	= 31.05 "
60 "	= 96.56 "	60 "	= 37.26 "
70 "	= 112.65 "	70 "	= 43.47 "
80 "	= 128.74 "	80 "	= 49.68 "
90 "	= 144.84 "	90 "	= 55.89 "
100 "	= 160.93 "	100 "	= 62.06 "
200 "	= 321.84 "	200 "	= 124.16 "
300 "	= 482.79 "	300 "	= 186.18 "
400 "	= 643.73 "	400 "	= 248.33 "
500 "	= 804.66 "	500 "	= 310.39 "
600 "	= 965.61 "	600 "	= 372.46 "
700 "	= 1126.54 "	700 "	= 434.52 "
800 "	= 1287.48 "	800 "	= 496.58 "
900 "	= 1448.41 "	900 "	= 558.64 "
1000 "	= 1609.34 "	1000 "	= 620.70 "

In using this table, remember that 2 miles, for instance, being 3.219 kilometres, 20 miles will be 32.19 kilometres, and so on.

## Example—To turn 368 Kilometres into Miles.

360 kil. = 186.2 miles.

60 " = 37.3 "

8 " = 5.0 "

368 " = 228.5 "

## (E.)—To compare Thermometers, remember that at the

	FAHR.	CENTIGRADE.	REAU.
Boiling point,	212°	= 100°	= 80°
Freezing point,	32°	= 0°	= 0°
therefore	180°	= 100°	= 80°
or	9°	= 5°	= 4°

That is, 1° Reaumur = 2½° Fahrenheit.  
and 1° Centigrade = 1½° Fahrenheit.

Reaumur's thermometer is generally used on the Continent. To convert degrees of Reaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and to the quotient, add 32° (or if below freezing point subtract from 32°). Thus, 36° Reaumur will be found to correspond with 77° Fahrenheit.

(F.)—For the Barometer, it will suffice to remember that the two extremes, 704 and 779 millimètres Fr., correspond to the two extremes, 27.7 and 30.7 inches English.

**Forwarding Luggage.**—Passengers are recommended to apply to Mr. GEORGE CATCHPOLE, Custom House and Forwarding Agent, 63, Great Tower Street, London, to have Luggage, Furniture, and Effects carefully, expeditiously, and cheaply forwarded to its destination.

## II.

## SKETCH OF FRANCE.

**France** lies between latitude  $42^{\circ} 20'$  and  $51^{\circ} 6'$  north, and longitude  $7^{\circ} 10'$  east, and  $4^{\circ} 48'$  west. The greatest length, north and south, or Dunkirk to Perpignan, is 560 miles; the greatest width, east and west, or St. Dié to Brest, 470 miles. Area, including Corsica, about 204,000 square miles (the British Islands are 120,560 square miles). The back-bone of the country, or line of "water shed," is along the Jura and Vosges mountains, then to the west by Monts Faucilles, then south by the Plateau de Langres, the Côte d'Or, and the Cevennes, whence it strikes west, to the Pyrenées. Its greatest off-shoot, the Dauphiné Alps, rise 14,108 feet at *Mont Pelvoux*, the highest peak in France; *Mont Perdu*, in the Pyrenées, is 10,994 feet; *Mont Dore*, in Auvergne, about 6,196 feet; *Reculet*, in the Juras, 5,683 feet. On its Sardinian frontier line are *Mont Blanc*, 15,732 feet, the highest in Europe; *Mont Cenis* (now pierced by the great Tunnel, 8 miles long), 11,469 feet; and *Mont Viso*, 12,600 feet. *St. Vêran*, in department of Basses Alpes, Dauphiné, is the highest village in France, viz., 6,698 feet above sea level.

Five principal *Rivers* water the surface of France:—The Meuse, Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône. It is now cut off from the Rhine. The smaller ones are the Escant, Aa, Canche, Authie, Somme, Touques, Orne, Vire, Selune, Rance, Aulne, Blavet, Vilaine, Lay, Sèvre-Niortaise, Charente, Leyre, Adour, Tet, Agly, Aude, Orb, Hérault, and Var. Besides these, and ninety-four streams of the second class, there are 3,664 kilomètres of canals. The principal *Canals* are the following:—Du Midi, along the Garonne; Du Centre, joining the Loire and Saône; de Bourgogne, from the Yonne to the Saône; de Monsieur, from the Saône to the Rhine; de Briare, uniting the Yonne and Loire with those of Loire and d'Orléans; de St. Quentin, from the Oise to the Escant; de Bretagne, from Nantes to Brest.

The *Roads* are in three classes; 1st,—*Routes nationales* (or "king's highway") broad and paved, kept up by the state; 2nd,—*Routes départementales*, kept up by the departments; and 3rd,—*Routes vicinales* or cross-roads, which are left to the communes. Some of the best are thirteen to twenty mètres broad, paved, and lined with trees; but the cross-roads are dreadfully bad. There about 36,000 communes in France.

Before 1789, it contained 33 *Provinces*, which were then sub-divided into 86 *Departments*, taking names from their local position with respect to some river, mountain, &c. In 1860, after the Austro-Italian war, it acquired three more—Savoie and Haute Savoie (in Savoy), with the Alpes Maritimes. In 1871, after the German war, it lost the Departments bordering on the Rhine, viz.:—Haute and Bas Rhin (or Alsace), with a corner of Vosges, one-third of Meurthe, and the best part of Moselle (in German Lorraine). With their chief towns and old provinces, they are now as follows:—

DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.	DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.
Ain	Bourg	Bresse	Charente	Angoulême	Angoumois
Aisne	Laon	Ile de France	Charente Inférieure	La Rochelle	{ Saintonge and Aunis
Allier	Moulins	Bourbonnais	Cher	Bourges	Berri
Alpes (Basses)	Digne	Provence	Corrèze	Tulle	Limousin
Alpes (Hautes)	Gap	Dauphiné	Corse	Ajaccio	Corsica
Alpes (Maritimes)	Nice		Côte d'Or	Dijon	Bourgogne
Ardèche	Privas	Vivarais	Côtes du Nord	St. Briens	Bretagne
Ardennes	Mézières	Champagne	Creuse	Guéret	Marche
Ariège	Foix	Comté de Foix	Dordogne	Périgueux	Périgord
Aube	Troyes	Champagne	Drôme	Beaune	Franche-Comté
Aude	Carcassonne	Languedoc	Douba	Valence	Dauphiné
Aveyron	Rodez	Gulenne	Eure	Evreux	Normandie
Bouches-du-Rhône	Marseille	Provence	Euro-et-Loire	Chartres	Bretagne
Calvados	Caen	Normandie	Finistère	Quimper	
Cantal	Aurillac	Auvergne			

DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.	DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.
Gard	Nîmes	Languedoc	Oise	Beauvais	Ile de France
Garonne (Haute)	Toulouse	Languedoc	Orne	Alençon	Normandie
Gers	Auch	{ Armagnac (Gascogne)	Pas-de-Calais	Arras	Artois
Gironde	Bordeaux	Guienne	Puy-de-Dôme	{ Clermont Ferrand }	Auvergne
Hérault	Montpellier	Languedoc	Pyrenées	Pau	Bearn & Navarre
Ile-et-Vilaine	Rennes	Bretagne	Pyr. (Hautes)	Tarbes	{ Bigorre (Gas- cogne)
Indre	Châteauroux	Berri	Pyr. Orientales	Perpignan	Roussillon
Indre-et-Loire	Tours	Touraine	Rhône	Lyons	{ Lyon'nais and Beaujolais }
Isère	Grenoble	Dauphiné	Saône (Haute)	Vesoul	Franche-Comté
Jura	{ Lons-le- Saulnier Mont-de- Marsan }	Franche-Comté	Saône-et-Loire	Mâcon	Bourgogne
Landes		Gascogne	Sarthe	Le Mans	Maine
Loire-et-Cher	Blois	Oriennais	Savoie	Chambéry	Savoie
Loire	Montbrison	Forez	Savoie (Haute)	Annecy	
Loire (Haute)	Le Puy	Velay	Seine	Paris	Ile de France
Loire (Inférieure)	Nantes	Bretagne	Seine-et-Marne	Melun	Ile de France
Loiret	Orléans	Oriennais	Seine-et-Oise	Versailles	Ile de France
Lot	Cahors	Guienne	Seine Inférieure	Rouen	Normandie
Lot-et-Garonne	Agen	Guienne	Sèvres (Deux)	Niort	Poitou
Lozère	Mende	Gévaudan	Somme	Amiens	Picardie
Maine-et-Loire	Angers	Anjou	Tarn	Albi	Languedoc
Manche		Normandie	Tarn-et-Garonne	Montauban	Guienne
Marne	Châlons	Champagne	Var	Draguignan	Provence
Marne (Haute)	Chaumont	Champagne	Vaucluse	Avignon	Venaissin
Mayenne	Laval	Maine	Vendée	{ Roche-sur- Yonne }	Poitou
Meurthe (part)	Nancy	Lorraine	Vienne	Poitiers	Poitou
Meuse	Bar-le-Duc	Lorraine	Vienne (Haute)	Limoges	Limousin
Morbihan	Vannes	Bretagne	Vosges	Epinal	Lorraine
Moselle (part)		Lorraine	Yonne	Auxerre	Bourgogne
Nièvre	Nevers	Nivernais			
Nord	Lille	Flandre			

Each Department is placed under a préfet, appointed by the state, and is divided into three to six *arrondissements* or *Sous-Préfectures*; these are parted (seven on the average) into cantons (2,834 in all) under juges de paix, and these again (six to fifteen each) into *Communes*, each having a maire, a parish priest or curé, and his subordinate or vicaire. There are about 40,000 priests in the communes, besides 565 monasteries, for monks, and 3,400 nunneries. Each *arrondissement* has a *tribunale de première instance* (or quarter sessions' courts); and the departments are combined for the purpose of forming circuit courts, archbishoprics, and military commands. Each department constitutes a diocese.

About 47,000 primary *Schools* are established in the communes, superior schools or colleges in the towns, normal schools and university faculties, in the chief cities. Chambers of commerce exist at the ports and manufacturing towns; public libraries in most large places. There are about 170 fortified places of war, in four classes.

Some of the best *Cathedrals* are—Chartres, Bourges, Reims, Troyes, Amiens, Abbeville, Beauvais, Rouen, Bayeux, Coutances. The Romanesque style of the earlier churches corresponds to the round-arched Norman in England; Flamboyant, to the florid Gothic (with wavy, flame-like tracery); and Renaissance, to the Tudor and later styles.

The Soil of France is very fruitful, and best cultivated on the borders of Belgium; from thence to the south the system gets worse. Fields are unenclosed; farmers live near the villages, away from their farms. Most of them are mortgaged, with a tendency, under the law of equal shares, to grow smaller and smaller. Corn is not drilled in, so that a fine crop of weeds spring up. Women reap, and the produce thrashed in the open air. Manures are used, but no more cattle are kept than are actually wanted. best pasture is in Normandy and the west, where good breeds of cattle and sheep are seen.

About three acres in seven are arable, and half as much waste. Of 183 millions of acres there are about 20 millions of forest, 25 of pasture or meadow, and 5 of vineyards.

Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, are the chief crops, the return being one-third less than in England; beet-root is grown for sugar, the annual production of which is 46,000 tons; French beans and other vegetables are raised in profusion; maize for food; flax, hemp, tobacco, and a few hops, with rape and cole seed. Tobacco and salt are government monopolies.

Cider, perry, and a little poor wine are made in the north, down to a line running east-north-east and west-south-west through Paris. Vineyards are common, south of this; and from a second line, through Rochelle and Dijon, the maize or Indian corn begins. From a third line, east and west through Lyons, the olive and mulberry flourish; and the orange, lemon, cactus, and other semi-tropical plants grow on parts of the Mediterranean coast.

The *Vine* which thrives to a greater or less degree in seventy-six departments, yields annually 1,000 million gallons of wine, of which one-sixth is used for brandy (eaux-de-vie) from the Charente, &c., and one-third is exported. Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux (claret), Roussillon, Dauphiné, Lyonnais, &c., are the best sorts. Stony soils are the most suitable for its growth. Bercy, near Paris, is the central market for wine, and Béziers and Cognac are markets for brandy.

The *Forests*, though extensive, are not too great for the vast consumption of charcoal for fuel. Lorraine, Burgundy, Ile de France, Orléannais, Champagne, Berri, Vivarais, Dauphiné, are the provinces most abundant in wood. About one-fifth belongs to the state. Elm is the most common timber. Other timbers are the oak, lime, maple, and various ornamental woods; pine (in the Landes, Vosges, &c.), cork tree (Pyrenées); the chestnut, for food; walnut, for oil; mulberry, for the silk worm (in the Drôme, Ardèche, &c.)

Coal is found, or traced, in thirty-three departments, but worked only round Valenciennes, St. Étienne, Angers, &c., so that two-thirds of the annual consumption (8,000,000 tons) is imported. New mines have lately been opened round Albi, Decazeville, Alais, &c., for which railway communication is now provided. Iron is plentiful, and forged at 4,400 furnaces. Copper is worked near Lyons. Brick and porcelain clay, chalk, gypsum, limestone (in most of the mountains), marble, granite (in Brittany, &c.), manganese, antimony, lead and silver, rock salt, and slate, are all abundant.

Of eight hundred *Mineral Springs* as counted, there are 50 or 60 principal *Spas*, in charge of medical inspectors, at Aix, Aix-les-Bains, *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, Bagnoles, Barèges, *Bourbonnes-Bains*, Bourbon-Lancy, *Cauterets*, Chaudes-Aigues, Clermont-Ferrand, *Dax*, *Eaux-Bonnes*, *Eaux-Chaudes*, Enghien, Luxeuil, Luz, *Mont-Dore-les-Bains*, Nérès-les-Bains, Passy, Pau, *Plombières*, *Pierre-fonds*, Rennes-les-Bains, St. Amand, St. Laurent-les-Bains, Salins, *St. Sauveur*, *Ussat*, *Vezelay*, *Vic-sur-Cère*, *Vichy*, &c. They are annually used by 60,000 persons, one-half being strangers.

Among *Sea-Side Bathing-Places and Resorts* are Arcachon, Avranches, Biarritz, Boulogne, Calais, Cannes, Dieppe, Dinan, Dunkirk, Étretat, En, Honfleur, Fécamp, Granville, Havre, Hyères, Menton or Mentone, Nice, St. Malo, St. Tropez, St. Valéry, Trouville, Tréport.

Linen, lace, cotton (at Rouen, &c.), broad cloths, woollens, carpets, &c., are made in the north; silk in the south, round Lyons, &c. The produce of silk has fallen off one-half. Beavers and flamingoes still breed in the Rhône; the bear, wolf, wild boar, chamois, otter, with the ortolan, becaïco, gecko, salamander, are also found in the south of France, where the mosquito *bites*. *Sardines* or *gibberda* are caught on the shores of Brittany; tunny and anchovy, in the Mediterranean.

The most striking parts of France for *Scenery*, are Normandy, the Seine, the Lower Loire, *Brittany*, the Upper Garonne and the Pyrenées, Auvergne and its volcanoes, in the Upper Loire, the *Cerv Mountains*, the Rhône below Lyons, the Dauphiné Alps, and the Vosges Mountains.



A few notices of its past History may be added. In Cæsar's time it was styled Gallia or Gaul, including the Belgæ, to the north and north-east; Celta, in the west, middle, and south; the Aquitani, in the south-west; with some Greek colonies round Marseilles. Fine remains of Roman civilisation still exist at Nîmes, Orange, &c., in the south, and even as far north as Lillebonne. It was afterwards divided into four, and then seventeen, provinces, by the emperors. Later still, it was occupied by roving nations from central Europe, as the Visigoths and Ostrogoths in the south; the Burgundians, on the Rhine; and the *Franks* (4th century), on the Lower Rhine, who were descended from Meroveus, and, under Clovis (481-511) the *Merovingian*, obtained so much ascendancy as to give this country the name of France.

Upon the death of Clovis his four sons shared his power and dominions, which were again united under the survivor, Clotaire. After several kings, and many divisions, during which parts of it took the names of Austrasia (east and north-east), including the "kingdoms" of Metz and Orléans; Neustria (north-west), including the "kingdoms" of Soissons and Paris, where many Armoricans, Britains, &c., driven out of England, had settled; Aquitaine (south and west); and Bourgogne (east and south-east); it was re-united and extended under the vigorous sway of Charlemagne (768-814), son of Pepin, and head of the *Carlovingian* race, which expired with Louis V.

His successor was Hugues *Capet*, 987, from whom the descent is tolerably regular, though the kingly power was weak for several reigns. A succession of fourteen kings of this house (including Philippe Auguste and Louis IX., or St. Louis), ended in the direct line with Charles IV., who was succeeded, 1328, by Philippe VI. of *Valois*. Six kings of this branch (among whom are Charles V., called le Sage, who, however, lost Crécy and Poitiers; Charles VII., in whose time the English lost nearly all they had gained in France; and the crafty Louis XI.) ended with Charles VIII. Louis XII., of *Valois-Orléans* comes next, 1498. After him, Francis I. (1515), of *Valois-Angoulême* and four Princes of the same stock, including Charles IX., the author of the Bartholomew massacre. Henry IV., or Henri Quatre, of *Valois-Bourbon*, ascended the throne, 1589, and was succeeded by Louis XIII., and other Bourbons, down to the Revolution, and the execution of Louis XVI. in 1793.

*Napoléon* became Emperor, 1804. Louis XVIII. was restored, 1814 (the child of his murdered brother had the nominal title of Louis XVII.), and, except the "Hundred Days," reigned till 1825. His brother, Charles X., was driven from the throne, 1830, when Louis Philippe of *Orléans* succeeded, and reigned till 1848, when the Third Revolution and Second Republic was effected, which terminated with the *Coup d'état* of 2nd December, 1852, and the restoration of the empire, under Napoléon III. (son of Napoléon's second brother, Louis). He reigned with success till he declared war against Prussia, 1870; when the total defeat of his armies by the Germans, drove him from the throne after the battle of Sedan. This event was followed by another revolution, and a disastrous interregnum, ending with the investment and capitulation of Paris, and the nomination of M. Thiers as President of the Third Republic, 1871. Peace was only concluded with Germany, by the sacrifice of Alsace and Lorraine, with a population of 1½ million, and 50,000 to 60,000 square miles of territory, and the payment of 5 milliards of francs, or 200 millions sterling—a payment which has increased the national debt of France from 500 millions, to the enormous sum of 900 millions sterling. This war cost the country a loss of 190 millions, besides the indemnity. The Emperor upon giving himself up a prisoner, after Sedan, was first sent to Wilhelmshöhe, and then retired to Chislehurst, where he died in exile, 9th January, 1873, leaving a son, the Prince Imperial. The direct survivor of Louis Philippe is his grandson, the *Count de Paris*; and of the Bourbons, Charles X.'s grandson, the *Count de Chambord*, or Henry V., as his partisans style him.

*Population of France (1872), 36,102,631, or 1,965,173 less than 1867. This is exclusive of Algeria, and most strikingly shown in the country parts. About 20½ millions are agriculturists, and only 2 millions manufacturers; 8 millions are artisans; and the employés exceed half a million.*

## EVENTS OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, 1870-1.

- 1870.
- July 6.—Duc de Grammont protests against the election of Prince Leopold of Hohensollern to the throne of Spain.
- " 13.—The King of Prussia at Ems refuses the demand of Count Benedetti, the French ambassador, that he would never accept the Spanish crown for any of his family.
- " 15.—France declares War against Prussia.
- " 21.—At Saarlonis, a French vedette fires at a Prussian sentinel, misses, and is killed by the Prussian, the first blood drawn in the war.
- " 22.—Kehl Bridge on the Rhine blown up by the Prussians.
- " 28.—The Emperor and Prince Imperial arrive at Metz. He proclaims the "God of battles will be with us."
- August 2.—Saarbrück bombarded and taken by the French in presence of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, who here "received his baptism of fire."
- " 4.—Weissenburg stormed by the Crown Prince. General Douay killed, 80 officers and 1,000 men taken prisoners, with 23 cannon and 4 mitrailleuses.
- " 8.—The Crown Prince defeats McMahon at Wörth or Fröschwiller—4,000 prisoners, many cannon, baggage.
- " 6.—Prince Frederick Charles defeats General Frossard at Spicheren; Saarbrück retaken by the Germans.
- " 7.—Paris proclaimed in a state of siege. Emperor announces that "all may yet go well."
- " 10.—Strasbourg invested—and bombarded on 19th.
- " 10.—Ollivier Ministry succeeded by that of General Montauban, Count of Palikao.
- " 14.—German victory at Fange or Courcelles, near Metz.
- " 14.—Nancy occupied by the Germans.
- " 16.—Battle at Mars-la-Tour, and French driven back by Prince Frederick Charles on Metz—2,000 prisoners, 7 cannon, 2 eagles.
- " 17.—Emperor and Prince Imperial at Châlons Camp.
- " 18.—Trochu appointed Governor of Paris.
- " 18.—Battles at Gravelotte and Doncourt, and French under Bazaine driven by the King into Metz, which was completely invested on 23rd.
- " 20.—McMahon evacuates Châlons, and marches towards Reims and the north-east frontier.
- " 25.—Vitry capitulates—16 guns.
- " 29.—De Fally defeated at Montmédy—4,000 prisoners.
- " 30-31.—McMahon defeated at Carignan, Beaumont, and Bazelles, on the Belgian frontier. The last place, Bazelles, burnt with all the population.
- Sept. 1.—Marshal Bazaine's sortie at Metz repulsed.
- " 1-2.—Total defeat of McMahon at Sedan; followed by the surrender of the Emperor and 80,000 men; 16,000 escaped into Belgium. The Emperor meets the King at M. Amour's Château de Bellevue, and is sent to Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, arriving on 5th.
- " 4.—Emperor deposed, and Republic proclaimed under a Government of National Defence, with Trochu as President.
- " 5.—Reims occupied.
- " 6.—Prince Imperial arrives at Hastings, where the Empress in her flight from Paris arrives on 9th, brought over in Sir J. M. Burgoyne's yacht, the *Genelle*.
- " 9.—Laon surrenders—350 French and German blown up by an accidental explosion.
- " 12.—Crémieux leaves Paris for Tours, as Delegate of the Government.

## INTRODUCTION.

- Sept. 19.—Investment of Paris, and beginning of **First Siege**. Crown Prince reaches Versailles, the German head-quarters, on 20th.
- " 19.—General Vinoy (who escaped from Sedan) defeated at Villejuif—2,500 prisoners, 7 guns.
- " 22.—Jules Favre tries to negotiate a peace with Bismarck at **Ferrières**, the King's head-quarters, without success.
- " 27.—Strasbourg surrenders—17,000 men and 451 officers.
- " 30.—General Vinoy's sortie from Paris repulsed.
- Oct. 8.—Gambetta, the Minister of War, escapes from Paris in a balloon, to Amiens, and proceeds to **Tours**, where a delegation of the Ministry is seated.
- " 9.—Garibaldi arrives at Tours.
- " 10.—At **Orléans**, General Von der Tann defeats the army of the Loire—1,000 prisoners and 3 guns. Orléans occupied on 11th—2,000 prisoners.
- " 12.—Epinal taken.
- " 16.—Soissons capitulates—4,630 men, 90 officers, and 128 guns.
- " 18.—Châteaudun taken; and Chartres and St. Quentin on 21st.
- " 24.—Schlestadt capitulates—2,400 prisoners and 120 guns.
- " 27.—**Metz** capitulates—Three marshals—Bazaine, Canrobert, Lebœuf—66 generals, 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, the remnant of the French army, taken prisoners. It was entered on 31st.
- " 30.—The Empress visits Wilhelmshöhe *incog*.
- " 31.—Demonstration of the Commune against General Trochu and the Government at the Hôtel de Ville.
- Nov. 1-6.—Thiers endeavours unsuccessfully to negotiate an armistice.
- " 8.—Verdun capitulates—163 officers, 4,000 men, and 136 guns.
- " 9.—At **Coulmiers**, near Orléans, General d'Aurelles repulses Von der Tann, and re-occupies Orléans—the only French victory gained during the war.
- " 10.—Neu-Breisach capitulates—100 officers, 5,000 men, 100 guns.
- " 17.—Capture of Dreux, by Duke of Mecklenburg.
- " 19.—Germans surprised by Riccotte Garibaldi at Châtillon, near Dijon, and flag taken—the only one lost by the Germans.
- " 24.—Thionville capitulates—4,000 prisoners, 200 guns.
- " 27.—La Fère capitulates—2,060 prisoners, 70 guns.
- " 27.—Manteuffel defeats the Army of the North, near Amiens, which is occupied on 28th.
- " 28.—At Beaune-le-Rolande, Prince Frederick Charles defeats the Arm of the Loire—2,600 killed and prisoners.
- " 29.—Amiens occupied.
- " 29-30.—Repulse of sorties from Paris by Ducrot, at Issy, Le Hay, &c. French establish themselves at Champigny.
- Dec. 2.—Brie and Villiers on the Marne retaken by the Germans.
- " 3.—Prince Frederick Charles defeats d'Aurelles and the Army of the Loire at **Orléans**—10,000 prisoners, 77 guns.
- " 4.—Rouen occupied.
- " 6-10.—Army of the Loire defeated at Beaugency.
- " 9.—Dieppe occupied.
- " 12.—**Phalsburg** capitulates—1,890 officers and men, 63 guns.
- " 14.—**Montmédy** capitulates.
- " 16.—**Yvendôme** occupied.
- " 18.—**Storming of Nuits**.

- Dec. 21.—Tours surrenders, but is not occupied. The French Delegation retires to Bordeaux.  
 " 23.—Manteuffel defeats the Army of the North at Amiens—1,000 prisoners.  
 " 26.—At Duclair, in the Seine, 6 English colliers seized by the Germans, for which an apology was made.  
 " 29.—Fort Avron, near Paris, surrenders.

## 1871.

- Jan. 2.—Mézières capitulates—2,000 officers and men, 106 guns.  
 " 3.—Goben defeats Faidherbe's Army of the North, at Bapaume.  
 " 4.—Von Benthelm defeats General Roye at Montineaux—600 prisoners, 4 guns.  
 " 6.—Rocroy capitulates—300 prisoners, 72 guns.  
 " 7.—General Roye defeated at Jumèges, near Rouen.  
 " 8-9.—Von Werder defeats Bourbaki at Valleriois, and Villersexel, near Vesoul—1,300 prisoners.  
 " 10.—Peronne capitulates—3,000 prisoners.  
 " 6-12.—General Chanzy and the Army of the Loire retreating towards Le Mans; where he is totally routed by the Duke of Mecklenburg on 12th. About 23,000 prisoners taken, with several guns, mitrallenses, stores, locomotives, and 400 railway wagons.  
 " 15 & 18.—Bourbaki twice defeated in his attacks on Von Werder, to relieve Belfort.  
 " 18.—At Versailles, the King of Prussia is proclaimed German Emperor.  
 " 19.—The last great sortie from Paris repulsed, with a loss of 6,000 French.  
 " 19.—Goben defeats the Army of the North at St. Quentin—9,000 prisoners.  
 " 24.—Jules Favre, at Versailles, to negotiate the surrender of Paris.  
 " 25.—Longwy capitulates—4,000 prisoners, 200 guns.  
 " 28.—Capitulation of Paris—armistice for 3 weeks. All the Paris forts occupied on 29th.  
 Feb. 1.—Bourbaki's army of 80,000 escapes into Switzerland.  
 " 14.—National Assembly meets at Bordeaux.  
 " 15.—Paris pays a War contribution of 8 millions.  
 " 16.—Belfort capitulates.  
 " 17.—Thiers elected Chief of the Executive Power, under the Assembly.  
 " 26.—Peace signed. France agrees to cede Alsace and German Lorraine, and pay an indemnity of 200 millions.  
 March 1.—A force of 30,000 Germans enter Paris under the Arc de Triomphe. Treaty of Peace voted at Bordeaux.  
 " 3.—Germans evacuate Paris.  
 " 6.—Communists hoist the red flag at Paris.  
 " 7.—Germans give up the Forts on left bank of Seine, and move the head-quarters from Versailles.  
 " 18.—Rising of the Commune at Paris; who seize the artillery at Montmartre and shoot Generals Lecomte and Thomas.  
 " 19.—French Government leaves Paris for Versailles. National Assembly meets there on 20th. Emperor Napoléon arrives at Chislehurst.  
 April 2.—Second siege of Paris begins,  
 " 6.—Fighting between the Communists and the army under McMahon, at Courbevoie and Neuilly.  
 " 8.—Investment of Paris begins by the army.  
 May 10.—Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Frankfort.  
 " 16.—Communists throw down the Vendôme Column.  
 " 21.—Army enters Paris by the West side.  
 " 22.—Montmartre re-captured. The Communists begin to burn the Tuilleries, Louvre, Hotel Ville, Palais de Justice.

- May 24.—Communists shoot the Archbishop of Paris, Pres. Bonjean, and other hostages, at La Roquette.
- " 26.—Belleville captured; Chaumont and Menilmontant on 27th.
- " 28.—Communist Insurrection suppressed.
- " 30.—Victor Hugo expelled from Brussels.
- June 8.—Bourbon and Orléans families restored to their French rights.
- " 27.—Subscriptions for the Indemnity loan at Paris.
- July 31.—**M. Thiers** elected President of the French Republic.
- Sept. 21.—Rochefort condemned to imprisonment for life.
- Oct. 8.—Election of Councils-General in France.
- " 22.—Convention with Germany signed at Frankfort; providing for the evacuation of several departments.
- 1873.
- Jan. 9.—Death of Napoleon III. at Chislehurst.
- March 15.—Treaty with Germany, providing for the final payment of the indemnity of 200 millions sterling, and the evacuation of the remaining Departments, by 5th September, 1873.

### III.

#### GUIDE TO PARIS.

**Paris**, the capital of France, and perhaps the finest city in Europe, is on the Seine, 143 miles from Havre, 236 from Calais, and about 360 from London, from which it may be reached in eleven or twelve hours. It lies in an oval, 20 miles round, on both sides of the river, that part on the north side being the largest; whilst the oldest part is on the Îles de la Cité and St. Louis in the river, or in the neighbourhood of these islands. Including the Banlieu or environs, such as Neuilly, Belleville, Batignolles, Montmartre, and other well-known spots, now brought inside the new Barrières, it contains 1,825,000 souls, 50,000 houses, 1,350 streets, 183 covered avenues, 30 boulevards, 20 parishes or arrondissements, 40 churches, 27 theatres, 50 casernes or barracks, and 90 public establishments. Both banks of the Seine (a mere canal in comparison with the Thames) are lined with 33 broad Quays, and large buildings, and joined by 30 bridges. The houses are so numbered, that you can tell how near you are to the river (which runs nearly east and west), whether you are going from or towards it; the streets parallel to the river being painted in black letters, with the numbers *down* the stream (or west), and the streets perpendicular to it in white letters, with the numbers *from* the stream; the odd numbers are on one side of the street, and the even on the other.

The principal objects are the Champs Elysées, Tuilleries and Palais Royal (both burnt by the Commune, 1871), Madeleine, Hôtel de Ville (burnt, 1871), Portes St. Denis and St. Martin, July Column, and Père la Chaise, on the north side; the Hôtel des Invalides, Luxembourg, Panthéon, and Jardin des Plantes, on the south side; the Pont Neuf and Nôtre Dame, in the centre. Among the most lively streets and thoroughfares are Rues de Rivoli, St. Honoré, Vivienne, Richelieu, Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, the Boulevards (which thread the outskirts or Faubourgs), and the Quays. The unrivalled Passages, or Arcades, are also very gay, viz., the Passages des Panoramas, de l'Opéra, du Saumon, Jouffroy, Vivienne, Colbert, Choiseul, Véro-Dodat, Delorme, &c. Here all the knick-knacks or *articles de Paris*, are sold. A circle of fortified walls, 26 miles round, commanding every point near the city, was first planned by M. Thiers, and completed in 1846, at a total cost of 5½ millions sterling. A good French pun, "Le mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant," originated when the old walls, which occupied the site of the boulevards, were erected.

*On passing the Barrière, the baggage is examined. Porters, called commissionnaires, ply at every station coach-office, who will convey the traveller to any of the Hotels for ½ franc, or 1 franc with luggage. Jewish Embassy and Consulate.*—39, Rue de Faubourg St. Honoré. Hours, 10 to 3.

**Hotels.**—There are a great many Hotels in Paris, some magnificent in appearance, but dear and uncomfortable; others cheap but questionable. The following are carefully selected as deserving our recommendation:—

*The Grand Hotel and Hotel du Louvre*, situate in the Boulevard des Capucines, and in the Place du Palais Royal.

*Hotel Des Deux Mondes et d'Angleterre*, 8, Rue d'Antin, first-rate, cannot be too highly recommended for its comfort, cleanliness, and moderate charges. Excellent table d'hôtel. Hot, cold, and shower baths.

*Splendide Hotel*, Place de l'Opéra, Rue de la Paix and Avenue Napoleon; magnificent establishment, with all the apartments in front.

*St. James's Hotel*, 211, Rue Saint Honoré; excellent. The *Hotel Bergere*, Rue Bergere, belongs to the same proprietor.

*Grand Hotel Mirabeau*, 8, Rue de la Paix; an excellent house, in the finest part of Paris; good Table d'hôte at 8 francs.

*Hotel Meurice*, 228, Rue de Rivoli; a fine situation; conducted by H. Scheurich.

*Hotel Bedford*, 17 and 19, Rue de l'Arcade, near the Madeleine, excellent in every respect.

*Hotel de la Place du Palais Royal*, 170, Rue de Rivoli; comfort, good situation, and moderate charges.

*Hotel des Etrangers*, 8, Rue Vivienne, good situation and comfort &c. N. Lep-n-y, new Proprietor.

*Hotel Buckingham*, 32, Rue Pasquier (ex Rue de la Madeleine). The proprietor speaks English.

*Grand Hotel du Parlement*, Boulevard de la Madeleine, and 18, Place de la Madeleine; well situated, comfort, moderate charges.

*Hotel de Lille et d'Albion*, 223, Rue St. Honoré, a well-conducted good house.

*Hotel de Rivoli*, 202, Rue de Rivoli, T. Stolle, proprietor; very good, opposite the Tuileries, charges moderate.

*Grand Hotel de Normandie*, 238, Rue St. Honoré, good and moderate.

*Hotel de Calais*, 5, Rue Neuve des Capucines, a comfortable and reasonable house.

*London and New York Hotel*, conveniently situated, near the Madeleine and Champs Elysées.

*Hotel Polakstone*, 9, Rue Castellane, very comfortable, and charges moderate.

*Hotel Foullemont*, 15, Rue B. l'ay d'Anglas, near the Madeleine, a good situation; good and quiet.

*Hotel de la Grand Bretagne*, 14, Rue Caumartin, very quiet, recommended.

*Hotel du Chemin de fer du Nord*, Place du Chemin de fer du Nord, very good hotel for families and gentlemen.

*Hotel du Prince Albert*, 5, Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honoré, near the Tuileries; recommended.

*Hotel de St. Petersburg*, 55, Rue Caumartin. Entirely refitted up by the new proprietor, M. Motte.

*Hotel des Etats Unis*, 16, Rue d'Antin.—F. Motte, proprietor.

*Grand Hotel de la Havane*, 44, Rue de Trévise, kept by Misses C. and L. Aubry.

*Hotel Bergeron*, 11, Rue du 29 Juillet, opposite the Tuileries, near the Place Vendôme. Moderate charges.

*Family Hotel*, 8, Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Gardens.

*Hotel Navarin*, 8, Rue de Navarin, very comfortable and quiet. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant.

*Hotel de Londres*, 8, Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honoré, near the Palais Royal and the Tuileries.

*Grand Hotel de l'Univers*, 28, Rue de Chalons, opposite the Railway Station of Lyons, kept by Mr. Jooz.

*Hotel du Congrès et des Coléens*, 28, Rue du Coléze, quiet, comfortable, and clean.

*Hotel du Prince Regent*, 10, Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honoré; good accommodation, moderate prices.

*Maison de Famille*.—Maison, 26, Avenue de Friedland, kept by Mrs. Taylor.

*Hotel Brucelles*, 33, Rue du Mail, conveniently situated; moderate charges.

*Hotel de Belgique et de Hollande*, close to the principal Boulevard.

*Muller's Royal British and American Hotel*, 20, Rue Pasquier, close to the Havre and Dieppe Stations.

*English Family Boarding House*, 3, Cité Bétiro. Entrance Rue Bol-n-y d'Anglas, and 30, Fau'ourg St. Honoré.

*Grand Hotel Ju's Cesar*, Avenue Lacuze, and 30, Rue de Lyon. Kept by Mr. Collins. Moderate charges.

*Hotel de Dunkerque et de Polkastone*, 32, Rue L'fit e, overlooking the Boulevard des Italiens.—Mr. Drott, proprietor.

*Grand Hotel de la Louisiane*, 36, Rue du Collée, near the Collée and the Bou evars, recommended.

*Hotel Stehr*, 74, Boulevard Magenta; very good English establishment; very moderate charges.

*Hotel Negerbeer*, situated at the round point of the Champs Elysées. Entrance, 2, Rue Montigny.

*Grand Hotel de Rome*, 1, Rue de Rome, close to the Madeleine, the Champs Elysées, and the Boulevards.

*Hotel du Palais* (Family Hotel), 26, Avenue cours la Reine.

*Hotel de Paris and Albion*, 41, Rue Caumartin. Kept by Mr. Bellé, new proprietor.

*Hotel Liverpool*, 11, Rue Castiglione. Well situated between the Tuileries Gardens and the Rue de la Paix.

*Diner Europeen*, formerly Palais Royal; now 14, Boulevard des Italiens. Entrance, Rue Lepeletier, 2.

*Hotel Scrive* (Private Hotel), Rue Scrive, 1.

*Hotel de France et de Bath*, an excellent Hotel, in a good situation.

*Hotel Violet*, Passage Violet, very quiet; recommended.

*Hotel Brighton*, 218, Rue de Rivoli; a good hotel, clean and quiet. Charges moderate.

*Hotel de York*.—An exceedingly clean house, in a fine situation.

*Grand Hotel de Malte*, Rue de Richelieu; very central, comfortable, and quiet. Terms moderate.

*Hotel du Nouvel Opera*, 43, Rue Chausée d'Antin, near the New Opera, the Boulevard des Italiens, and the Madeleine Gardens.

*Grand Hotel de la Bourne et des Ambassadeurs*, 12, Notre Dame des Victoires. Arrangements for the moderate terms.



"Should your stay be prolonged for **Two** days, you would do well to take a run down and see the **château** and gardens of *Versailles*. This is an occupation that will fill up the whole day. In the evening you will again be at liberty to select which of the many places of amusement you may like best. There are many gardens open after sunset, brilliantly lighted up with variegated lamps, where dancing and other gay amusements take place; such as the *Jardin Mabille*, &c. As, however, these spots are much frequented by the Demi Monde, they should be avoided by ladies and children. There are also in the Champs Elysées, *cafés chantants*, where you may hear pretty good singing and sip your coffee, or have an ice, at your leisure. The *Jardins* alluded to above are not visited by the élite of Parisian society, but they give to a foreigner a good insight into the habits and amusements of the French people.

"Should your stay extend over **Three** days, a visit to *Père la Chaise*, the *Jardin des Plantes*, the *Gobelins' Manufactory* (should it be on a Wednesday or Saturday), the *Pantheon* and the *Hôtel de Clugny* is recommended. An examination of these places will fully occupy your day until five or six o'clock, when the evening attractions of Paris are again open to your choice.

"Should your visit extend over **Four** days, you will find the ruined Château and Park of *St. Cloud*, a short distance out of town, and the museums of the porcelain manufactory at *Sèvres*, very interesting. You may go to *St. Cloud* by the railway to Auteuil, where an omnibus will be waiting to take you for two sous, by a pleasant drive through the Bois de Boulogne, the village, and across the Seine, to the Park gates. From *Sèvres* to *St. Cloud* is only a short walk through the Park. If you are a good walker you should visit the *Terrace of Meudon*, about a mile and a-half beyond *Sèvres*, on the hill. This spot commands a very fine view of Paris and the river. Cabs may be obtained at *St. Cloud* to take you to *Sèvres* and *Meudon*, should you prefer to ride.

"Should it be your intention to remain **Five** days, and your stay be over a Sunday, you might witness mass at any of the principal churches. The service commences exactly at ten o'clock.

"Should your visit extend over **Six** days, the *Hôtel de Clugny*, the *Musée des Beaux Arts*, and the *Musée d'Artillerie* should be visited; also *St. Germain* and the *Abbey of St. Denis*, which, though on different lines of railway, may easily be accomplished in one day. *St. Denis* should be seen first.

"Should you remain **Seven** days, a trip to *Fontainebleau* will be highly interesting; and should you have more days than these, you would do wisely to repeat your visits to the *Louvre*, the *Luxembourg*, the *Hôtel des Invalides*, &c."

\* \* \* In the short description of Parts which follows, the subjects run alphabetically, as most convenient on the whole for reference. Streets will be found under the proper names, as "Rivoli (Rue de)" for "Rue de Rivoli," or Rivoli's Street. When the stranger comes upon a large building, church, &c., he has only to look down this list for the street it is in, and he will find it described there, or else described under its own head. Places in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris must be looked for in the General Index to the Hand-Book. For further details, see BRADSHAW'S Illustrated Guide to Paris.

*N.B.—Those objects most worthy of notice are in thick type. Though special days for visiting are sometimes mentioned, yet nearly all are accessible to strangers upon the production of a passport.*

**Académie.**—See *Palais de l'Institut*.

**Académie de Musique.** in Rue Lebelletier.

**Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile**, at the end of Avenue de Neuilly, and so called because seven or eight roads spread from it like a star, is an enormous triumphal arch, begun 1806, and finished 1836. It is 152 feet high, 187 broad, and 68 thick; the centre arch, 90 feet high, by 45 wide; and is covered with groups and bas-reliefs of the events of the Revolution and the Empire, from 1792 to the peace of 1815. By this arch, the Grande Armée entered Paris after the peace of Tilsit; Louis Napoléon, on his ret from the provinces, 1869; and the Germans after the capitulation of Paris, 1871. A fine view *top*. Outside of it, on the Neuilly road, is the beautiful Chapel of St. Ferdinand, built 1842-48.



spot where the Duc d'Orléans was killed by his horses taking fright. One fine marble group was designed by his sister, Maria of Würtemberg, who sculptured the well-known Joan of Arc. Open till dusk. Shot marks made 1870 are seen.

**Rac (Rue de),** contains the Musée d'Artillerie, and (No. 120) St. François Xavier's church. Near it is St. Thomas d'Aquin's. In or near this street 18 houses were burnt by the Communists, 1871; including the Caserne Bonaparte, the Cour des Comptes, the Conseil d'État, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, and the Foreign Office.

**Bains de Ligny.**—The largest swimming bath in Paris, and quite a sight on days of tropical heat, frequent in Paris, in July. Among other features, *des hommes sérieux*, or, grave and potent seniors of 45, are seen deliberately soaping and washing their feet on the steps of the baths, which are sheeted over with human forms. CAUTION.—Do not leave gold or your watch in the *Cabinets* unless the door be well fastened. Entrance, 75 centimes; linge (*i. e.*, drawers [*caleçons*] and towel), 25 centimes.

**Banque de France,** Rue Croix des Petits Champs; rebuilt from Mansard's designs 1720, on the site of the Hotel of the Counts of Toulouse, and given over to the bank 1811.

**Bazaars.**—At 20, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle; 12, Boulevard Montmartre; 27, Boulevard Poissonnière. No. 14, in the last, is for travellers.

**Bibliothèques.**—BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ARSENAL, Rue de Sully, where cannons were cast till the time of Louis XIV., is now a library of 200,000 volumes. Open daily, 10 to 3.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE St. GENEVIEVE, near that church, in the old abbey buildings (14th to 16th centuries), contains 200,000 volumes and 3,000 MSS., with portraits of sovereigns from Philippe le Hardi to Louis XV.

**Bibliothèque Nationale,** or National Library, Rue Richelieu, No. 58, was once Cardinal Mazarin's hotel, and is now a large pile, 540 feet by 180. It contains 1,400,000 printed volumes; 125,000 MS. genealogies (30,000 being French); 150,000 medals; gems; 9,600 volumes of engravings, from the fifteenth century; 90,000 portraits; 300,000 maps; 150 volumes of French history; 500 volumes of plans, views, &c.; besides several marbles. In the ground floor are Voltaire's bust, a silver missal, the first psalter printed with a date (1459), models, &c. Among the MSS. are those of Galileo, St. Louis' prayer book, Fénelon's Telemachus, and autograph letters from Henry IV. downwards. Some of the missals are as old as the 5th and 6th centuries. Cardinal Mazarin's painted gallery is 140 feet long. Readers bring their own pens as well as paper. Visitors, Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 3. A fountain, by Visconti, stands opposite, in Place Louvois, near which the Duc de Berri was assassinated, 1820.

**Bicêtre.**—See Index to the *Hand-Book*.

**Bois de Boulogne,** the Hyde Park of Paris, on a flat spot to the west of the city, between the fortifications and the Seine; and so named from a village near it. Wellington camped here 1814. It has been partly restored since the siege of 1870-1, when the trees were cut down. It contains two or three lakes, a cascade 27 feet high; a Cercle des Patineurs for the Skating Club; a Jardin d'Acclimatation or Zoological Garden; and a Hippodrome or Race Course of 153 acres. Concerts at the Châlet des Iles, a pretty spot. Here new equipages and dresses come out at the Fête de Longchamps in Passion Week; so called from the old Abbey of Longchamps near the drive. Mont Valérien overlooks it.

**Bourse,** or Exchange, near the Rue Vivienne, was built by Brongniart and Labarre, 1808-28, is 212 feet by 198, with 66 Corinthian pillars round it, and a metal roof. The large Doric hall is 116 feet by 76, and has a painted ceiling and a marble pavement, at the east end of which is the porquet, a space tied off for stock-brokers. Galignani, Rue de Rivoli.

**Bridges.**—See *Ponts*.

**Catacombs** are in the gypsum under the south side of Paris, formerly excavated for houses, and after 1786, used as a receptacle for bones from the crowded graveyards, but now stopped up. They extend over about 200 acres, and are reckoned to contain 3,000,000 skeletons or skulls, piled in order along the galleries. One entrance is in a garden, near Barrière d'Enfer, but it is not opened without a special order. Some *made* logan stones are seen below, with a collection of remarkable heads, and the well-chosen inscription, "*Memento quia pulvis es*" (Remember, for thou too art dust!). The smell is close and disagreeable. A part of the quarries under Rue du Marché aux Chevaux is turned into cellars for Dumesnil's brewery. It is difficult now to obtain permission to visit the Catacombs.

• **Cathedral.**—See *Nôtre Dame*.

**Cemetery of Père la Chaise**, a pleasant spot, outside the Barrière d'Aunay, so called from the confessor of Louis XIV., Father Lachaise, the superior of the Jesuits, who had a seat here. It was turned into a burial ground, 1804; covers 100 acres, and is prettily laid out with groups of trees, cypresses, &c. The most remarkable monuments in Paris are in this cemetery, which is also the largest and most frequented. A guide will point out the best. There are about 15,000 tombs, among which are those of Abélard and Heloise, a beautiful Gothic canopy; C. Perier, the minister; Labe-doyère, who led the revolt from the Bourbons, in the Hundred Days; Volney; Abbé Sicard Beaumarchais; Marshals Davoust, Lefebvre, Ney ("*Sta viator, heroem calcas*"), Junot, Masséna, Suchet; Lavalette, with a carving of his escape; General Foy, with sculptures by David; B. Constant; Mollère; Lafontaine; Madame de Genlis; Laplace; Aguado, the banker; Talma; Sir S. Smith, who died 1826; Prince Demidoff; the Queen of Oude; Mademoiselle Rachel; Rossini (1868); and A. Fould, the financier. The Doric *Chapel* is 56 feet by 28, and commands a fine view over Paris and the neighbouring country. Here the Russians bivouacked, 1814; and the troops when investing the insurgents of Belleville, 1871. Several tombs were injured.

CHAISE (Rue de la) has the Hospice des Ménages.

**Champ de Mars** (Field of Mars), a vast space between École Militaire, and Pont de Jéna, 2,700 feet by 1,320, planted with trees, and bordered by sloping banks and ditches, now used for reviews, races, &c. The slopes were made in eight days, by the voluntary labour of all ranks of the people, in 1790, when Louis XVI. swore at the Autel de la Patrie (erected here 14th July) to maintain the new constitution. Other signal events have marked it since that disastrous period.

**Champs Elysées**, or "Elysian Fields," a promenade, with rows of trees, planted 1616, by Marie de Medicis, and replanted, 1764. The Allies encamped here in 1814-15; the Germans in 1871; and here the fêtes are held. It includes the French Palais d'Industrie; the Chapel Marboeuf (Protestant); and a Circus or Cirque (1 to 2 francs). The first-mentioned is a splendid stone building for a permanent *Industrial Exhibition*, opened in 1855; it rests on arches, and is 800 feet long by 400 feet wide. In its neighbourhood are the Panorama, Géorama (a globe like Wyld's, 35 feet diameter), Swimming School, Jardin d'Hiver (Winter Garden), Jardin Mabille, and other dancing places. A wide planted walk leads down it, past the Rond Point Fountain in the middle, to the Arc de l'Étoile, on to Neuilly and St. Cloud.

**Chapelle Expiatoire**, Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, a small plain building, in the form of a cross, erected by Louis XVIII. to the memory of Louis XVI. and his queen, whose statues it contains.

**Church of St. Etienne du Mont** is chiefly in the Renaissance style of the 16th century, with a tower as old as 1222, and is one of the most striking churches in Paris, containing many details worth notice, and good pictures. It has lately been restored. Pascal, Racine, Rollin, &c., were interred here.

**Church of St. Eustache**, Rue Coquillière, near the Halles Centrales, the largest after *Nôtre Dame*, is cross-shaped, 318 feet by 132, and 90 high, the style being a mixture of Gothic and Greek. It was built 1532-1617. The north door and high altar are good. Colbert, the minister, was bur' in it. It has lately been restored. The choir and clock were injured in the war of 1870-71.

**Church of St. François d'Assise**, Rue d'Orléans,

**Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois**, near Rue St. Denis, is on the site of Childebert's church, which the Normans destroyed, 886. It was the court church (being near the Louvre), and highly decorated, and is now restored. Its bells gave the first signal for the St. Bartholomew massacre. It is cross-shaped, and includes a door (1649), a west front of the 13th century, with five portals in it, and a porch built 1481-7, with frescoes by Mottez.

**Church of St. Germain des Prés**, near Rue Ste. Marguerite, one of the oldest in Paris, is on the site of one built by Childebert, 550-7, under the name of the Golden Basilica, and destroyed by the Normans. It was part of a Benedictine abbey, fortified like a castle, and belonging to the learned Congregation of St. Maur. In front was the promenade called the Pré aux Clercs (Clerks' Field, answering to our Clerkenwell). The church, as restored, is 200 feet by 65, and 60 high; and included parts of two east towers, as old as 990, an ancient west front (spoilt by a Doric porch) and tower, Norman arches in the nave, effigies of a Duke of Douglas (1645), and of Casimir of Poland (who died about 1672), and a fine marble font. Some pieces of Notre Dame chapel (13th century), and the abbé's brick house, remain. The Abbaye prison is near.

**Church of St. Gervais**, of the 16th century (though dated 1420), has a tower 130 feet high, and a west Grecian front; but the remainder is Gothic, especially the beautiful *Lady Chapel*, with its stained glass and paintings.

**Church of St. Laurent**, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, begun 1499, is chiefly Gothic, with a Doric porch (1622) in which you see the saint's gridiron. The north aisle of the choir is the most ancient. Some good tracery is observed over the north door and tower; and pendants hang in the nave.

**Church of St. Lxu and St. Gilles**, Rue St. Martin, was mostly rebuilt, 1611; and has a tower dated 1236 (but really much later), with a gable front. Many genuine relics are shown here to the faithful.

**Church of Ste. Marguerite**, Rue St. Bernard, built 1625-1712, in the shape of a cross, the nave being the oldest part. Besides many good pictures, it contains, they say, the grave of the Dauphin, Louis XVII. The poor boy died through the ill-treatment he received from his master, one Simon, a cobbler, to whom he was apprenticed by the bloodhounds of the Revolution, after the execution of his unfortunate father.

**Church of St. Medard**, Rue Mouffetard, is Gothic, of the 15th century, with a Norman porch, square tower, stained windows, &c., but spoilt by modern additions. An old painting on wood, in one of the chapels. Nicole and Abbé Paris were buried here. At the latter's tomb the Convulsionists began their antics, 1780.

**Church of St. Merri**, Rue St. Martin, No. 2, as rebuilt 1660-1612, includes a beautiful florid Gothic west front, niched figures, porches, rose windows, stained glass, &c., and an old wood painting of the 14th century near the altar.

**Church of Notre Dame de Lorette**, Rue St. Lazare, begun 1828 by Le Bas; 224 feet by 96, with a square campanile tower and Corinthian portico. Its interior is highly decorated with eight frescoes of the Virgin, &c.

**Church of St. Roch**, Rue St. Honoré, so celebrated in all the revolutions, was built 1653-1740; and is cross-shaped, 159 feet long, with a wide flight of steps leading to a Grecian portal, 84 feet by 91 high. Paintings and bas-reliefs are seen. P. Cornélie and Abbé de l'Épée were buried in it. Here Napoleon, when an artillery officer, planted his guns, and suppressed the last rising of the mob.

**Church of St. Sulpice**, near the Luxembourg, begun 1655, and not finished till 1797, is cross-shaped, 224 feet by 174, and 99 high. The fine double portico consists of Doric pillars, 40 feet high, supporting a range of Ionic columns, 38 feet high, by Servandoni, 1745. The north tower, 210 feet high, is up of four stories of columns. The holy water basins (bénédictionnaires) are two large shells given to

Francis I. by the Venetians. A good pulpit rests on two flights of steps. The organ is highly carved, with seventeen various figures playing music. On the pavement a *Meridian line* is traced. There is an image of the Virgin and Child, on a globe, with a light falling on it from an opening, producing a very striking effect; and on the ceiling above is a fresco, by Lemoine (one of the best modern French painters), a work of three years' labour. Pictures and frescoes in the twenty-one chapels around. It was called the Temple de la Victorie in the Revolution. A flower market, fountain, and seminary, in front.

CHURCH OF VAL DE GRACE, Rue St. Jacques, now part of the Military Hospital, was built by Anne of Austria, on the birth of Louis XIV. Statue of Larry, the surgeon, in the court.

Collège de France, Rue St. Jacques, founded 1529, built 1774. Twenty-eight professors.

Collège de la Sorbonne, near Rue St. Jacques, on the site of the famous theological school or university, founded 1253, by Robert Sorbon. It is a quadrangle, begun 1629, by Richelieu; including a Grecian church, built 1635-59, by Lemercier, in which there is a good dome, painted by Philippe de Champagne, and Girardon's famous statue of the Cardinal, supported by religion, &c. The library of 58,000 volumes, open daily, 10 to 2.

COLUMN OF JULY, see *Place de la Bastille*.—NAPOLÉON COLUMN, see *Place Vendôme*.

Conservatoire Nationale des Arts et Métiers (Museum of Practical Arts and Trades), Rue St. Martin, No. 208, on the site of St. Martin's abbey (of which a round tower is left at the Fontaine), was formed 1798, as a repository of models, patents, machines, &c., of all classes and countries. Some are placed in the old Gothic chapel of the 13th century, and the beautiful eight-sided refectory. Strangers on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 11 to 8, by passport. Lectures on Science and Art, gratis.

Conveyances.—*Omnibusses*, all under one General Company, called Batignollaises, Béarnaises, Citadines, Constantines, Dames-Réunies, Diligeantes, Excellentes, Favorites, Gazelles, Hirondelles, Parisiennes, Tricycles, &c., run through all the 31 principal routes, at one fare of 30c. (3d.) inside, and 15c. outside. They correspond with each other; and by paying the full fare you may go from any part of Paris to any other part, upon showing your ticket or *cachet*, when you change at certain points; but their slow rate of travelling will be sure to try the patience of an Englishman. The different lines are marked by letters of the alphabet, by different colours, or by coloured lamps at night.

Cabs run not by the mile, but by the hour, or by the course, whichever you choose; the course being a single run or drive, long or short (within Paris), *without stopping*. *Tariff for Voitures de place, or Voitures de remise*, when plying in the streets, *within the City*, is as follows:—For 2 to 3 persons—1fr. 50c. the course, 2fr. the hour; for 4 to 5 persons—1fr. 70c. the course, 2fr. 25c. the hour. The day begins at 6 in summer (31st May to 1st October), and 7 in winter, and ends at 12-30 at night. Extra rates for night cabs, or rides beyond the fortifications, or cabs hired from a *remise* (stables). Boxes and packages outside are 25c. each; but not more than *three* are to be paid for. No charge for articles inside. The driver is bound to load or unload the luggage; and to give his number when you take your seat. Going to a theatre or concert you pay in advance, to save time. Gratuities are forbidden; but it is usual to give 10 to 20c. extra for the course, and 25 to 50c. by the hour. *Voitures de remise* of a superior class may be hired from 20 to 30fr. a day. *In hiring by time*, the whole first hour is paid for; then you may pay 20 to 25c. for 5 minutes, 35 to 50c. for 10 minutes, 50 to 75c. for 15 minutes, and so on, by a somewhat complicated scale.

A *tram rail* (called *Chemin de Fer Américain*) runs from Rue du Louvre to Passy, Auteuil, Point Sœur to Pont de St. Cloud; with a branch from Auteuil to Billancourt, Sèvres to Versailles.

COQUILLIERS (Rue), contains the Church of St. Eustache,

**CULTURE STE. CATHERINE** (Rue), No. 23, is the Hôtel de Carnavalet, a fine house of the 16th century, once the seat of Madame de Sévigné and her daughter, to whom her letters were written. It was built, 1644, by Bullant; carvings by J. Goujon.

**DENIS** (Rue St.), has the Entrepôt des Glaces, and (near the bottom) the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

**DÉPÔT DES FOURRAGES** (Forage Stores), for the garrison, is near Barrière de la Rapée and Pont d'Ivry, and is 300 feet long.

**DÉPÔT DE LA GUERRE**, Rue St. Dominique, Nos. 82 and 86, is a large building; and contains the state papers of the time of Louis XIII., the letters of Louis XIV. to his grandson, Philip of Spain, Napoléon's letters, the survey of France, plans of battles, &c. The War Minister's head-quarters are fixed here.

**ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE**, Rue l'École de Médecine, a handsome range, built 1769, by Gondouin, with an Ionic front, 198 feet long. Here are bas-reliefs, medallions of surgeons, frescoes (in the theatre), busts, a library of 30,000 volumes, and a museum.

**ÉCOLE DE NATATION** (Swimming School), on Quai d'Orsay, near the Tuilleries.

**ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE**, Rue Montagne de Ste. Geneviève, founded 1794, to supply scientific officers for the army, navy, engineers, and other branches of the public service.

**Elysée Palace**, opposite the Champs Elysées, 59, Rue St. Honoré, was built 1718; belonged to Madame de Pompadour, the Duchesse de Bourbon, &c., and was the residence of Murat, Napoléon, Alexander of Russia, Duke of Wellington, Duc de Berri (when assassinated, 1820), &c. Here the Emperor fêted the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Raglan, in 1854. In one room is Napoléon's bed, with other memorials.

**FONTAINES, and JETS D'EAUX.** See *Marché des Innocens, Bibliothèque Nationale, Church of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame, Place du Châtelet, Place de la Concorde, Rue Richelieu, Palais Royal, Porte St. Martin*, for some of the finest in Paris.

**Fortifications**, round the city, planned by M. Thiers in Louis Philippe's reign, were built 1841-6; and are 26 miles long, faced by 94 bastions, and ramparted walls 11 yards thick. Outside are 17 detached Forts, such as *Mont Valérien* (600 feet high), *Issy*, &c., which suffered in the late war, and have been partially restored. The old Castle of Vincennes, with its arsenal, &c., is on the east side, near the large Convalescent Hospital, and in the midst of a Park or Bois, which the rebels occupied May, 1871.

**Geneviève Ste., or Panthéon**, not far from the Luxembourg, is the "St. Paul's" of Paris, and takes its name from the patron saint of the city, to whom Clovis built a Church, in which she was buried 512, and which Louis XV. began to re-build 1764, in the Grecian style, from Soufflot's designs. It makes a cross, 602 feet by 255 (the nave being 105 long), with a dome 268 feet high and 66 diameter, painted by Baron Gros. In the front, which is 129 feet broad on the whole, is a range of eleven steps, leading up to a fine portico of six Corinthian pillars, 60 feet high, besides sixteen others behind them. The pediment is filled up by David's fine bas-relief of France (a figure fifteen feet high) distributing honours to her great men, represented by Fénelon, Malesherbes, Mirabeau, Voltaire, Rousseau, Lafayette, Carnot, Monge, Manuel, David (the painter), Napoléon, &c.; below them is this memorial inscription in gilt letters:—"Aux Grands Hommes la Patrie Reconnaisante," a concise idiom, signifying that the mother country dedicates it to the memory of her great children. Altogether, the portico is so good that the architect is said to have "mis à la porte toute son architecture,"—turned his building out of doors. There are 258 pillars about this church, of which 130 are inside. The carved ceiling is eighty feet from the marble pavement, under which are the crypts on Doric pillars, containing the remains of Voltaire ("poète, historien, philosophe,"), and Rousseau, Lagrange, Soufflot, Bougainville, Admiral de Winter, Marshal Lannes and Bugeaud. It was occupied by the insurgents 1848, and was threatened with destruction 1871. A fine prospect from the top, one of the highest points in Paris.

**Gobelins.**—See *Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins*.

**Halle au Blés**, or Corn Exchange, Rue des Deux Écus, a vast circular pile, on the site of a royal seat, built 1763-7, by Le Camus, 126 feet diameter, being the exact *shape and size of the Pantheon at Rome*. It is entirely of stone and iron, with an iron domed roof and skylight, built 1811; an arcade round it, and large granaries. Outside the south part is Catherine de Medicis' Doric *pillar* (1573) and sun dial, 100 feet high, built by her astrologer. The *Halle aux Vins*, or Wine Dépôt, is an immense range like town, at Bercy, near the Jardin des Plantes.

**Hôtel Cluny**, Rue des Mathurins, No. 16, a fine old building, begun 1480, by an abbot of Cluny, and finished 1505. After many changes it came to M. de Sommerard, who formed a large mediæval collection, which the government, having bought, turned into a *museum of antiquities*, such as carvings, furniture, stained glass, tapestry, arms, MSS., pictures. The old chapel rests on a single pillar in the middle. Across the court is the *Palais des Thermes*, a solid pile, about 90 feet long, supposed to be the old seat of the Roman governors, whence a Roman way struck along Rue St. Jacques, and an aqueduct went to Arcueil. Its thick walls are made of stones and bricks with stucco; and Roman remains are kept in it. Open Wednesday and Friday, by card, 10 to 4.

**Hôtel Dieu**, close to Notre Dame, the oldest Hospital in Paris, was founded in the 7th century, rebuilt by Philippe Auguste, and enlarged by St. Louis, and forms a vast solid pile, with eight hundred and fifty beds: but all that is left of the old building is a chapel of the 13th century. There are several statues, portraits, &c., of benefactors and eminent medical men.

**Hôtel des Invalides**, the French "Chelsea Hospital," opposite the Champs Élysées, is known by its conspicuous gilt dome, and stands on an esplanade, 1,440 feet by 780 feet, which reaches to the Seine, and is ornamented with trees, Marochetti's statue of Napoléon, and cannons, some of them from Algiers. The Lion of St. Mark, which stood here for a while, was restored to Venice in 1815. The buildings, begun by Louis XIV., include fifteen courts, and cover sixteen acres; and about three thousand soldiers, and one hundred and seventy officers, under a governor (the senior Marshal, now Jerome Bonaparte), lieutenant-governor, &c., are sheltered here. The river front is 612 feet long, and has Ionic pilasters, with *lucarne* windows (formed of military trophies, cut in stone), and a bas-relief of Louis XIV. on horseback. The Cour Royale is 315 feet by 192. Portraits of great soldiers in the council chamber. There is a gallery of plans and fortresses. Dining-rooms, 150 feet long. One dormitory is called after the famous republican soldier, Latour d'Auvergne, who refused promotion on principle, preferring to be called the "premier grenadier" of France. The large kitchens are worth seeing. In the old church, 210 feet long, are many tablets to governors; 1,400 flags here, taken from the enemy, were burnt by Marshal Serurier, 1815, to save them from the Allies. One of the chapels contains the mausoleum of Turenne. At the south end is the great dome, 223 feet high, under which the *body of Napoléon* (brought from St. Helena, 1840) is placed, with his sword, hat, crown, and star, covered by a most splendid tomb. The tombs of Bertrand and Duroc are close at hand. At the Revolution, twelve medallions of kings, here, were transformed into Greek and Roman philosophers, two being Voltaire and Rousseau! On the ceiling of the cupola, 51 feet diameter, is Delafosse's St. Louis entering Heaven. Open, 10 to 4.

**Hôtel (or Palais) de la Légion d'Honneur**, Rue de Lille, was built 1786, for the Prince de Salms (who was beheaded, 1793), and was sold by lottery to a hair-dresser; in 1803 it came to the government, and became the seat of the Grand Chancellor of the Legion. It was burnt by the Communists, 1871, and is in course of restoration.

**Hôtel des Monnaies** (Mint), on Quai Conti, built 1768-75, is 360 feet long, with eight courts, ornamented by pillars and busts. Many of the scales used here, and at the branch mints, were made from cannon taken at Austerlitz. It has a museum of medals and coins, from Childobert's time (3) including English from 1422 (Henry VI.), Spanish from 560, and other countries, of which there catalogue. Strangers, by card, on Monday and Thursday, 1 to 3.

**Hôtel de Sully**, Rue St. Antoine No. 142, was inhabited by Henry IV.'s famous minister, and is well preserved.

**Hôtel de Ville**, or "Mansion House" and "Guildhall" combined, opposite the Place de Grève (the scene of many a bloody deed), near the Pont d'Arcole, was begun 1533-1628, on the site of the Maison de la Grève, in the Renaissance style; to this other large piles were added, 1838-41, so as to make a vast quadrangle, with pillars between the windows, and about sixty statues, of which twenty-eight were in the west, or principal front, besides a bas-relief of Henry IV. It is now a ruin, having been burnt with all its decorations, library, &c. by the Communists, 24th May, 1871, when above 600 persons perished. In one of the three courts was a statue of Louis XIV. Two very rich staircases led to the great room, called Salle de Danse; another to the Grand Salle, the largest and most ancient of all, ornamented with great marble fire-places, paintings, busts, escutcheons, &c. Here was the room where B. de Pierre held his councils. From the middle window, looking into the square, Louis XVI. spoke to the people, with the "bonnet rouge" on his head; Lafayette presented Louis Philippe to them, 1830; and Lamartine persuaded the people to adopt the tricolor instead of the red flag, 1848. Here the Government of Defence were seated down to 28th February, 1871, and the Communist leaders from 19th March to 22nd May. There were above one hundred and sixty public rooms here; among which were the public Library of 100,000 volumes, the Salle du Conseil, the Prefect's apartments; the Salle d'Introduction, in which was Bazin's statue of Henry IV.; Salle de Jeu, containing a model of the artesian well of Grenelle; the Salle de Bal, 70 feet by 40, with portraits, &c. The splendid new street, Rue de Rivoli, now passes close by the Hôtel de Ville, in a line with Rue St. Antoine.

**Imprimerie Nationale**, Rue Vieille du Temple, belonged to Cardinal de Rohan, of the time of Louis XIV., but is used as a Government Printing Office, since 1809, about seven hundred and fifty hands being employed. When Pope Pius VII. visited it, the Lord's Prayer was printed for him in one hundred and fifty languages. Seen on Thursday, by application in writing, beforehand, to the director. The Archives Nationales is close by.

**INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.**—See Palais de l'Institut.

**Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles** (Youthful Blind), Rue de Sévres, was founded, 1784, by Valentine Itally, a blind man. It is a fine large building, with gardens, on a space of four thousand feet square, built 1843, by Philippon, for three hundred, and includes a Grecian chapel, &c. The teachers are blind; weaving, brush, and basket-making, printing, music, mathematics, &c., are taught. Strangers, on Wednesdays, 1 to 5, by card. A public examination on the last Saturday in every month, which foreigners may attend.

**Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets** (Deaf and Dumb), Rue St. Jacques, in St. Magliore's Seminary, was founded by Abbé de l'Épée, 1775 (?), and has about one hundred and sixty cases. The great Abbé's portrait, by Camus, is here; one of his pupils, A. Dubois, died in it lately, upwards of ninety years old. A work by a deaf and dumb artist adorns the chapel.

**Jardin des Plantes** (Botanic Garden) opposite Pont d'Austerlitz, near the Halle aux Vins, was founded by Louis XIII., in 1635, and increased by the care of Tournefort, Vaillant, Jussieu, Buffon, Fourcroy, Cuvier, Brongniart, and other learned men. In this vast collection there are the following divisions:—A Botanic Garden of 12,000 plants and trees. Botanic Gallery, with 50,000 specimens. Mineral Gallery, 840 feet long, with sixty thousand specimens. Zoological Gallery, of 390 feet, in six rooms, with two hundred thousand specimens, of which two thousand are mammalia, ten thousand are birds, five thousand are fishes, two thousand are reptiles. Comparative Anatomy Gallery, in twelve rooms, with fifteen thousand specimens, chiefly arranged by Cuvier, whose bust, by David, is here. Also a menagerie, some of the animals in which were killed for food in the siege of 1871; store rooms for one thousand two hundred, which the public attend, gratis; and a library of forty thousand volumes, besides ninety splendid volumes of plants, &c. (coloured, on vellum), open every

day, except Thursday, 11 to 2. There is, in the grounds, a cedar, given by Collinson, the English naturalist, near the pavilion and dial, on a height commanding a good view, and not far from the grave of Daubenton. Strangers to the galleries, by card, on Monday and Thursday (11 to 2, comparative anatomy); Monday, Thursday, and Saturday (Zoology).

**Louvre** (Rue de Rivoli), begun 1523, by Francis I., on the site of Dagobert's castle (or *Louveterie*), was enlarged by Louis XIV. (who finished the long gallery to the Tuilleries), after Perrault's designs, and improved by Napoléon. The west side, or old Louvre, was built by Henry II., and has sculptures by Goujon. Charles IX. was here on the infamous Bartholomew day; they pretend to show the window he fired from. Henriette Maria, widow of Charles I., also resided here in great poverty. The best part (and best seen from Pont Neuf) is the east front, which has C. Perrault's colonnade of 28 pillars, 38 feet high; it is 525 feet long and 85 high, and includes Napoléon's bronze gates. In the south front (towards the river) are 40 pilasters. The decorated court, inside, is 408 feet square, and, till 1848, held Marochetti's bronze statue of the Duke of Orléans. The Louvre is now used as a vast Museum of paintings and works of art; including about 2,000 specimens of every school of painting (1,400 being French, Flemish, German, Italian—and 450 Spanish), with models, busts, marbles antiquities, bijoux, &c. Admission, 10 to 4, every day (except Monday). Catalogues are sold at the door. The whole collection has been re-arranged in twelve sections, viz.:—Paintings, drawings, engravings, ancient sculpture, modern sculpture, Assyrian antiquities, Egyptian antiquities, Etruscan antiquities, American (Mexican) antiquities, Algerine antiquities, marine models, and Museum of Sovereigns. In the last are seen Henry IV.'s bed; with Napoléon's bed, his toilet, desk, sword, cocked hat, the famous *redingote*, handkerchief, and other relics. The *new wing*, in Rue de Rivoli, added by the Emperor Napoléon, now unites the Louvre to the Tuilleries. An attempt to burn it was made by the Communists, 1871; but only the library was injured.

**Luxembourg**.—See *Palais du Luxembourg*.

**LYCÉE BUONAPARTE**, Rue Caumartin, formerly the Collège Bourbon.

**LYCÉE NAPOLÉON**, Rue Clovis, formerly the Collège Henry IV.

**MABILLE** (Jardin de).—See Champs Élysées.

**Madeleine Church**, Rue Royale, at the upper end, near the Boulevards, was begun 1764 (being the fifth church on this site), and lately finished. Vignon, its designer, was the principal architect. It stands on a platform 328 feet by 133, and—high, with flights of 28 steps at each end. The bronze gates deserve special attention, being beautifully sculptured in relief, representing the Commandments, &c. It is in the style of a Grecian temple, and has 52 pillars round three sides, each 64 feet high, with 32 statues of saints between. In the south pediment—the largest of the kind existing—is a fine alto-relief, by Lemaire, 126 feet long, of Christ and the Magdalene; the bronze door beneath is 32 feet by 16½, covered with bas-reliefs from Scripture. Inside are six chapels, adorned with paintings of the Magdalene; over the altar (by Marochetti) is Ziegler's picture of the Progress of Christianity.

**Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins**, Rue Mouffetard, No. 280, on the Bièvre (where tanners, dyers, &c., have settled for ages), takes its name from Jean Gobelins, a tapestry worker, about 1450, and was turned 1662, into a Government factory by Louis XIV., who employed Lebrun to paint the designs. Large elaborate pictures are here copied, with all the effect and smoothness of an oil painting—not for sale, but for presents. A *carpet factory* is attached to it, called *La Savonnerie*, from an old soap work in which Marie de Medicis placed it, 1615. Some carpets take ten years to make, and cost 100,000 francs. Strangers on Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 4. A catalogue may be had. Part of the factory was burnt 26th May, 1871, and much tapestry destroyed.

**Marché des Innocens, or Halles Centrales**, Rue St. Denis, so called from a church of same, pulled down 1768, is used for fruit, vegetables, and provisions, and has in the midst



*fountain* in the Renaissance style, 42 feet high, built, 1551, by Lescot and Goujon. Having been rebuilt and extended by the Emperor Napoléon, this market now forms a very extensive range. The *Marché St. Germain* is near St. Sulpice. The Horse Market (*aux Chevaux*) on Boulevard de l'Hôpital; Wednesday and Saturday. For hunters, &c., Thursday, in Rue Beaujon (the French "Tattersall"), near the Sunday Dog market.

**MILITARY HOSPITAL.**—See *Church of Val de France*.

**Montmartre**, near the Du Nord terminus; a fine point of view over the city, marked by windmills, where St. Denis was martyred. Here the Communists seized the cannon, 18th March, 1871, and began the rebellion against the Government, after killing Generals Thomas and Lecomte. Halévy, the composer, is buried in the Cemetery below.

**Morgue**, a new building, excellently arranged, near Nôtre Dame, where persons found drowned, or accidentally dead, are brought, to be recognised by their friends. If not claimed, the bodies are given up for dissection.

**Musée ARCHEOLOGIQUE.**—See *Hôtel Cluny*.

**Musée d'Artillerie**, out of Rue du Bac, in an old Jacobin convent, is a collection (something like the Woolwich Repository) of guns of all kinds, models, suits of armour, portraits of generals, &c. Strangers on Thursdays, 12 to 4, by card.

**Musée DUPUYTREN**, Rue de l'École de Médecine, No. 15, in the Old Cordeliers' convent, was founded by the great surgeon whose name it bears. Dissecting-rooms are attached to it. At No. 18, in the same street, Marat was stabbed in his bath by Charlotte Corday.

**Nôtre Dame Cathedral**, in the Ile de la Cité, on the site of a Roman temple, and of an early Christian church. Bishop Maurice began the present building about 1180; another bishop Maurice built the west front, 1223, and the south, or Stephen's porch, 1251; Philippe le Bel the north transept and the Virgin's porch, 1312; and Jean-sans-Peur the beautiful *porte rouge* (in the choir), 1407. The west doors were made by Biscornette, 1570-80. It is cruciform on the plan, with an eight-sided apse at the east end; 390 feet by 144 in dimension, and 102 high to the chestnut roof; and the style, early Gothic, of the 13th and 14th centuries. One stained circular window is 36 feet in diameter. The west front is 128 feet wide, with a triple portal deeply recessed, and set off with figures of saints, &c., and carved Scripture subjects. The towers, square and massive, are 204 feet high; in one is an old clock, and the Bourbon bell is in the other (south). Flying buttresses and pinnacles are seen all round. The pillars in the aisle are plain and clustered, alternately; double-pointed windows light the clerestory. The organ contains 3,284 pipes. In the choir are carved stalls, with pictures, and 24 alto-reliefs, coloured, of scenes in the life of Christ. In one (St. Charles) of its 30 chapels, is Dessine's statue of Cardinal Belloy; but most of them was stripped bare at the Revolution. At the sacristy, Napoléon's coronation robes are kept. Among the relics are the head of St. Denis (one of seven, all genuine), and the shot which killed the Archbishop of Paris, in 1818. The space in front of the cathedral is called the Parvis, and was formerly many feet higher than the inside. To the south stood the archbishop's palace, destroyed, 1930. A Gothic fountain, 60 feet high, built 1845, is behind. The cathedral has been lately renovated. Its destruction was attempted by the Communists, 1871.

**Observatory.**—See *Palais de Luxembourg*.

**Palais and Ecole des Beaux Arts**, Rue des Petits Augustins, is a school of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in the remains of an old convent, to which a modern pile was added, 240 feet by 60. In one of the courts stands the beautiful Renaissance front of Cardinal d'Amboise's château, brought from Gallion in Normandy; also the portal of the Château d'Anet (where Diane de Poitiers lived), *forming the entrance* to a chapel now used as a magazine. Among the casts here is a model of the *great elephant*, which was to adorn Place de la Bastille. Several specimens of old buildings from

different quarters of France are to be seen. There are also galleries of ancient and mediæval sculpture, and Delaroche's great fresco picture of celebrated artists, with 75 figures in it, presided over by Zeuxis, Phidias, and Apelles; besides portraits, models, &c. Strangers, 10 to 4, by card.

**Palais Bourbon**, formerly known as **Palais du Corps Legislatif**, opposite Pont de la Concorde, was built 1722, by the Prince de Condé, of the Bourbon family. It was used by the Council of Five Hundred, at the first Revolution, latterly by the *Chambre des Députés*, and the *Legislative Corps*. The north front (towards the river) was built 1802, and is 101 feet broad, with twelve Grecian pillars, flights of steps, figures, and busts. Inside are marble statues and frescoes, leading to the semi-circular chamber, with its raised seats, president's chair, tribune for the *speakers*, bas-reliefs, public gallery, and memorials of a constitutional order of things, since swept away by anarchy or despotism. Here the Duke of Orléans took the oath as King of the French, 9th August, 1830. A temporary building, erected near this for the late National Assembly, was pulled down by the Emperor Napoléon.

**Palais de l'Institut**, on Quay Conti, near the Hôtel des Monnaies, was the Collège Mazarin, or College of the Four Nations, built 1662, now granted to the Institute of France. The dark front, known by its Lion Fountains, at each corner, is crescent-shaped, with a chapel in the middle, at present used as a hall of sittings, and adorned with busts, &c. The *Mazarin Library*, of 1,600,000 volumes, with 3,700 MSS., is open to the public daily, 10 to 3; but the *Institute Library*, of 100,000 volumes, rich in works of science, &c., can be seen only by a member's ticket. It has Pigalle's famous *statue of Voltaire*. The *French Institute* is divided into five sections, viz., the *Académie Française*, *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, *Académie des Sciences*, *Académie des Beaux Arts*, *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*.

**Palais de Justice**, or Law Courts, on Ile de la Cité, was the seat of the French kings till the 14th century, and has been in part rebuilt; it was nearly destroyed 22nd May, 1871. A dome stands over the front. In one corner of the square (in which the pillory stands), the guillotine carts, during the Revolution, received their victims to carry them to the scaffold. The *Salle des Pas Perdus*, as rebuilt, 1622, by Desbrosses (another part in 1766), is 216 feet by 84, and contains a monument by Dumont (1822) to Malesherbes, the courageous counsel of Louis XVI. The *Cour de Cassation* (the highest court of appeal), formerly called the "Grande Chambre de Louis," has statues of d'Aguesseau and l'Hôpital, two great lawyers. Other courts, &c., are, the *Chambre des Requêtes*; Court of *Première Instance*; Gallery of Portraits of Lawyers; the famous *Conciergerie*, or prison, with towers, &c., in the feudal style, one of which held the *tocin*, or alarm bell; chapel and dungeon where Marie Antoinette and the Princess Elizabeth were confined; the *Parloir*, whence Lavalette escaped by his wife's help; and the *Sourcière* or St. Louis' Kitchen, now a prison with a labyrinth of winding corridors, staircases, &c. About 240 prisoners were massacred in cold blood here, 2nd and 3rd September, 1792. Close to it is the ruined *Hôtel de la Préfecture de Police*, burnt 24th May, by Ferré and his gang, and 150 prisoners shot or burnt. Also the *Sainte Chapelle*, a beautiful specimen of florid Gothic, in two stories, lately restored; first built, 1245-48, by St. Louis, to contain relics sold to him by Baldwin of Constantinople. It is 110 feet by 34; and has a fine rose window, a delicate (modern) spire of 180 feet, and stained side windows, with buttresses and pinnacles; the interior is richly gilt and ornamented. *Bollean* satirises the chapter of this foundation in his "Lutrin." Admission, 10 to 4, 1 franc doocour.

**Palais de Luxembourg**, Rue de Vaugirard, on the site of the Duc d'Eprenay-Luxembourg's house, was built, after 1612, by Desbrosses, for Marie de Medicis, on the plan of the Pitti Palace (Florence), and came to the Orléans and other families. The Directory sat here, 1795; also the Consuls, 1799; and the *Peers*, after 1814, till the Revolution of 1848. It was afterwards occupied by the Imperial Senate. It is a solid well-proportioned, square pile, with pilasters in front, and a court 360 feet by 200. Paintings in the *Salle des Messagers*, and a large one, on wax, in the *Salle des Conférences*. The *Salle des Séances (Séance)* is a splendid semi-circle, 92 feet diameter, with a painted vault, and statues of French

**MUSEUM.** The *Salle du Trône* is ornamented with tapestry, and the *First Consul's* state chair. Other rooms are the painted library, with 1,500 volumes; *Mario de Medicis' Chapel* and bed-chamber; also, another chapel, with Pujol's great fresco. A picture gallery of modern artists is also shown; open daily (except Monday), 10 to 4, by card. The large Gardens behind are in the style of the *Tuileries*, with parterres, statues of the Queens of France, and a *potager*, or nursery, through which a broad avenue (near *Ney's statue*, on the spot where he was shot, December, 1815) runs up to the *National Observatory*. At the *Petit Luxembourg*, close to the principal building, the ministers of Charles X. were confined till tried, after the events of 1830.

**Palais Royal**, Rue St. Honoré, was first built as *Palais Cardinal*, by Richelieu, and given, 1642, to Louis XIII. Louis XIV. granted it to his nephew, Philip of Orléans. The Regent Orléans here collected his gems and medals, as well as his "Orléans gallery" of pictures, which was dispersed at the Revolution. Philippe Egalité rebuilt the front, 1763, after a fire, and let most of it out as shops after 1780. The Jacobin and other clubs met here at the first Revolution. In that of 1848, the Royal apartments were completely gutted; they were afterwards occupied by Jerome Bonaparte and his son. The *Cour d'Honneur* was burnt, May, 1871, by the Communists; but the restaurants, cafés (*Véry's*, &c.) in the noble-looking court, were saved. This court is 700 feet by 300, planted with trees, and adorned with a fine jet d'eau. People come here to read the papers, and it presents a very gay scene of a summer's evening. Close to the statue of Eurymedea, a small cannon is fired daily, at noon, by means of the sun, when he pleases to shine. Blind musicians play regularly at the *Café des Aveugles*.

**Panthéon.**—See *St. Geneviève*.

**Père la Chaise.**—See *Cemetery*.

**PÉRES** (Rue des Saints) has, at No. 24, the *École Impériale des Ponts et Chaussées*.

**PETITS AUGUSTINS** (Rue des) contains the *Palais des Beaux Arts*.

**Place de la Bastille**, Rue St. Antoine, where the Bastille stood, till captured by the mob, 14th July, 1789, and pulled down, 1790. It was a castle-shaped pile, to which state prisoners were sent at the mere will of the king or his ministers, expressed in an order called a *lettre de cachet*. This is superseded by the *Column of July*, to the memory of 615 "Citoyens Français," who fell in the Revolution of 1830 (27th, 28th, and 29th July). It was designed by Alavoine, is 163 feet high, 12 diameter, and contains 67 tons of bronze metal. Being unsupported by masonry inside, it shakes sensibly with the wind. There is a good view from the top. It was at the barricade here that General Negrier and the Archbishop of Paris were killed, in 1849; and that a hard fight took place with the Communists, May, 1871.

**Place du Carrousel**, Rue de Rivoli, between the *Tuileries* and *Louvre*, so called from a tournament held in 1662. On one side is Napoléon's fine *Triumphal Arch*, 47 feet high, 64 wide, pierced by three arches, built 1806. It is covered with bas-reliefs of the events of 1805 (*Austerlitz*, *Ulm*, &c.); and the horses of St. Mark were placed on it, till carried back to Venice, 1814; but this loss is made up by a bronze copy, by Bosio. The band plays here at the daily guard-mounting. Henry IV. and Louis XIV. built the long gallery towards the river, joining the *Tuileries* and *Louvre*; the new gallery to the north (near Rue de Rivoli) was completed by the Emperor Louis Napoléon, after Visconti's designs.

**PLACE DU CRÂTELET**, on the site of an old château prison, has Bralle's Palm-tree Fountain, with a column 58 feet high.

**Place de la Concorde**, Rue de Rivoli, opposite the *Tuileries*, was laid out in the time of Louis XV., whose statue here was pulled down at the Revolution. The horses on the west side were set up by *Coatou*, 1762-73; those on the east by *Coysevox*. It is surrounded by a dry moat (now planted), and allegorical pavilions to eight large French cities. In the midst, between two fountains, 60 feet diameter, is the famous *Luxor Obelisk*, erected at Thebes, 1550 B.C., brought by ship from Egypt, 1831-3, to *Arbouze*, and set up here, 1836. It is a single block of reddish granite, 73½ feet high, 7½ broad at the

base, and covered with 1,600 hieroglyphical characters, descriptive of the actions of Rameses or Sesos-tris. The pedestal, of Brittany granite, 27 feet high, offers pictorial views of the machinery employed in Egypt and Paris to move the obelisk. Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were executed here, 1793, as well as Charlotte Corday and Philippe Egalité; Danton, Robespierre, St. Just, &c., in 1794. In two years, 2,800 victims suffered on this spot by the guillotine—*la petite fenêtre nationale*, or "little national window," as the Republicans nicknamed it (from the hole which received the neck)—the very instrument which, in 1815, was in the possession of a carpenter in Rue Pont-aux-Choux, near the Marais. The centre of the Place is one of the finest points of view in Paris. Here the Germans bivouacked, March, 1871. The statue of Lille was half-ruined in the fight of 21st-2nd May, with the Communists.

**PLACE DES VOSGES** (formerly Place Royale), Rue St. Louis, on the site of the Palais des Tournelles (so called from its little towers), in which Henry II. was killed, 1559, when tilting with Montgomery; on which account his widow, Catherine de Medici, pulled it down a few years after. A statue of Louis XIII. is here, restored in 1829. This place is an exact square of 493 feet, surrounded by trees and tall old-fashioned houses.

**Place Vendôme**, Rue St. Honoré, was built by Mansard, on the site of the Duc de Vendôme's Hôtel. At its centre stands the base only of *Napoleon's Column*, built 1806-10; a copy of Trajan's (but one-twelfth larger), 135 feet high, 12 diameter, with the statue of Napoleon at top, 11 feet high. The pillar itself was levelled by the Communists, May, 1871; but is now again restored. On the pedestal and shaft are a series of bronze bas-reliefs of the victories of 1805—from the departure of the troops to the battle of Austerlitz, where the cannons which furnished the metal were taken. These bronzes run in spiral, 840 feet long, and include as many as 3,000 figures, 3 feet high. A staircase inside led to the top.

**PLACE DES VICTOIRES** is circular, and has a bronze statue of Louis XIV., by Bosio. Close by is the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, with a beautifully decorated and much frequented shrine in the Lady Chapel.

**Places of Worship**—(*Protestant*).—Church service at the Embassy Chapel, in Rue d'Aguesseau Faubourg St. Honoré, at 11½ and 4; Episcopal Chapel, Avenue Marbœuf, on the Champs Élysées, at 1 and 8-30; Independent Chapel, Rue de la Madeleine; Scotch Church, Chapel of the Oratoire; Wesleyan Chapel, Rue Roquépine, and Rue Demours aux Ternes; American Church, Rue de Berry, and Rue de la Paix; Jews' Synagogue, 14, Rue Neuve St. Laurent, in Rue du Temple.

**French Protestant Churches** (called Temples) of the Reformed Communion. Temple de l'Oratoire, Rue de Rivoli. Temple de St. Marie, 216, Rue St. Antoine, at 11½. Temple de Pentamont, 108, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, at 11½. Temple de Batignolles-Monceaux, 38, between the Barrières de Clichy and Monceaux, at 12½. Of the Augsburg Confession: At the Oratoire, in German; and the Deaconesses' House, Rue de Reville. Sunday Schools (held at 9½ a.m.) are attached to nearly all. (See *Galignani's Messenger* for particulars.)

**POLICE OFFICE**.—See *Palais de Justice*.

**PONTS**.—**PONT D'ARCOLE**, a suspension bridge, near the Hôtel de Ville, *not* named after Napoleon's feat at Arcole, as might be supposed, but suggested by a similar act of daring by a young man who led the Parisians against the troops, 1830, and whose name, curiously enough, was Arcole.

**PONT DES ARTS**, between the Louvre and Palais des Beaux Arts (the oldest iron bridge in Paris), was first built, 1804, and is 546 feet long.

**PONT D'ALMA**, next the Pont des Invalides, with statues of soldiers on the sides.

**PONT D'AUSTERLITZ** (424 feet long), on five iron arches, was built 1801-6, by Beaupré.

**PONT AU CHANGE**, where the money changers lived, at the end of Rue St. Denis, 369 feet long.

**PONT DE LA CONCORDE**, opposite that Place, was built 1787-90, by Peyronnet, on five oval arches, 100 feet long, 61 broad. Some of the stones used were taken from the Bastille. The twelve statues adorned it are now at Versailles.

PONT DES INVALIDES, opposite the Hotel des Invalides, a stone bridge, 350 feet long.

PONT DE JÉNA, opposite the Champ de Mars, a simple but elegant five-arch bridge on a level, 466 feet long, and so called after the great battle of 1806. Blücher would have blown it up (1814), but for the interference of the Duke of Wellington.

PONT NEUF (New Bridge), joining Rues Dauphiné and de la Monnaie, across Ile de la Cité, was begun, 1578, by Henry III., and finished, 1604, by Henry IV. It is the "London bridge" of Paris, is on twelve arches, and is 1,020 feet long, by 78 broad. A little on one side of the middle, at the end of the Island, is Limot's bronze equestrian statue of *Henri Quatre*, the favourite hero of France. It was set up, 1818, by Louis XVIII., in place of one erected by Henri's widow; and is 14 feet high, weighing 30,000 lb. In one of the bas-reliefs on the marble pedestal, the generous king (*qui fut de ses sujets le vainqueur et le père*) feeds the poor people of his rebellious capital which he was then besieging; and in the other he sends a message of peace to them. The shops, once on this bridge, are removed, and the bridge itself has been restored.

PONT NÔTRE DAME, near the Hôtel de Ville, is the oldest bridge in Paris, rebuilt 1498-1507, and is 362 feet long.

PETIT PONT, near Hôtel Dieu, is 104 feet long.

PONT ROYAL leads from the Tuilleries to the Quai d'Orsay, and to the *Palais d'Orsay*, in Rue de Lille, a vast building, begun by Napoléon, in the Renaissance style, occupied by the Conseil d'État.

PONT DE LA REFORME, a double suspension bridge from Ile de la Cité, across the end of Ile St. Louis.

PONT DE SOLFERINO, between the Tuilleries and Palace of the Legion of Honour; of iron, 500 feet long.

POPIN COURT (Rue) contains St. Ambrose's Church and the Abbatoir of Menilmontant.

Porte St. Denis, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, is a triumphal Arch to Louis XIV., built 1673, by Blondell, 72 feet high, the mid arch being 42 high and 25 wide. The carvings and inscriptions refer to the passage of the Rhine, taking of Maestrecht (Trajectum ad Mosam), &c. Much fighting took place here, 1830.

PONT ST. MARTIN, in Boulevard St. Martin, built 1674, by Blondell's pupil, Bullet, is another arch, raised in honour of Louis XIV., after the taking of Besançon (Vesontio) and Limbourg. It is 54 feet by 54, the centre arch being 15 wide and 30 high. Louis appears as Hercules, with a wig, and with his emblem, the grand Soleil or Sun. It was half-ruined 1871, and A. Dumas's Theatre burnt. Near it is Girard's handsome *Château d'Eau*, or reservoir, built 1811.

Post Office.—General Office (Hôtel des Postes) in Rues Jean-Jacques-Rousseau and Coq-Héron. There are 20 branch offices called *Bureaux d'Arrondissement*, and 300 smaller, called *Boîtes aux Lettres*. For Paris, a ½-oz. prepaid letter is charged 15 cents. (1½ d.) by postage stamps; for the rest of France a uniform charge of 25 cents. Letters from and to England, 30 cents. Letters for the departments and foreign countries are in time at the boîtes till 5; at the bureaux till 5-30 and 6. Stamps are sold by the tabacconists. Letters may be directed to a traveller, "Poste Restante," i.e., to be called for, at Paris or any other town, and will be delivered upon showing the passport, between 8 and 8 (or 8 and 5 on Sunday).—Daily Express Office, for despatch of small parcels, samples, law-papers, &c., in Rue Montmartre No. 121.

Railway Termini (Embarcadères).

1.—Du Nord—To Boulogne, Calais, Brussels, &c., Place Roubaix.

2.—De l'Ouest—To Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Cherbourg, Bennes, Brest, &c., Rue d'Amsterdam, Boulevard Vaut Parnasse.

3.—De l'Est—To Strasbourg, Mulhouse, Place de Strasbourg.

4.—To Lyons, Marseilles, &c., Boulevard Mazas, opposite the Prison.



The Park of St Cloud



Paris



Clermont



1.—To Orléans, Moulins, Tours, Nantes, Bordeaux, the South of France (Du Midi), &c., Quai d'Ansterdam, and Boulevard d'Enfer.

2.—To Brest, Rennes and Versailles (rive gauche, or left bank of Seine), Boulevard du Mont Parnasse, and the l'Ouest line, above).

3.—To St. Germain and Versailles (rive droite), Rue St. Lazare, No. 124. Opened 1837 (the oldest line). The Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, or Circular Line, connects the different termini. Trains every 30 minutes from St. Lazare.

4.—Baniue, to Sceaux, Boulevard d'Arceuil.

About 25 kilos. or 56lbs. of baggage are allowed on the main lines. A horse railway,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, large omnibuses, carrying goods for the most part, was opened November, 1853, from Place de la Concorde to St. Cloud.

RICHÉLIEU (Rue) has, at No. 52, the Bibliothèque Nationale and a public fountain, called Fontaine Molière, opposite, near *Molière's house*, No. 24.

RIVOLI (Rue de) contains the Tuilleries, Place du Carousel, Louvre, Hôtel des Finances, Tour de St. Jacques. This fine street now extends nearly two miles, passing the Hôtel de Ville, and is lined with fine houses and shops, 6 and 7 stories high.

**Roquette Prison**, near Avenue de la Roquette. Here the Communists shot the hostages, 24th-7th 17, including *Archbishop Darboy*, President Bonjean, the Curé of the Madeleine, and many other innocent persons; for which the leaders were hung.

ROYALE (Rue) has the Madeleine in it.

SAINTÉ CHAPELLE.—See *Palais de Justice*.

SEVRES (Rue de) contains the Institution Impériale des Jeunes Aveugles, and the Hospice des Femmes Incurables.

SEVERIN (Rue St.) has, at No. 3, St. Severin's Church.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES—(Some open day and night).—Place de la Bourse; General Post Office; and many other spots. Charge for a telegram of 20 words, in Paris,  $\frac{1}{2}$  franc; any part of France, 1 franc; London, 4 francs.

**Temple**, now a convent, in Rue du Temple, belonged to the Knights Templars whom Philippe le Bel suppressed, 1312 (when Molay, the grand-master, and the grand prior, Guy, were burnt before St. Denis), and was a refuge for debtors, &c. What remains of it is the *Prior's House*, built 1666, by Jacques de Souvres, grand prior of the Knights of St. John, but since much altered. The tower where Louis XVI. was imprisoned before his execution (21st January, 1793), and in which Sir S. Smith, Captain Wright, Pichegru, and Toussaint l'Ouverture was confined, was taken down, 1805; but a model is kept. The rooms also in which the king was first confined, after 10th August, 1792, remain in their old state, covered with gilt leather and carvings. A market for old clothes, furniture, &c., is held here.

TEMPLE (Rue du) has the Temple, and St. Elizabeth's Church (opposite No. 94).

**Theatres, &c.**—*French Opera House*, Rue Lepelletier, near the Boulevard des Italiens, has a front 16 feet high, with a double arcade, and an interior 66 feet wide; a stage 42 feet by 82; a fine saloon, 16 feet long. Places for 2,000. The splendid new *Opera House*, in Boulevard des Capucines, has been built at a cost of about £700,000. In French Theatres, *loges* are the boxes, *boîtes* are boxes near the pit, *parterres* is the pit (used only by men). Most of them open at six. For the performance, see the *daily papers*. Tickets may be bought beforehand at the Bureau des Locations des Théâtres, Boulevard des Italiens.

**ALLIAN OPERA**, Rue Marsollier, is 154 feet by 110, with a double arcaded front.



**OPERA COMIQUE**, Boulevard des Italiens, has a six column portico.

**Théâtre Français**, Rue Richelieu, corner of Palais Royal, was built 1787, by Philippe Egalité, and has a Doric front 110 feet high. Places for 1,500. In the hall and saloon are Houdon's statue of Voltaire, busts, and memorials of Molière, &c. Mesdemoiselles Mars and Rachel appeared here; the best French acting is seen. Prices, 1 to 8 francs.—At the north-west corner of Place Palais Royal is the small **Théâtre du Palais Royal**, built 1831.

**THÉÂTRE DU GYMNASÉ DRAMATIQUE**, Boulevard du Temple, has a six-column front. Scribe's plays were brought out here.

**THÉÂTRE DE L'ODÉON**, Place de l'Odéon, rebuilt 1820, after a fire, has a portico of eight pillars, and stands 161 feet by 112, and 64 high, with places for 1,600.

**THÉÂTRE LYRIQUE**, Place du Châtelet, was built by Alexandre Dumas (1862), and burnt by the Communists, 1871.

**THÉÂTRE DE LA RENAISSANCE**, Boulevard St. Martin; a handsome pile, opened 1873, in place of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, which was a large wood and plaster pile, rebuilt in seven weeks after a fire; and burnt in the fight of 25th May, 1871. Here, Dumas' plays were acted.

**THÉÂTRE DES VARIÉTÉS**, Boulevard Montmartre, built, 1807, by Collier, and has a double row of columns in front, with places for 1,240.

**THÉÂTRE DU VAUDEVILLE**, Place de la Bourse, built 1827. Prices, 1 to 6 francs.

**AMBIGU COMIQUE**, Boulevard St. Martin, was re-built 1828, with shops on the ground floor, and has places for 1,900.

**GAITÉ**, Boulevard du Temple, has 1,800 places.

Ten or eleven other *Theatres*, including Château d'Eau, Folies Dramatiques, Beaumarchais, Menus Plaisirs, &c., are in the Boulevards and elsewhere, besides several outside the Barrières. The Guinguettes are places of amusement like Cremorne Gardens, &c. The *Conservatoire de Musique* is in Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière. The *Cirque de Été* is in Champs Élysées; the *Cirque d'Hiver*, in Boulevard des Filles de Calvaire. The *Hippodrome*, outside the Barrière de l'Étoile, is of wood, in the Moorish style, 383 feet diameter, with room for 10,000.

**TOWER OF ST. JACQUES DE LA BOUCHERIE**, Rue de Rivoli, a fine Gothic remnant, 164 feet high, of a church, destroyed in 1789.

**Tuileries Palace**, Rue de Rivoli, so called from the *tile* works which stood here till 1513. Begun, 1564, by Catherine de Medicis, enlarged by Henry IV. and Louis XIV., and joined by galleries behind, to the Louvre. It was burnt by the Communists 22nd-3rd May, 1871. It was 336 yards long, in the Renaissance style, with a dome and high-pitched roof. The centre part, now a ruin, was called the Pavillon de l'Horloge; at the extremities were the Pavillons Marsan and de Flore. It contained many beautiful rooms, adorned with paintings and works of art, as the Hall of the Marshals and their portraits, Salles des Gardes (containing N. Loir's symbolical picture of Louis XIV.), Saloon of Peace, &c. The mob broke into it, 20th June, 1792, young Napoléon Bonaparte looking on; the Swiss guards were massacred, 10th August, in the same year; and it suffered in the disastrous Revolution of 1848, when it was the residence of Louis Philippe; as it was afterwards that of the Emperor Napoléon. The famous *Gardens*, in front, laid out by Lenôtre, are 2,256 feet by 900, and, in summer, were crowded with people enjoying the sunshine, and wandering among the statues, parterres, basins, chestnuts, and elms. The view stretches through Place de la Concorde, along the Champs Élysées to the Arc de l'Étoile. Behind the Venus Pudica, one Henri hid away when he fired at Louis Philippe, 1846; this was the *seventh* attempt on his life. The assassin Alibaud stood near the gate towards the river when he attempted the king's life, ten years before. Behind the palace is the court made by Napoléon (who used to hold his reviews here), with the Triumphal Arch, in Place du Carrousel. Here the troops mount *mart daily at 10, and the band plays generally a little at that hour, though Paris is not nearly so*

enlivened with military and other music as the German capitals. The Emperor Napoléon carried out the original plan of uniting the Tuilleries and the Louvre, by pulling down the houses which encumbered the Place du Carrousel, restoring the wing which faced the river, and building that on the side of Rue de Rivoli, in a solid and magnificent manner, suitable to the splendid pile, which with its vast galleries and courts now adorns the capital. This work was begun, 1852; and the new square between the Place du Carrousel and the Louvre was appropriately called Place Napoléon III. The Salles des États, in the transverse which separates the courts, was built for the use of the Chambres, and is a handsome room, 138 feet by 69, and 52 high.

VAUGIRARD (Rue de) contains the Luxembourg, and (at No. 70), the Carmelite Convent, where the massacre of the priests began, 1792.

**Versailles.**—See the *Hand-Book*.

VICTOIRE (Rue de la).—No. 52 is the house where Bonaparte lived with Josephine when he started for Italy, 1796, and for Egypt. It received its name on account of his Italian victories. Here he planned the Revolution of 18 *Brumaire*, which made him First Consul, 1799.

VICTOR (Rue St.) No. 68, now a municipal barrack, was once the Seminary of St. Firmin, where Calvin lived, and where 91 unfortunate priests were massacred in 1793.

VILLE DU TEMPLE (Rue) has the Government Printing Office.

VIVIENNE (Rue) leads to the Place de la Bourse.

**Steamers.**—From Pont Royal to St. Cloud in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour; fares, 1 franc, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  franc. From Bercy to Auteuil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  franc.

**Climate of Paris.**—"With respect to climate, the chief advantage which Paris has over London, consists in the greater purity and dryness of the atmosphere, its freedom from smoke and fog, and in the weather being less variable from day to day. Yet fogs are sometimes so thick, that the public conveyances lose their way, and meet with accidents. Thus to our knowledge a Batignolles omnibus gave a summersault over a parapet in a fog, whereupon several of the 'ins and outs' came to grief. The summers are hotter and the winters equally cold, if not colder. The average quantity of rain which falls throughout the year is about as great in the one as in the other capital. It would not, therefore, be advisable to select Paris as a winter residence for delicate invalids, or those whose cases require attention to climate. It agrees, however, with many dyspeptics, to whom the light cookery of the French *cuisine* is better suited than the more substantial fare usually met with in Britain, which requires greater powers of digestion—provided always that this class of invalids abstain from ragouts, rich sauces, indigestible vegetables, as truffles, and from partaking of a variety of wines."—*Lee's Companion to the Continent*.

# ENGLISH DIRECTORY IN PARIS.

*The first wholesale and retail firm in Paris for Silks, Indian and French Shawls, &c.* is, unquestionably, the *Villes de France*, 51, Rue Vivienne, and 104, Rue Richelieu. The stock at this house is unrivalled; and our fair readers will be highly gratified upon paying it a visit, if only to admire the immense variety and the splendour displayed in this magnificent establishment.

*Machinery, Patents, &c.*—Information on all subjects connected with English and French Inventions may be obtained from Messrs. Burnley, Mangles, and Co., Engineers, 320, Rue St. Honoré. Sales of machines effected, and the setting up and working of machinery superintended. [Messrs. B. M. and Co., are practical men of considerable experience, to whom we can confidently recommend Englishmen and Americans who may have business to transact on the continent.]

*French Language.*—Those of our readers who may find it useful or pleasant to give a portion of their time to the study of the French language, and who attach importance to a pure accent, will do well to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Emile, a painstaking teacher, who, having himself a highly cultivated voice, and delicate ear, is particularly exacting with regard to pronunciation. Married to an English woman, and having lived several years in England, he is perfectly conversant with the language of his pupil—a great advantage to the student who wishes thoroughly to understand as he goes along. We have been in the habit of recommending Mr. Emile for some years past. His address is 320, Rue St. Honoré.

*Spanish Teacher.*—M. Baeza Emeritus, member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, 320, Rue St. Honoré.

*Italian Teacher.*—M. Cepollini, member of the Academia della Crusca, 320, Rue St. Honoré.

*Dancing.*—Private lessons for Gentlemen of all the fashionable dances, by M. Coulon, of the Grand Opera, assisted by Mademoiselle Emmeline, 320, Rue St. Honoré.

*Education.*—Private Institution for Gentlemen, under the direction of Mr. Fleury, Point du Jour, *Bols de Boulogne*. Preparation for the Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Addiscombe examinations. French, German, Classics, Mathematics, and their application to Fortification and Gunnery, taught practi-

cally. Fencing and Gymnastics. Mr. Fleury may be consulted on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 till 1 o'clock, at 320, Rue St. Honoré, where a detailed prospectus may be had.

*Fencing Academy.*—320, Rue St. Honoré, Mr. Lozes, late professor at the Polytechnic School. Class for the Foil, Sabre, and Canne, every day, from 2 to 4.

*Apartment, House, and Commission Agent.*—A. Webb, 220, Rue de Rivoli. Persons intending to reside in Paris, or wishing to forward goods to England, will find Mr. Webb's services of great advantage.

*Apartments and Boarding Houses.*—Persons visiting Paris are recommended to apply to Mr. John Arthur, 10, Rue Castiglione, Agent to the British Embassy, and Wine Merchant, where every information will be given gratis.

*Dressmaker.*—Mme. Camille Levasseur, 224, Rue Rivoli, the house of *Galignani's Messenger* office.

*Artificial Flowers* for head dresses, trimmings for dresses, &c. We recommend the best establishment in Paris, that of Mr. Tillman, 104, Rue Richelieu, purveyor to Her Majesty the ex-Empress, and Her Majesty the Queen of England.

*Millinery.*—Bonnets, lace caps, head dresses, &c. We recommend in full confidence for all these articles the establishment of Mlle. Soller, 45, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, who has an excellent *renommée* among the highest classes of society in Paris.

*Stays.*—For this indispensable article the Parisian makers are known to be eminently superior. We are advisedly directed to recommend Madame Clemencon, 8, Rue Port Mahon, inventor of the "corps pompadours," and the "demi-corps chataine," which impart so much grace and elegance to the figure.

*Eau de Cologne.*—The name of the firm of Jean Marie Farina, 333, Rue St. Honoré, is too well known to require commendation.

*Eau de Cologne.*—Agents for Anton Farina's Eau de Cologne, B. J. Tillman & Co., 8, Rue Neuve, Bour L'abbé.

*Artist, Designer, and Jeweller in Hair.*—M. Lemonnier, who was awarded the Prize Medal at the

London Exhibition, and the Gold Medal at that of Paris, is highly recommended.

*Hatter.*—Servas, 36, Rue Caumartin. The hats at this Establishment are equal to the best in Paris.

*Tailor.*—Hulek, 226, Rue de Rivoli, recommended for his gentlemanly style of garments. An honest and obliging tradesman. Speaks English.

*Tailor.*—Blay Lafitte, 11, Boulevard des Italiens. Gentlemen wishing to renew their Apparel will find this establishment one of the best in Paris. First-rate style and capital materials.

*Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Stereoscopes,* in all styles and sizes. 1st Class Medal at the Universal Paris Exhibition. The beautiful specimens produced by Mr. Warren Thompson, 22, Rue de Choiseul, are greatly admired.

*Kramer, Jeweller to the ex-Empress,* 31, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, recommended as having an unrivalled stock of Jewellery, Diamonds, &c.

*Dentist.*—Persons requiring a good surgical and mechanical dentist, are recommended to Mr. George, Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Tuilleries, author of a work on his new system of artificial teeth, inventor of the Baume Dentaire for the instantaneous cure of the tooth-ache.

*Surgeon-Dentists.*—We confidently recommend as operating and mechanical Dentists, Messrs. Chippendale and Barwis, No. 10, Rue d'Alger, near the gardens of the Tuilleries, particularly for a superior description of artificial teeth.

*Dentist.*—Mr. W. Rogers, 270, Rue St. Honoré, author of several important medical and surgical works on Dentistry. Mr. Rogers also enjoys a first-rate reputation as a practical dentist.

*Dentist.*—Mr. Paterson will be found conscientious alike in his work and in his charges. He keeps no assistants, but does everything himself. His pieces are beautifully finished, and merit inspection, 396, Rue St. Honoré.

*English Chemist.*—Swan, Member of the College of Pharmacy, 12, Rue Castiglione, an important and highly respectable house, *honoured with a Prize Medal from the Universal Society for encouragement of arts and industry, for improvements in Pharmaceutical preparations.*

*Clocks and Watches, Musical Boxes, Time-pieces, &c.*—Würltel, 38 and 40, Passage Vivienne, Paris.

*Zimberg fabrt., de necessaries,* 16, Rue de l'ancienne Comédie.

*Optician.*—For all descriptions of optical glasses and instruments there is comparatively no choice, as those of M. Chevalier, 16, Place du Pont Neuf, are reputed all over the world.

*English Ale and Porter Stores.*—B. Harris & Co., 265, Rue St. Honoré.

*General Provision Warehouse.*—Cuvillier, 16, Rue la Paix, Groceries, Wines, &c.

*English Bookseller.*—Fowler, 6, Rue Montpensier, and 231, Peristyle Montpensier, Palais Royal. English books at London prices.

*Money Changers and Foreign Bankers.*—Messrs. Meyer, Spielman, and Co., of 26, Rue Neuve Vivienne, are well known, and deserving our best recommendation. English and all foreign moneys can be exchanged at this establishment to the best advantage. They grant drafts on London and the principal cities of Europe and America.

## IV.

## COMMON FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A few of the commonest phrases, however ill chosen or arranged they may be, are better than nothing to the inexperienced traveller; and we, therefore, add a short list for his benefit.

1. Des Repas. Of Meals.			
Le déjeuner	Breakfast	Des pommes de terre	Potatoes
Le goûter, le second déjeuner	Luncheon	Des œufs	Eggs
Le dîner	Dinner	Un œuf	An egg
Le thé	Tea	Des œufs frais	New laid eggs
Le souper	Supper	Des œufs à la coque	Soft boiled
		Une omelette	An omelet
		Une salade	A salad
		Du sel	Salt
		Du poivre	Pepper
		De la moutarde	Mustard
		Des biscuits	Biscuits
		Des gateaux	Cakes
		Du fruit	Fruit
		Du fromage	Cheese
		Du beurre frais	Fresh butter
		Du sucre	Sugar
		Du thé	Tea
		Du café	Coffee
2. Du Pain. Of Bread.			
Un pain, du pain	A loaf, bread		
Un petit pain	A roll		
Du pain blanc	White bread		
Du pain de ménage	Household bread		
Du pain bis	Brown bread		
Du pain frais	New bread		
Du pain rassis	Stale bread		
3. La Carte. The Bill of Fare.			
Du bouillon	Broth		
Un consommé	Gravy soup		
De la soupe	Soup		
Soup à la vermicelle	Vermicelli soup		
Soupe au riz	Rice soup		
Soupe à la purée	Pease soup		
De la viande	Meat		
Des côtelettes de mouton	Mutton chops		
Un gigot	A leg of mutton		
Des rognons	Kidneys		
De l'agneau	Lamb		
Du lard	Bacon		
Du jambon	Ham		
Du gibier	Game		
Un pâté	A pie		
De la volaille	Poultry		
Un poulet	A fowl		
Un dindon	Turkey		
Du poisson	Fish		
Des soles	Soles		
Des huîtres	Oysters		
Des légumes	Vegetables		
Un chou	A cabbage		
Un chou-fleur	A cauliflower		
		4. De la Boisson. Of Drink.	
		De l'eau	Water
		De l'eau rongie	Wine and water
		Du vin	Wine
		Du vin blanc	White wine
		Du vin rouge	Red wine
		Vin ordinaire, ou vin de Bordeaux	Claret
		Du vin de champagne	Champagne
		Du vin de Bourgogne	Burgundy
		Du vin d'Oporto	Port wine
		Du vin de Xéres	Sherry
		De la bière	Beer
		De l'eau de vie—de cognac	Brandy—cognac
		5. De la Table. Of the Table.	
		Un couteau	A knife
		Une fourchette	A fork
		Une cuillère	A spoon
		Une assiette	A plate
		Un plat	Dish
		Une saucière	Saucer

Une tasse	Cup
Un verre	Glass
Un gobelet	Tumbler
Une bouteille	Bottle
La nappe	Table cloth
La buffet	Sideboard
Un couvert	Knife and fork

THE DISHES GENERALLY FOUND AT THE  
FRENCH RESTAURATEUR'S.

## 6. Potages.

Au macaroni	Macaroni soup
Au riz	Rice soup
Au vermicelle	Vermicelli soup
A la Julienne	{Soup, with chopped car- rots and herbs}
À la purée	Pease soup
Consommé	Gravy soup

## 7. Bœuf.

Bœuf au naturel	Bolled beef
Bœuf à la sauce tomate	Beef with tomato sauce
Bœuf à la sauce piquante	Beef with savoury sauce
Bœuf aux choux	Beef with cabbage
Entrecôte	Ribs of beef
Filet sauté	Fillet of beef with gravy
Rosbif aux pommes de terre	{Roast beef with potatoes}
Aloyau de bœuf	Sirloin of beef
Langue de bœuf	Neats' tongue
Palais de bœuf	Palate of beef
Bifteck à l'Anglaise	{Beefsteak in the Eng- lish manner}
Bifteck aux pommes de terre	Beefsteak with potatoes
Bœuf à la mode	À la mode beef

## 8. Veau.

Fricandeau au jus	Larded veal in gravy
Fricandeau aux épinards	Larded veal with spinach
Fricandeau à l'oseille	Larded veal with sorrel
Fricandeau à la chicorée	{Larded veal with boiled endive}
Côtelette de veau au naturel	{Veal chops fried or boiled}
Côtelette en papillote	{Veal chops broiled in paper, with sweet herbs}

Côtelette au jambon  
Cervelle apprêtée

Veal chops with ham  
Calf's brains

## Soups.

## Beef.

## Veal.

Tête de veau à la vinaigrette	{Calf's head with oil and vinegar}
Langue à la sauce piquante	{Calf's tongue with sa- voury sauce}
Pieds de veau à la vin- aigrette	{Calf's feet with oil and vinegar}
Blanquette de veau	{Fricassee veal with white sauce}
Ris de veau	Calf's sweet bread
Fraise de veau	Calf's fry

9. Mouton et Ag-  
neau.

## Mutton and Lamb.

Côtelettes panées	{Chops fried in bread crumbs}
Côtelettes en Papillottes	{Chops broiled in paper with fine herbs}
Côtelettes au naturel	Chops fried or broiled
Gigot au jus aux haricots	{Leg with gravy and French beans}
Rognons au vin de Champagne	{Kidneys done in Cham- pagne}
Pieds de mouton à la vinaigrette	{Trotters with oil and vinegar}
Rognons à la brochette	Kidneys broiled
Rognons aux truffes	Kidneys with truffles

## 10. Volaille.

## Poultry.

Chapon au gros sel	Capon (bolled)
Chapon au riz, &c.	Capon with rice
Poulet sauté	Chicken in gravy
Poulet à la Tartare	Chicken devilled
Cuisse de poulet en pa- pillote	{Leg of a chicken in paper, with sweet herbs}
Dinde truffée	Turkey with truffles
Dindonneau	Young turkey
Poulet aux champig- nons	{Chicken with mush- room sauce}
Capilotade de poulet	Chicken hashed
Salade de volaille	{Cold chicken in slices and vinegar}
Galantine de volaille	Browned fowl
Poulet aux truffes	Chicken with truffles
Filets de poulet	Slices of chicken (breast)
Canard aux navets	Duck and turnips
Canard aux pois	Duck and green peas
Caneton	Duckling
Pigeon à la crapandine	Broiled pigeon
Fricassée de poulet	Fricassee chicken

## 11. Gibier.

## Game.

Côtelette de chevreuil      Venison chops

Filet de chevreuil	Filet of venison
Perdreaux	Partridges
Perdreaux en saumís	Young partridges jugged
Mauviettes	Larks
Gibelotte de lapin	Rabbit smothered
Lapereau sauté aux champignons	{ Young rabbit with mushroom sauce
Bécasse	Woodcock
Bécassines	Snipes
Canard sauvage	Wild duck
Caillies	Quails
Faisan	Pheasant
Ortolans	Ortolans
Grives	Thrushes
Canard sauvage en saumís	{ Wild duck jugged
Sarcelle en saumís	Teal jugged

12. Poisson.

Saumón	Salmon
Turbot	Turbot
Raie	Skate
Morue	Cod
Truite	Trout
Soles	Soles
Merlan	Whiting
Maquereau	Mackerel
Éperlans	Smelts
Alose	Shad
Carrelet	Flounder
Homard	Lobster
Écrevisse	Cray-fish
Huitres	Oysters
Brochet	Pike
Anguilles	Eels

13. Légumés.

Asperges	Asparagus
Pointes d'asperges	Heads of asparagus
Choux de Bruxelles	Brussels sprouts
Chou-fleur	Cauliflower
Haricots blancs	French beans (shelled)
Haricots verts	French beans (green)
Chicorée	Endive
Pommes de terre à la maître d'hôtel	{ Potatoes sliced, with parsley and butter
Petits pois	Green peas
Épinard	Spinage
Artichauts	Artichokes
Celeri	Celery

Vegetables.

14. Hors d'Oeuvre.

Extras.

Omelette aux fines herbes	Omelet with sweet herbs
Omelette au sucre	Omelet with sugar
Omelette au jambon	Omelet fried with ham
Œufs pochés	Poached eggs
Œufs sur le plat	Fried eggs
Beignets de pommes, &c.	Apple fritters
Gâteau de riz	Rice pudding or cake
Charlotte russe	Syllabub in light paste
Tourte aux fruits	Tarts of various fruits
Plum pouding	Plum pudding
Fromage	Cheese
Beurre, fraîche—sals	Butter, fresh—salt
Petits pâtés	Savoury patties
Truffes au vin de Cham-pagne	{ Truffles done in Cham-pagne
Gelée de groseilles ou de framboises	{ Jellies (currant or rasp-berry)

15. Dessert.

Dessert.

Melon	Melon
Raisin de Fontainebleau	{ White grapes of Fon-tainebleau
Pêches	Peaches
Fraises au sucre	Strawberries with sugar
Ananas	Pine apples
Figues	Figs
Pruneaux cuits au sucre	Prunes cooked with sugar
Quatre mendicants	{ Raisins, almonds, nuts, and figs (four beggars)
Cérises à l'eau de vie	{ Cherries preserved in brandy
Prunes de Monsieur	Orléans plums
Prunes de reine Claude	Green gages
Pommes et poires	Apples and pears
Amandes vertes	Green almonds
Compote	Stewed fruits
Gelée des groseilles	Currant jelly
Meringue	Trifle
Abricots à l'eau de vie	Apricots with brandy
Biscuits de Reims	Sponge cakes
Macarons	Macaroons

16. Habillements des Hommes, etc.

Of Men's Clothes, &c.

Une chemise (d'homme)	A shirt
Un caleçon	Drawers
Une camisole	An under-waistcoat
Une robe de chambre	A morning-gown
Un pantalon	Trousers

Une cravatte	A neck cloth
Un col	A stock
Un gilet	A waistcoat
Des bas	Stockings
Un cure-dents	A tooth-pick
Un tire-botte	A boot-jack
Se raser	To shave
Un nécessaire	A dressing-case
Des chaussons	Socks
Des pantoufles	Slippers
Des souliers	Shoes
Des bottes	Boots
Un chausse-pieds	A shoe-horn

### 17. Habillements des Femmes.

Une chemise	A chemise
Un jupon	A petticoat
Un corset	Stays
Un lacet	Stay lace
Une pelerine	A tippet
Une robe	A gown or dress
Des volants	Flounces
Des manches	Sleeves
Un fichu	A neck-handkerchief
Un mouchoir de poche	A pocket-handkerchief
Des gants	Gloves
Un châle	A shawl
Une écharpe	A scarf
Un chapeau	A bonnet
Un voile	A veil
Un negligé	A morning-gown
La coiffure	Head-dress
Une robe d'enfant	A frock
Des papillottes	Curly-papers

### 18. Miscellaneous Articles.

Du savon	Soap
Une éponge	A sponge
Une serviette, essuie-mains	A towel
Des épingles	Pins
De la soie	Silk
Du satin	Satin
Du velour	Velvet
De la dentelle	Lace
Chambre à coucher	Bed-room

### Of Women's Clothes.

Un petit salon	Sitting-room
Un cabinet de toilette	A dressing closet
Le salon	The drawing-room
La salle à manger	The dining-room
Un rez de chaussée	A ground-floor
Les appartements	The apartments
Un poêle	A stove
Un miroir, une glace	A looking-glass
Un lit	The bed
Le bois de lit	The bedstead
Un lit de plume	A feather-bed
Un matelas	A mattress
Un oreiller	A pillow
Les draps	The sheets
Une couverture de laine	A blanket
Une courteline	A counterpane
Une bassinoire	A warming-pan
Une table de nuit	A night table
Une chandelle	A candle
Une bougie	A wax candle
Une lampe	A lamp
Une veilleuse	A night lamp
Les mouchettes	The snuffers
Un éteignoir	An extinguisher
Un bain (chaud)	A bath (warm)
Des allumettes	Matches
Du charbon	Coals
Du bois	Wood
Un acquit	A receipt
Un billet de banque	A bank note
La cherté—cher	Dearness—dear
À bon marché	Cheap
Le bureau de la poste	The post office
La grande poste	The general post office
Le facteur	The postman
La poste aux lettres	Postage
Un changeur	A money changer
Un joaillier—un orfèvre	A jeweller or goldsmith
Un marchand de soierie	A silk mercer
Un marchand de nouveautés	A linen draper
Un médecin	A doctor
Un pharmacien	An apothecary
Un dentiste	A dentist
Une marchande de modes	A milliner
Une couturière	A dress maker
Un coiffeur	A hair dresser
Un gantier	A glover
Un pâtissier	A pastry cook



**19. Railway, Road, Steamboat, &c.**

Chemin de fer	Railway
Voyageur	Traveller
Billet, coupon	Ticket
Bagage	Luggage
Franchise de port	Luggage allowed
Voiture	Carriage
La gare	Station
Salle d'attente	Waiting rooms
Facteur	Porter
Train convoi	Train
Embarcadère	Beginning of a journey
Débarcadère	End of a journey
Chevaux	Horses
Chien	Dog
Moitié prix	Half-price
Matin (m.)	Morning
Soir (s.)	Evening
1re. cl. (première classe)	1st class
2e. cl. (seconde id.)	2nd do.
3e. cl. (troisième id.)	3rd do.
De grande vitesse, ou exp.	Fast train
Durée du trajet	Time taken
Prolongement	Extension
Service d'hiver	Winter service
Service d'été	Summer service
Par tête	So much a head
Administration	Office
Billets d'aller et de retour	Return tickets
Voyage simple	A run one way
Trains mixtes	Mixed trains
Trains directs	1st and 2nd class
Trains omnibus	Ordinary train
Trains express	1st class only
Buffet	Refreshment room
Articles de messageries	Goods, &c., for luggage van
Conducteur, mécanicien	Engineman, driver
Chauffeur	Fireman, stoker
Tranchée	Cutting
Rampe	Embankment
Bateau à vapeur	Steam-boat
Bateau à vapeur à hélice	Screw steamer
Bateau de poste	Post-office packet
Paquebots	Packet boats
Deux fois par jour	Twice a day
aux départs par semaine	Twice a week

1re. Chambre	Chief cabin
2e. do.	Fore cabin
Navigation à vapeur	Steam navigation
Pavillon (in Rhine Steamer)	1st cabin
Salon (in Rhine Steamer)	2nd cabin
Chambre de devant (in Rhine Steamer)	3rd cabin
Nourriture	Living, or provisions
Une malle	A trunk
Un porteur	A porter
Télégraphe sous-marin	Submarine telegraph
Bains de mer	Sea baths
La douane	The custom-house
Un commis de la douane	Custom-house officer

**20. Parts of a Town.**

Ville	Large town or city
Bourg	Walled town
Boulevards	Site of old walls, or bulwarks
Faubourg	Suburb
Rue	Street
Chaussée	Causeway
Chemin	Road
Pont	Bridge
Bac	Ferry
Porte	Gate
Port	Harbour
Hôtel de ville, mairie	Town-house
Place	Square, open space
Église	Church
Bibliothèque	Public library
Musée	Museum
Jardin des plantes	Botanic garden
Salle de spectacle	Theatre, &c.
Hôpital, Hôtel Dieu	Infirmary
Hospice	Asylum
Fonderie	Iron-work
Verrerie	Glass-work

**21. Days of the Week.**

Dimanche	Sunday
Lundi	Monday
Mardi	Tuesday
Mercredi	Wednesday
Jendredi	Thursday
Vendredi	Friday
Samedi	Saturday

**22. Months.**

Janvier	January
Février	February
Mars	March
Avril	April
Mai	May
Juin	June
Juillet	July
Août	August
Septembre	September
Octobre	October
Novembre	November
Décembre	December

**23. Seasons.**

Le printemps	Spring
Les semailles	Seed-time
L'été	Summer
L'automne	Autumn

La récolte	The harvest
Les Vendanges	The Vintage
L'hiver	Winter

**24. Cardinal Numbers.**

Un, une .....	1	Seize .....	16
Deux .....	2	Dix-sept .....	17
Trois .....	3	Dix-huit .....	18
Quatre .....	4	Dix-neuf .....	19
Cinq .....	5	Vingt .....	20
Six .....	6	Trente .....	30
Sept .....	7	Quarante .....	40
Huit .....	8	Cinquante.....	50
Neuf .....	9	Soixante .....	60
Dix .....	10	Soixante-dix .....	70
Onze .....	11	Quatre-vingt .....	80
Douze .....	12	Quatre-vingt-dix .....	90
Treize .....	13	Cent .....	100
Quatorze .....	14	Mille .....	1,000
Quinze .....	15	Dix Mille.....	10,000

**25. Familiar Phrases.**

Une demi-douzaine.	Half a dozen.
Qu' est-ce que cela, Monsieur?	What is that, Sir?
Que dites-vous?	What do you say?
Monsieur, je ne vous ai pas entendu—Je ne vous entend pas, Monsieur ("Nong tong paw," of the old song.)	I do not understand you.
Où allez-vous?	Where are you going?
Que voulez-vous?	What do you want?
Quel est le chemin de Paris? Ayez la bonté de me montrer le chemin, &c.?	Which is the way to Paris? Have the goodness to tell me the way, &c.
Allez tout droit.	Go straight on.
Tournez à gauche (à droite).	Turn to the left (to the right).
Merci—Bien obligé.	Thank you.
Il fait beau.	It is fine weather.
Le temps est couvert; il va pleuvoir; prenez un parapluie.	It is cloudy weather, and going to rain; take an umbrella.
Il fait mauvais temps; nous aurons de l'orage.	It is bad weather; we shall have a storm.
Le soleil luit; il fait bien chaud.	The sun shines; it is very hot.
Le soleil est couché.	The sun is set.
Il fait clair de lune.	It is moonlight.
Il fait un brouillard épais.	There is a thick fog.
Le vent est changé.	The wind is changed.
Il fait beaucoup de poussière.	It is very dusty.
Quelle heure est-il, Monsieur?	What o'clock is it, Sir?
Il est environ deux heures—Deux heures vont sonner	About two o'clock.
Il est deux heures et un quart.	Quarter-past two.

Il est deux heures et demie.	Half-past two.
Il est deux heures moins un quart.	Quarter to two.
Il est deux heures moins cinq minutes.	Five minutes to two.
Il est midi.	It is twelve (noon).
Aujourd'hui.	To-day.
Ce matin; ce soir.	This morning; this evening.
Demain matin; après demain.	To-morrow morning; day after
Hier; avant hier.	Yesterday; day before.
Il y a deux jours.	Two days ago.
Dans huit jours—D'aujourd'hui en huit.	In a week.
Tous les jours.	Every day
J'ai faim.	I am hungry.
Que-voulez-vous manger?	What will you eat?
Donnez-moi à boire.	Give me something to drink.
Donnez-moi un verre d'eau de vie.	Give me a glass of brandy
Apportez le dîner.	Bring the dinner.
Donnez-moi des œufs.	Give me some eggs.
Voulez-vous une tasse de café (du vin, de la viande, du jambon, du thé, de l'eau de vie)?	Will you take a cup of coffee (some wine, meat, ham, tea, brandy)?
Comment vous portez-vous.	How do you do?
Fort bien—Très bien, je vous remercie.	Very well, I thank you.
Je suis Anglais.	I am an Englishman.
Parlez-vous Anglais?	Do you speak English?
Soyez le bien-venu, Monsieur.	Sir, you are welcome.
Où demeure Monsieur A.?	Where does Mr. A. live?
Il demeure dans la rue B.	He lives in B. street.
Appelez-moi un fiacre (un cabriolet)	Call a coach (cab).
Vous pouvez aller par la diligence, ou prendre une chaise de poste	You may go by the stage coach, or take a post chaise.
À quelle heure la diligence part-elle d'ici?	When does the coach start?
Combien prend-on par place?	What is the fare?
Combien prenez-vous?	What do you charge?
Combien de jours serons nous en route?	How many days will it take?
Quelle route prenez-vous?	Which way do you go?
Quel est le meilleur chemin?	Which is the best road?
La route qui passe par B. est la plus courte.	The road through B. is the shortest.
Combien de C. à D.?	How far from C. to D.?
À qui est ce château?	Whose seat is this?
Quel est le nom de cet endroit?	What is the name of this place?
Y-a-t-il des cabinets de tableaux?	Are there any pictures to be seen?
Quel magnifique paysage!	What a beautiful country!
Comment appelle-t-on cette ville?	What town is this?
Où nous arrêtons-nous?	Where shall we stop?
Quand partirez-vous?	When do you sail?
Au point du jour.	At day break.
À la marée	High water.
Nous allons partir.	We are going directly.
Quand nous embarquons-nous?	When do we go on board?
Combien de temps serons-nous en mer?	How long shall we be at sea?

Je me sens mal.	I am very sick.
Je loge à l'hôtel de C.	I am staying at the hotel de C.
Quel est le meilleur hôtel? La meilleure auberge?	Which is the best inn?
Un dîner à table d'hôte.	A dinner at the ordinary.
Un dîner seul.	Dinner alone.
A quelle heure voulez-vous dîner?	At what time do you wish to dine?
Où a servi.	Dinner is on the table.
Voulez-vous un peu de soupe?	} Will you take soup?
De potage?	
Non, je vous remercie, je commencerai par du poisson.	} No, I thank you, I will take some fish.
Permettez que je vous présente du bœuf.	
De quel vin voulez-vous?	Allow me to offer you some beef.
Garçon, donnez-nous une bouteille de vin de Bourgogne.	What wine will you take?
Vous enverrai-je une tranche de ce gigot?	} Waiter, bring us a bottle of Burgundy.
Vous donnerai-je des légumes?	
Vous servirai-je des pommes de terre?	Shall I send you a slice of mutton?
Pas davantage, je vous remercie.	Will you take some vegetables?
Garçon, changez cette assiette.	Will you take some potatoes?
Une cuiller, s'il vous plaît.	No more, I thank you.
Je vous remercie, c'est assez.	Waiter, change this plate.
Mettez les verres sur la table.	A spoon, if you please.
Apportez-moi un verre d'eau.	Thank you, that's enough.
Garçon, une bouteille de vin ordinaire.	Put the glasses on the table.
Donnez-nous le dessert.	Bring me a glass of water.
Voulez-vous avoir la bonté de sonner?	Waiter, a bottle of ordinary (claret) wine.
Le thé est servi.	Let us have the dessert.
Combien vous devons-nous?	Be so good as to ring the bell?
Je désire avoir mon compte.	Tea is ready.
Voici la note, Monsieur.	What have we to pay?
Voici votre argent.	I wish to have my bill.
Pouvons-nous coucher ici?	Here is the bill, Sir.
J'aimerais mieux une chambre au premier (au second, au troisième).	Here is your money.
Il me faut du savon.	Can we sleep here?
Les lits sont-ils bien bassins?	} I should like a room on the first floor (second floor, third floor).
Les draps sont-ils bien secs?	
Apportez-moi encore un oreiller.	I want a piece of soap.
Emportez la chandelle.	Are the beds well warmed?
À quelle heure voulez-vous que je vous appelle?	Are the sheets quite dry?
Monsieur, je vous souhaite une bonne nuit.	Bring me another pillow.
Bon jour, Monsieur (Madame, or Mademoiselle).	Take away the candle.
Apportez-moi de l'eau chaude.	When shall I call you?
Apportez-moi mes bottes.	I wish you good night, Sir.
Le déjeuner est-il prêt?	Good morning, Sir (Ma'am, Miss).
Je prendrai du café, si vous voulez bien.	Bring me some hot water.
Il nous faut encore des tartines.	Bring me my boots.
Une tasse de thé.	Is breakfast ready?"
	I will take coffee, if you please.
	We want more bread and butter.
	A cup of tea.

Déjeuner à la fourchette.	A meat breakfast.
Voilà de la viande; voici des saucisses, du jambon, une volaille.	} Here is cold meat; here are sausages, ham, fowl.
Avez-vous des chambres à louer?	Have you apartments to let?
Meublées ou non meublées?	Furnished or unfurnished?
Quel est le prix du loyer?	What are the terms?
Voudriez-vous me donner de la monnaie de France pour ces souverains?	} Will you be so good as to give me French money: these sovereigns?
Banquier.	A banker.
Négociant.	A merchant.
Où est le bureau de poste?	Where is the post-office?
Je voudrais acheter un chapeau.	I want to buy a hat.
Je voudrais acheter des souliers.	I want to buy a pair of shoes.
Je voudrais acheter une robe.	I want to buy a dress (lady's).
Voulez-vous me raser?	Will you shave me?
Voulez-vous me couper les cheveux? ( <i>chevaux</i> means <i>horses</i> ).	} Will you cut my hair?
J'ai du linge à laver; lavez le avec soin.	I have some linen to wash; wash it carefully.
Quand me le rapportiez-vous?	When will you bring it home?
Il faudra que vous rapporterez la note.	Bring the bill with you.
Voulez-vous que nous allions faire un tour de promenade?	} Shall we take a walk?
De bien bon cœur—Très volontiers.	With great pleasure.
Peut-on passer à travers ce champ?	Is there any way across the fields?
Quel est ce joli hameau?	What pretty place is that?
Où peut-on lire les journaux?	Where can we see the newspapers?
On lit les ouvrages périodiques et les journaux aux cabinets de lecture au Palais Royal.	} You may see the periodicals and papers, &c., at reading rooms of the Palais Royal.
Donnez-moi un verre de limonade.	Give me a glass of lemonade.
Je vous suis bien obligé.	I am obliged to you.
J'aime mieux une tasse de café et un verre de liqueur.	} I prefer a cup of coffee and a glass of liquor.
Je suis à vos ordres; allons nous en; partons.	I am ready let us go.
J'ai besoin d'un cheval de selle.	I want a horse to ride.
Donnez-lui une mesure d'avoine.	Give him a feed of oats.
Il me faut une belle voiture à quatre roues ( <i>or</i> voiture de voyage).	} I want a good four-wheeled carriage ( <i>or</i> travel carriage).
Combien demandez-vous?	{ What is the price? If the reply is not understood, say, <i>Ecrivez le, s'il vous plait</i> ,—Write down, please.
C' est trop cher.	It is too dear.
Bon jour.	Good day.

# BRADSHAW'S TRAVELLER'S HAND-BOOK TO FRANCE.

## SECTION I.

### ROUTES TO AND FROM PARIS,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE **CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD**, or Northern Railway of France; SUPPLYING CALAIS, BOULOGNE, DUNKIRK, LILLE (GHENT), ARRAS, AMIENS, ABBEVILLE, ST. QUENTIN, VALENCIENNES (BRUSSELS, COLOGNE), LAON, REIMS, BEAUVAIS, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF **PICARDY, ARTOIS, FLANDERS.**

#### ROUTE I.

**Calais to St. Omer, Lille, Arras, Amiens, Creil, and Paris.**

Opened throughout in 1849. Distance, 203 miles. Five trains daily, three of which are express, and two are *through* from London;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 hours. Rail to Boulogne. (See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Hand-Book*.)

#### CALAIS.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Dover.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel Dessin, first-class good hotel.

Hotel Meurice, Rue de Guise, open for night trains and boats; moderate charges.

The Buffet Hotel, at the railway station; conveniently situated; sleeping, refreshments, and accommodation at moderate charges. Louis Duvivier, the Buffet Hotel commissioner, who speaks English, is very civil and obliging.

De Flandre; Du Sauvage; De Londres; Quillacy; Marine, &c.

The *Railway Station*, Douane, and Passport Office are on the pier; passports are *visé* without delay, or may be procured of the Consul.

*Paris time, 24 minutes earlier than London, is kept along the line. Passengers landing here, direct to Marseilles, Brussels, Brindisi, &c., should say*


so; and luggage, if merely going across France to Belgium and Germany, may be *plombé* (sealed), to save examination till the end of the journey. Luggage, direct to Paris, is not examined till its arrival there. If it be more than will go under the seat (about 60lbs. are allowed) it must be booked, or *enregistré*, and ticketed, two sous being charged. At the journey's end hand your ticket to the commissionaire of your hotel, who will clear it for you without trouble for the usual fee.

On *embarking here*, for London, a *permis* must be asked for. Luggage direct to London by rail is not examined at Dover or Folkestone, but at the Charing Cross Station.

*English Consul*, Capt. B. W. Hotham. There are also consuls for the United States, Belgium, Holland, &c.

*English Chapels* in Rue des Prêtres, and at St. Pierre.

There are several reading rooms and collections of natural history, antiquities, &c. High water at moon' full and change, 11h. 45m.

 **CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—The Citadel and ramparts—Calais Gate—Hôtel de Ville—Museum—Hôtel de Guise.

Population, 15,000. This well-known half-English port and fortified town of the first class is a flat corn and flax country on the Pas-de-

(which Englishmen call the Straits of Dover), about two hours' steam passage from Dover, to which it is joined by the electric telegraph. It appears to have been founded by the Counts of Flanders in the 11th century; and was chosen as his place of embarkation by Louis the Dauphin, when the malcontents, under King John, offered him the crown of England. Subsequently to the battle of Crécy, in 1346, it was taken after 11 months' siege (Eustace St. Pierre leading the defenders), by the English, who kept it till the Duke of Guise recaptured it in Mary's time, 1558, to the profound mortification of the Queen and the nation. "If you open my body after my death," she said, "you will find *Calais* written on my heart."

Calais forms a long square, surrounded by ramparts (which have a view of the English coast) and ditches, and defended by several forts, as Forts Rouge and Vert (red and green), on the piers; another, on the quay; Fort Nieuley, on the south-west; and Cardinal Richelieu's strong *Citadel*, to the west, commanding the whole. The shallow *Harbour* is the mouth of the river de Hames, enclosed between piers, one of which is three-quarters of a mile long, with a pillar on the spot where Louis XVIII. set his foot in 1814. The inscription itself, which was meant "pour en perpetuer le souvenir" of this event, is now hid away under a staircase in the museum. The harbour was deepened in 1842, but passengers sometimes land in boats still. A *Gale*, built by Richelieu in 1686, called the *Porte du Havre*, which figures in Hogarth's picture of the "Roast Beef of England," leads from the pier.

The streets are narrow, the houses chiefly of brick, and common-looking. In the Grand Place, or Place du Beffroi, are the Light-house or old look-out tower, and the *Hôtel de Ville*, with busts of St. Pierre, the Duc de Guise, and Richelieu, in front; inside, is the library of 6,000 volumes. The Duc de Guise, thus celebrated as the "deliverer" of *Calais*, is here confounded with his son, surnamed *Bellefroid*. The Church, built by the English, is a cross-shaped Gothic structure, with a good spire-*er*, and pinnacles, and contains 11 chapels, a marble altar, and a painting by Vandyke. St. is in *Basse Ville*, or *Lower Town*, in the

south east, where many hands (English and others) are employed in the tulle and lace factories.

At the *Museum* (open three days a-week, from 10 to 5), is the car of Blanchard, the aeronaut, who, with Dr. Jeffries, safely crossed the channel in 1785; also several portraits, autographs, and pictures, including Correggio's "Vierge au Bandeau," given to the town by the Princess of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte's wife), who was born here in 1788. In Cour de Guise is the old *Hôtel*, which belonged to the merchants of the wool staple, and where Henry VIII. lodged. There are a large barrack, a *salle de spectacle*, or theatre, a navigation school, &c., and good *Baths*, to which reading, dancing, and other rooms are attached; subscriptions, 10 fr. a month; a single bath, 1 fr. A stone outside the Boulogne gate marks the place where the unfortunate Lady Hamilton was buried.

La Place, the astronomer, and Mollier, the traveller, were *natives*. They show Sterne's room at Dessin's hotel.

A canal is cut to the river *Aa*, which goes to St. Omer, past the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The fishermen live in the suburbs of *Courgain*.

*Trade* in lace, fish, eggs, spirits, salt, and steam-engines for pressing linseed oil.

*Conveyances*: By rail, to Boulogne, Lille, Paris, Brussels, Cologne, &c. (See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*); by coach to Gravelines and Dunkirk. By steamer to Dover, 2 hours; to London direct, 10 hours. The electric telegraph is laid to Boulogne and Paris.

[From Calais, on the road to Dunkerque, or Dunkirk, you pass

**Gravelines** (22 kil.); on a flat dreary coast, a port of 6,430 souls, at the *Aa*'s mouth, where Henry VIII. embarked in 1520. Here the Spaniards and English defeated Francis I., 1558. A branch rail, *rid Watten* (see p. 3), was opened 1873. It has an arsenal, and a monument by Girardon, in the church. Flax, hemp, corn, colza, &c., are abundant in this country of dykes and willows.

*Hotel*.—Lesur.

At 20 kil. further is Dunkirk (see Route 3.)

A rail in progress from Calais to Gravelines and Dunkirk will open a direct route this way to Brussels.

From Calais, the first station is the suburban village of

**St. Pierre** (1½ mile), the birth-place of the famous *Eustache St. Pierre*, the defender of Calais in the siege of 1347 (above-mentioned) against Edward III.; who was so incensed by the long resistance he experienced here, that he was about to put him and five other leaders to death, when they were saved by the intercession of Queen Philippa—the subject of a well-known picture. Here is *Trinity Church* for the use of English residents.

[The connecting rail with Boulogne, 27 miles long, passes hence by the following stations:—

**Cambrès** (9 miles).

**Marquise-Rinxent** (6 miles), on the Slack, which has a fine linden tree and *marble quarries*, is near **AMBLETEUSE**, where James II. landed, 1688, in his flight from England. Population, 3,980. Near it are the quarries of Ferques and Landretun, with some remains of Beaulieu Abbey (founded 1150), and Druid stones near the former.

**Wimille** (6 miles), where the two unfortunate aeronauts, Rosier and St. Romain, are buried. In trying to cross the Channel, 1785, they fell from a height of 3,000 feet. Lower down the stream is the small port of *Wimereux*.

Hence through a flat, sandy, and marshy soil to

**Boulogne** (4 miles), in Route 2.]

**Ardres** (6½ miles), a small fortified town near the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, where Henry VIII. and Francis I. met, 1520; so called from the splendid equipages displayed, of which there is a curious picture at Hampton Court. All this part is now covered with willows and flax fields, in the centre of which is the village of *Les Saules* (population, 900), which grows as much as 80,000*l.* worth of flax yearly. The *écoucheurs*, or scutchers, prepare steeped flax for the spinners, working in little clay-built huts, or *boutiques*. Coach to *Guines* (once a fortress) with 4,700 souls, and a trade in *cattle and poultry*.

**Audruicq** (5½ miles). Coach to Bourbourg.

**Watten** (7½ miles), the ancient *Itium prom.* to which the sea came up in *Cæsar's* time. It has an

old watch tower on the hill, from whence England may be seen, and where stood a house of pilgrimage. From here a branch rail to **Gravelines** (see page 2) was opened 1873. The next station (5 miles) is

### ST. OMER.

26 miles from Calais.

**Hotels**.—Hotel de la Porte d'Or, Rue St. Bertin. New proprietor, D. Coolen. Very attentive and charges moderate. Hotel d'Angleterre; Du Commerce.

*English Service*, on Sundays, in Rue de Bon Pasteur.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—The Church—St. Bertin's Tower—Jesuits' College.

A fortified town of the third class, and *sous-préfecture*, in department Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy spot, on the Aa, where six great roads meet; with 22,000 inhabitants. During the fury of the Revolution its name was changed to "*Morin la Montagne*!" It is surrounded by the canals and gardens of a Flemish-speaking population. St. Audomar founded a church here, and gave his name to the town. Louis XIV. took it from Flanders, 1677. The old cathedral Church of Notre Dame was begun in the 14th century, on the site of St. Audomar's, whose tomb it contains, besides good carved work, a picture by Rubens, &c. It is 321 feet long, and deserves examination; the clock shows the moon's changes, the months, the signs of the zodiac, &c. This is at one end of the town; at the opposite end stands a *Tower* only of St. Bertin's Abbey, where Childeric III. died. It was one of the finest convents in this part, with an income of half a million livres. The Tower of St. Denis's church is in the same massive style. The Jesuits' College, built 1615-36, for English Roman Catholics, is now occupied by a commercial school; its church is worth notice. Here O'Connell began his education when a boy. The Hôtel de Ville is modern, with a dome; the museum has some antiquities; and there are 18,000 volumes in the public library. An arsenal was built in 1781. Occasionally, military manœuvres on a large scale are practised here, and at Helfaut Camp, 18 miles distant.

Linens, flannels, paper, excellent pipes, &c. made, and a good trade carried on.

In the neighbourhood are Clairmarais (5 kil.), and its floating islands, and the



of **Arques** (3  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) near the Sept Ecluses, or seven locks of the **Aa**, which falls 40 feet here, in its descent to **Gravelines**.

**Enghien** (6  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Hazebrœuck** (6  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where the *lines to Dunkirk and Lille* join, is a sous-préfecture of 5,600 souls, in a fertile spot, on a branch of the **Lys**. It has a large church, built 1490-1520, with a handsome spire-tower of 276 feet; a new Hôtel de Ville, fronted by a portico of twelve pillars; a government tobacco factory, at the old Augustine convent; a library of 4,000 volumes. Linen, soap, &c., are made.

*Hotel*.—Des Trois Chevaux (three horses).

Passing **Steenbecque** (4 miles) and **Thiennes** (3 miles) the line reaches

**Aire** (3 miles), a third class fortress, where the **Lys** and **Laquette** meet the **St. Omer** and **Bassée** canals. It has a belfry; and **St. Paul's Gothic Church**. **Malbranche** was a native. Population, 8,300.

*Hotels*.—D'Angleterre; De France.

**Lillers** (4 miles), in department Pas-de-Calais, on the fertile banks of the **Nave**, where one of the earliest *artesian wells* in France was bored, so-called from the old name, **Artois**, of this province. Population, 6,000.

The next station **Chocques**, is followed by

**Bethune** (4 miles), a station on the main line from **Hazebrœuck** to **Arras**, a sous-préfecture, and a strong military place of the second class, on the river **Brette**. The grand place (square) has, near the Hôtel de Ville, a curious and lofty spire-tower or belfry. Much of the water is supplied by artesian wells, which were first tried here. Population, 8,300.

*Hotels*.—De France; D'Angleterre; Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion).

The wood of **Dames Chartreuses** offers a fine panorama.

From **Bethune** a rail proceeds to **Douai**, by way of **Lens** and **Carvin**; and another, 34 miles long, proceeds to **Lille**, by way of **Bully-Grenay** and **Villaine**. Road to **St. Pol**.

The next station is

**Lezennes**, an old place on the **Eleux**, where the **comté of Condé**, in 1648, gained a victory over the **arads**.

**Farbus-Vimy**, followed by **Arras**, for which, see below.

[The line towards **Lille** passes **Strazeele** (4 miles).

**Bailleul** (5 miles), an ancient-looking place, on a hill, with old carved houses, **St. Waast's** old church, and a **Jesuits' college**. Population, 10,200.

**Stenwerck** (2  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Armentières** (5  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the **Lys**, noted for its grain, linen, &c. Population, 11,100.

**Perenchies** (3  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). The next place to this (5 miles) is

## LILLE.

65 miles from **Calais**.

*HOTELS*.—De l'Europe, the best in the town; Paris; Nouveau Monde; Flandre; France Chemin de fer du Nord.

*English Service*, at the French Church.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Citadel—Church, and **Porte St. André**—**St. Maurice's Church**—Hôtel de Ville—Museum—Hôpital Comtesse.

Population, 131,900. A large manufacturing town, on the Belgian frontier, capital of department *du Nord* (formerly of French *Flanders*), and a strongly fortified post, standing in a fertile and populous plain, covered with windmills and factories, on the **Deple**. It grew out of an abbey, founded about 840; was improved by **Baldwin V.**, in 1047, and after many events, including the taking of it from the **Spaniards**, by **Louis XIV.**, in 1667, and from the French, by **Marlborough**, in 1708, it was finally given up to France, 1713.

In shape it is an oval, about 2,620 yards by 1,300 yards, entirely closed in by ramparts and ditches, strengthened by 15 bastions, by **Fort St. Maurice** on the south-east side, and a *Citadel* of great extent, on the west. The latter, one of **Vauban's** best, is five-sided, and considered almost impregnable. The **Austrians** tried to take it, 1792, but without success; a fact commemorated by a bronze column, in the **Grande Place**, near the **Bourse**.

**Porte St. André** is the oldest of its seven gates, having been built in 1670; the **Porte de Paris** has a triumphal arch, by **Volans**, built 1682, in honour of **Louis XIV.**, whose bust is here, accompanied by figures of **Hercules** and **Mars**. The best streets a

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 daughter of the  
 a slender spire  
 bunnale (or mint)  
 marks the site  
 "cyderic," founder  
 is public library,

is Grande Place;  
 the court inside.  
 1785, but since  
 portico of eight

in near the Porte  
 al St. Sauveur is  
 blue,

see, are a picture  
 the famous Jeanne  
 people against the  
 the place 1582.

expected, several  
 lines; also schools  
 a botanic garden.  
 aged 88, called  
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 not survived sixty  
 was M. Fokedy who  
 hat age of 95. He  
 Convention who  
 was XVI.

men, Lille thread,  
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Calais, Dunkirk,  
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 our of Louis XV,  
 Fontenoy.

for Gand, you pass  
 of 70,000 people.

And cotton manu-

Commerce. Eo

**Tourooing** (1½ mile), noted for its linge-de-table, or table linen. Population, 23,500. *Hotel*.—Du Cygne.

**Mouscron** (3½ miles), where carriages are changed for

**Belgium.** Travellers are advised not to have cigars, tobacco, lace, &c., about them, without declaring it at the douane, as the regulations are very strict; about half-a-pound of tobacco and 25 cigars are allowed. The direct route from Lille to Brussels (54 miles distant), crosses the Belgium frontier, and follows Tournay, Ath, Enghien, and Hal; for which see BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*. Passengers from England to Brussels, pass through Lille without change of carriages.

Leaving Lille, the next station towards Paris, is **Secin** (7 miles). Population, 4,000.

**Phalempin** (1 mile).

**Carvin** (4 miles), in department Du Nord, with its population of 6,100 starch-makers, &c.

**Leforest** (3½ miles), in department Pas-de-Calais; then comes Du Nord again, at

**Douai** (5 miles), a strong town, and sous-préfecture, having a tribunal, college, and *School for Artillery* and engineers, to which the Duke of Wellington was sent when a boy.

*Hotels*.—Du Commerce; Du Flandre, &c.

It was once a seat of the *Caluaci*, in Belgic Gaul, and stands on the river Scarpe, which is joined to the Escaut, or Schelde, by a canal. Marlborough took it in the wars of Anne's time. The old walls are strengthened with several towers; there are good walks on the ramparts. It has a large place (square), a Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, with a pinnacled belfry tower and chimneys over it; an arsenal (where the English prisoners were kept in the war), cannon foundry; public library of 30,000 volumes, botanic garden, picture gallery, museum, theatre. Every other year an Exhibition of works of Industry takes place. Another exhibition, which occurs yearly in July, and is attended by vast crowds from the country, is the *procession of Giant Gayant* and his wife, with their family, and other personages. The Giant is about ten yards high, dressed in armour.

This popular show has been kept up for four centuries. At the English College for priests, founded by Cardinal Allen, the Douai version of the Old Testament was first published, 1609. A worthy

seminarist of Douai, visiting England in the 17th century, was asked, "Quid vidisti?"—What most astonished him there? "Vidi," said the scandalised priest, "Vidi episcopos, et episcopas, et episcopatos." (I have seen bishops, and bishops' wives, and bishops' children.)

Population, 24,500. Tapestry, sewing thread, bone lace, &c., are made.

At Douai, the line to Valenciennes and Brussels parts off, as in Route 4. Cambrai (see Route 5). The next stations towards Arras are


**Vitry** (5½ miles), and

**Roux** (4½ miles), and ½ miles beyond that, is Arras, on our main line.]

### ARRAS.

84 miles from Calais, 119 miles from Paris.

*Hotels*.—Du Griffon; L'Europe; St. Pol; Commerce; Du Petit Paris.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Hôtel de Ville—St. Waast's Abbey—Robespierre's House.

Population, 26,000. A strongly fortified town, chief place of department *Pas-de-Calais* (formerly of *Artois* province, which gave title of Comte d'Artois to Charles X.), a third-class military station, seat of a bishopric, tribunal, college, chamber of manufactures, &c., in a fertile plain, on the Scarpe. It was the *Atrebales* of Cæsar, and even in St Jerome's time (5th century) was noted for its trade.

The Cité, or old town, on the highest ground, was built round the hermitage of *St. Waast* (founded in the 6th century), which afterwards became a large abbey, and has left some remains in the public Library (31,000 volumes). Near this is *Nôtre Dame Cathedral*, built 1832, in the Grecian style, on the site of the old Gothic one, which was destroyed by the partisans of *Robespierre*, who was born here. His house, a plain-looking one, built 1730, is pointed out in Rue des Rapporteurs.

The Ville, or lower town, divided from the other by the brook Crinchen, has good houses and streets of hewn stone, and adjoins the citadel, built by Vauban. Near the *Hôtel de Ville*, a very good Gothic building, worth notice, are the great and little squares (places), surrounded with old Flemish houses and arcades. Other buildings are the Préfecture, the Museum, containing remains of anti-

quity found here, the conspicuous Belfroi, or clock-tower, deaf and dumb school, large barracks, riding and military schools, and theatre. The ramparts are strong and high, and the country can be soon laid under water.

*Damiens*, who was broken on the wheel for trying to assassinate Louis XV., was also a native. At one time it was held by the Spaniards, who put up this rhyme on the gates—

"Quand les Français prendront Arras,  
Les souris mangeront les chats;"

which when it came into French hands, some one proposed to retain, merely suppressing the *p* in *prendront*.

Manufactures of cotton, woollen, lace, soap, salt, beet-root sugar, linseed oil, pottery, and leather are carried on; besides a trade in grain, wine, and spirits—some of the latter being kept in the chalk cellars in the Cité part. "Arras" tapestry, once so much in use all over Europe, was made here.

Near this, at *Plancy*, is the society of St. Victor, founded 1841, by M. Colin, author of the Dictionnaire Infernal. At Mont St. Eloy (6 kil.) is a ruined abbey; and two stones at *Acq* mark the spot where Charles the Bald was defeated by Count Baldwin, 863.

Rail or Coach to Cambrai (*see* Route 5), Bethune, and St. Pol.

[*St. Pol* (34 kil. north-west), on the old road to Montreuil, is a sous-préfecture (population, 3,500), pleasantly seated on the Ternoise, in a healthy spot, where four great roads meet, and having traces of the old *Castle* of the Counts of St. Pol.

About 20 kil. further is Agincourt (*see* Route 2).

**Boileux** (5½ miles) is the next station from Arras.

**Achiet** (5½ miles). Coach to *Bapaume*, a place as old as the eleventh century, fortified by Charles V. against France, but given up 1659. An artesian well was sunk here, 1723, by Feullon. It has a ruined castle.

**Albert** (11½ miles), on a branch of the river Aisne, which makes a fine cascade here. It has a quarry, in which various fossils are found; and at the church is an image of "our Lady of Breberie,"

to whom the shepherds and shepherdesses of this part make an annual offering of cakes. Coach to Peronne.

[**PERONNE** (22 kil. east-south-east), a sous-préfecture and fortress, with 4,500 inhabitants, in the marshes of the Somme, was the old capital of Santerre. It has a castle, enclosing a very old tower, called *Tour Hebert*, where Charles the Simple (placed here by Heribert, Count of Vermandols) died a prisoner, 929, and where, too, the old fox, Louis XI., was trapped by his vassal, Charles the Bold, as related in Scott's "Quentin Durward." Having been unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards, and by Henry of Nassau, 1536, it styled itself *la Pucelle* (maiden), but it was taken, 1815. It has an old Gothic church, and Hôtel de Ville, with a belfry. At Château d'Applincourt, the famous *League* against the Protestants was signed by Henry III. and the Guises. *Hotels*.—D'Angleterre.]

**Corbie** (10 miles), has the curious portal, &c., of a Benedictine abbey, founded 664, by St. Bathilde. Coaches to Harlonnieres and Rosières. At 9½ miles from this, we come to

## AMIENS,

122 miles from Calais, 81 miles from Paris, at a bifurcation, where the line to Boulogne parts off, either at Amiens, or sometimes at *Longueau*, close by it. Passengers by the night train may stop here to avoid getting into Paris too early. The morning train affords time to breakfast and see the Cathedral. Here Gambetta descended in a balloon in which he escaped from Paris, October, 1870. It was occupied by the Germans in November, after the defeat of the army of the North by Manteuffel.

**HOTELS**.—De France et d'Angleterre. Omnibuses at the station convey passengers to the hotel, where there are private carriages for the use of travellers.

Du Rhin, Place St. Denis, near to the railway. Del'Univers; Des Trois Pigeons; De la Somme.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Hôtel de Ville—Bibliothèque—the *Hautoye*.

Population, 59,000. A large, fortified, and very old town, the capital of department Somme (former of Picardy), seat of a cour impériale (*see* also *see*

tribunal, college, and bishopric, on the river Somme, which divides itself in its course here into eleven or twelve canals, and contributes to the manufacturing prosperity of the town. It was the Roman *Ambiani*. The Spaniards took it by stratagem, 1597, but it was almost immediately recovered. In 1802, the *peace of Amiens* was signed here, as being a sort of half-way place between London and Paris—a *petite paix*, at which the English rejoiced so much that it made Nelson say he was "ashamed of his country," and which lasted about a twelvemonth.

The streets and houses are regular; the largest place or square is the *Marché aux Herbes* (herb market), which extends about 145 yards by 48. Good walks are laid out on the old fortifications; but the best is the *Hautoye promenade*, which is regularly planted, and set off with a large piece of water.

The *Virgin Mary Cathedral*, one of the finest in France, was built between 1220 and 1288, Bishop de Fouillay having laid the first stone. Length, about 440 feet; height of spire, an elegant one, 425 feet; the nave, which is 45 feet broad, is of the surprising height of 141 feet, and is supported by above 190 delicate pillars, some of which sound like a bell when struck. But the front, flanked by two towers, and pierced at the base by three deep portals, is the finest part. It has a circular window above; and the whole is a wonderful profusion of tracery, bas-reliefs, niched figures, including the Last Judgment, the Virtues and Vices, the Months and Seasons, the Massacre of the Innocents, &c. Notice also the circular gallery, the fine windows (not stained), the tombs of the founders, Godefrey d'Eu and Cardinal Hemart, the carved stalls and pulpit, and the monument of the *Enfant Pleureur* (weeping child). It is in course of repair.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, built by Henry IV., stands on arcades, and has some pictures. Here they show the room where the plenipotentiaries signed the Peace of Amiens.

The public *Library* (bibliothèque) is a large building in the Ionic style, with a good collection of 45,000 volumes, including 400 volumes of MSS.

Other buildings are—the *Préfecture*, the *Lycée* or college, the museum, corn market, citadel, *jardin des plantes* (botanic garden), hospital of St. *Charles*, the cavalry barracks, la Barge cloister

(of the 14th century), the King's House in the passage of that name (*Logis du Roi*).

Peter the Hermjit, Ducange, the scholar, the poet Gresset, and Delambre, the astronomer, were born here.

Manufactures of velvet, camlet, plush, ribands, cotton goods, and *savon du nord* (soap), but the velvets cost twice as much as those made in Manchester, in consequence of protection.

The old *châteaux* of Baves and d'Hœilly may be visited from this point. *Conveyances*: By railway, to Abbeville, Boulogne, and St. Valéry; to Poix and Rouen; and to Ham, Tergnier, St. Quentin, Laon, Reims, &c. A short cut (avoiding Paris) is projected to Dijon and the south, *viâ* Compiègne, Château Thierry, and Troyes.

[VILLERS-BRETONEAUX (16 kil. east), on the Peronne road, has a thriving stocking manufacture.

AUMALE (43 kil. west-south-west), on the Rouen road, pleasantly seated on the Bresle, gives title to the Duc d'Aumale, and has two columns near the bridge where Henry IV. was wounded on his way from Rouen. The old fort stood about a dozen sieges. On the north side are some useful mineral waters; and the ruins of *Auchy Abbey* are not far off.

NEUFCHÂTEL (see Route 8) is 25 kil. further thence to Dieppe, 47 kil., or to Rouen, 46 kil.

DOULLENS (30 kil. north) has a good church, and one of Vauban's best constructed fortresses. Population, 5,000. *Hotels*.—Du Grand Turc; De l'Europe. It can now be reached by branch rail, *viâ* Longpré (see page 16). Arras is 35 kil. north-east.]

BOVES (5½ miles), on the Noye, where the Ayre joins it, is the next station from Amiens. There are remains of its old castle. Then comes

AILLY-sur-NOYE (6½ miles), on the Noye. Coaches to Conty, Hangest, and Moreuil.

[MOREUIL (8 kil. east) on the Ayre, or Avre, has paper and stocking factories, and the château of Margaret de Rongé. Near it, on a high hill, is the *Folletille Tower*, sometimes called Beauvoir, because of the fine view it commands. It has a very striking appearance, and stands above 100 feet high. The chapel remains, having the marble effigies of Raoul de

Launey (and his wife), viceroy of Naples, with a chain round it, similar to one given him by Louis XI. at the taking of Quesnoy.]

**Breteuil** (10½ miles), 6 kil. from the railway, is at the Noye's head, and takes its name from the Roman *Brantuspantium* (1 kil. south-east), where coins, &c., have been discovered, and which was destroyed by the barbarians in the 5th century. It came into notice after St Marie's abbey was founded, 1649; was fortified, taken by the English, and belonged to the Montmorencies and others. The church is as old as 1226. Population, 2,900. *Hotel*.—D'Angleterre.

Coaches to Beauvais, Crèvecœur, Aumale, Montdidier, Roye.

[At 13 kil. west is

**MONTDIDIER**, a sous-préfecture of 4,800 souls, in department Somme, on a hill by the Dom. It was a seat of the Merovingian kings, and has remains of its walls, with many old houses and buildings in its narrow streets. St. Pierre's church, though large and ugly, has a carved porch and curious *effigies* of one of its early counts, Raoul II. In the porch of St. Sepulchre's stands the tomb of another Raoul, as old as 1074; and its pulpit deserves notice. At the Hôtel de Ville, in the belfry, is a niched figure, called Jean Duquesne, which strikes the hours. The ancient *Bailliage* is turned into the law court, or tribunal, where several pieces of tapestry are to be seen. A cabinet of natural history is placed in the college, a large building; as is the hospital, or Hôtel Dieu.

*Hotels*.—De Condé; De Grenadier.

It was an Aubry de Montdidier who was overcome in single combat, and murdered in the forest of Bondy, by Macaire; the murder was discovered by the victim's dog—the dog of Montargis. Excellent *pork pies* are made here.]

**St. Just** (9½ miles), at the head of the Arre. Coaches to Roye, Ansaulliers, Cavilly, Montdidier, Rosières. The country improves towards the next station.

**Clermont-Oise** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 5,700 souls, was burnt by the English 1359; and has a famous prospect of the *Vallée Dorée*, on the hill over the Bresche, from the Chatellier promenade, close to the old castle, now a central House of

Detention for women. Here Philippe le Bel was born. It once belonged to Robert, son of St. Louis, who, marrying a dame de Bourbon, then a small fief in the centre of France, first brought that illustrious name into the royal line. Another seigneur was the accommodating husband of La Belle Gabrielle, who was married to her by Henry IV., on condition of never seeing her after the ceremony. Notice the old church, near the town-house, both spire buildings; also a museum of agriculture and geology; with a library of 6,000 volumes. Cherries and other fruit are abundant here. At St. Felix, in the neighbourhood, excellent fossil shells are found.

*Hotel*.—L'Epée (Sword).

**Liancourt** (5½ miles), on the Bresche, in a pretty spot, has part of the *Château* (of the time of Louis XIII.) of the late Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who, after the Revolution, established an English farm here, with a school of industry, &c., besides introducing vaccination. He is buried in the park, under a plain tomb.

**Creil** (4½ miles), a *buffet* for refreshments, 42 miles from Paris. Here the branch lines to St. Quentin and Beauvais, &c., turn off (*see* Routes 5, 7). It stands among hills, on the Oise, and has an old bridge, a church with a good spire, manufactories of pottery and pipes; with traces of the old château (on an island), where Charles VI. was placed when lunatic, and of St. Evremond's Abbey. The direct line to Paris, cutting off the corner towards Pontoise, has a branch to Senlis and Chantilly. Population, 3,630. *Hotel*.—Du Chemin de Fer

[**Senlis**, 4 miles from Chantilly (as below) by rail, is a sous-préfecture with 5,800 population, in department Oise, on a hill-side among the forests of Halatte, Chantilly, &c., where the Aunette and Nonette join. It was the capital of the *Silvanectes*, in Cæsar's time, and has traces of Roman-built walls, with several old gates, as the Porte de Meaux, Porte de Bellon, Porte de Compiègne, &c., besides St. Louis's ruined castle. Philippe Auguste was married here, 1180, to Elizabeth of Hainault; and it stood seven or eight fierce assaults of the Leaguers, 1588. The old cathedral Ch. rebuilt by Louis XII., on the sight of Champagne's, has a plain front, with a corne

on a pinnacled tower, 225 feet high; also two good north and south porches, built by Francis I. There are, besides, a theatre in St. Aignan's old church; a hospice, now the Hôtel de Ville, a public library of 8,000 volumes.

At 2 kil. from Senlis is the old abbey of St. Victoire, a favourite resort of Louis XI. The cross-bow men of this place were noted in the 16th century.

Trade in wool, cotton, lace, grain, wine, chicory, stone, &c.

*Hotel*.—Du Grand Cerf (8tag.)

**St. Leu-d'Esserent** (4½ miles), in department Oise, on a hill side, with a conspicuous church in the transition style. It has important lime quarries, and lace is made.

**Chantilly** (6 miles from Creil by rail, 25 miles from Paris), has remains of a *Château* of the Montmorencies and the great Condé, who was visited by Louis XIV., when Vatel, his cook, killed himself because the fish had not come; and which, as enlarged by his family, was pulled down at the Revolution. What remains, including a hunting-seat on the lake, a chapel, splendid stables, for 180 horses (built 1719-35), the English garden and grounds, was sold, 1862, along with the Forest of 20,000 acres, and Hex Forest of 43,000 acres, but has since come back again to the Orléans family, its former owners. Twelve roads meet at the centre of this Forest, called the Round Table, where the "Derby" and "St. Leger" are run for, at the annual Races of the French Jockey Club, in May and October. Hunting parties are got up here. On Lake Commelle, is a lodge, built, they say, by St. Louis's mother, Blanche of Castile, and lately restored. *English Church service* here. Blonde lace, articles in wood, &c., are made.

*Hotels*.—Du Cerf; Du Cygne; Des Bains; Du Lion d'Or. Population, 2,920.]

**Precy** (2½ miles) is the next station.

**MORIEFONTAINE** (13 kil. south-east), has a *château*, built 1770, which belonged to Joseph Bonaparte when the French treaty with America was signed here, 1800. The preliminaries of the Peace of Amiens were adjusted in the *Valley pavilion*, in the park (on the site of a castle of the 11th century), where they

used to show the boat in which Sir Sidney Smith was captured at Havre, 1796. This picturesque mixture of woods, hills, rocks, lakes, canals, falls, &c., is thought to be more English than any other place in France. Traces of a Roman camp are seen at Butte-Mahet.]

**Boran** (2½ miles), and its suspension bridge.

**Beaumont-sur-Oise** (4½ miles), on a rock at the bridge over the river, has a tower of its old feudal castle, which commanded the pass here. The promenade overlooks a rich prospect. *Conveyances* to Vauxelles (near Royaumont old abbey, in Chantilly forest); Noailles (near Pierre-aux-Fées druid stones); Jouey, Presle, &c.

[At 12 kil. east is LEZARCHE, on a hill-side, with remains of a *Château* on the site of a palace which Charlemagne gave to St. Denis' Abbey. The Collegiate Church, of the 18th century, was built over the relics of St. Côme, the patron of surgeons.]

**Ile-Adam** (4½ miles), so called from an island in the river, on which stood a *château*, built 1200, by the seigneurs, one of whom was the famous *Grand Master* of the Knights of St. John, Philippe de l'Ile-Adam, who held out so long at the siege of Rhodes, 1522, against 200,000 Turks. The neighbourhood is striking. Its *château* afterwards came to the family of Condé.

**Auvers** (4½ miles), on the Oise, has an old conspicuous church.

**Pontoise** (2½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 6,100 persons, in department Seine-et-Oise, on a rock, over the Oise (where the Viosne joins), here crossed by a bridge or pont, which gave it its present and its ancient name (*Africa-Isarae*). It was held by the Normans, and by Talbot, 1419-41, who took it by a *ruse de guerre*, viz., dressing his men in white when snow was on the ground. St. Maclou's church is ancient, and has an alarm bell, with an inscription on it. There are also a large hospital and a library of 3,000 volumes, besides remains of its old walls and a castle. General Leclerc was a native; as was Flamel, an alchemist and illuminator of the 14th century.

*Hotels*.—Grand Cerf; Des Mesageries.

Rail to Gisors, Chaumont, Gournay, and Vernon (see Route 8.)

**Chaumont-Oise** (32 miles north-west), on a hill, topped by the Gothic church, whence there

is a wide prospect. The houses are of good brick. Blonde lace, leather, &c., are made; and there are large fairs for cattle and horses.]

At Pontoise the line turns round to the south-east to

**Herblay** (5½ miles), which lies to the west, by the Seine.

**Franconville** (1½ mile), in a very attractive part of the valley of Montmorency.

Coach to *St. Leu-Taverny* (3 kil. north), where *Mad. de Genlis* had a seat in which the last Duke of Bourbon hung himself, 1830. After *Mad. de Genlis*, it became the seat of *Queen Hortense* (Duchess of *St. Leu*), mother of *Napoléon III.* who, out of love to her memory, began, in 1851, a handsome new church, on the site of the old Gothic building. Here his father, *Louis*, King of Holland; his grandfather, *Carlo Bonaparte*; and other members of the family; now rest.

**Ermont** (1½ mile), in the neighbourhood of *Sannois*, *Montlignon*, *Domont*; Andilly, a fine spot in *Montmorency* forest; *St. Prix*; and *Eaubonne*, in a pretty valley of the forest, near an oak planted by *Franklin*, who lived here, as did *St. Lambert*, *Rousseau*, &c.

**Erghien-les-Bains** (2 miles), on lake *St. Gratien*, is noted for its *sulphur springs*, used between June and September, and has a large bathing-house, ball-room, &c. It is a favourite excursion for the Parisians, as it combines the amusements of boating, donkey-racing, rambling in the forest, and eating the delicious cherries off the tree in the season. Trains come up almost hourly. The springs were discovered in 1766, and are about 60° temp.; the neighbourhood is very pleasant. *Hotel*.—*De Quatre Pavillons*.

[**Montmorency** (3 kil. north), by the direct rail from Paris, a pretty place on a hill, founded 1008, by *Burchard the Bearded*, a robber chieftain of this part. It gave name to a noble house, the premier Christian Barons, as they used to be called; and came to the family of *Condé* with the title of *Duke*, to which *Louis XIV.* added that of *Enghien*, after the above place. The large Gothic church of the 14th century has some good stained glass. One walk through the chestnut *Forest* leads to

*Ecouen*, past *Mont Louis*, and the *Hermitage*, where the pernicious sentimentalist, *Rousseau*, wrote his *Emile*, &c. It has his bust and furniture. *Gretry*, the composer, died in it.]

**Epinay** (2 miles), a station on the *Seine*, has many country-houses, with that of *Brèche*, which *Gabrielle d'Estrées*, *Henry IV.*'s mistress, lived in. *Fourcroy*, *Lacépède*, *Marquis Somariva*, &c., resided here; and *Mad. Houdetot*, at *Ormesson*.

[**ARNOUVILLE** to the north-east, on the *Crould*, has an old unfinished château, of the last century, built by *garde-des-sceaux* (*lord keeper*) *Machault*. A little further on is *Gonesse*, the birth-place of *Philippe Auguste*, 1166, and for a long time famous for its bread. At 9 kil. north is *Ecouen* château, on a hill, built in the Renaissance style, with high roof, pilasters, &c. Latterly it belonged to the prince of *Condé*.]

**St. Denis** (1½ mile), a sous-préfecture of department *Seine*, with a population of 22,600, on two little branches of the *Seine*, and on the canal joining the river to *Canal de l'Ouerc*. Is the old burial-place of the French kings, who were interred in the *Abbey Church* of the *Benedictines*, founded 613, by *Dagobert*. Length, 390 feet; breadth, 100; and 80 feet high to the vault. It was rebuilt, 1144-1281, the oldest part being *Abbé Segur's* Romanesque front and towers, one of which was, till lately, 36½ feet high, and has been restored by *Napoléon* and his successors with great splendour. The new windows are stained with historical subjects, and the chapels, &c., are full of paintings and frescoes. Among the monuments, &c., are those of *Dagobert* (not older than *St. Louis's* time), *Louis XII.* and *Queen*, *Henry II.* and *Queen*, *Francis I.* and *Queen*, *Duguesclin* the soldier, *Henry III.* and *IV.*, *Francis II.* (*Mary Stuart's* husband), and the twelve Apostles, in the *Cœur d'Ivoire*. The *oriflamme*, or banner of France, which used to be kept here, was carried in front of the army to the old cry of "*Montjoie St. Denis*," down to the battle of *Agincourt*; there is a fine organ. In the crypt below are statues and cenotaphs of all the sovereigns, some as old as the 11th century.

The *Abbey House*, as rebuilt by *Cotte*, is used as an Asylum for orphans of the *Legion of Honour* founded in 1809. Omnibuses run to Paris. *See*



corn-mills, breweries, and tanneries; a large sheep fair in June. A bridge across Ile St. Denis, in the Seine, leads to Gennevilliers.

*Hotel.*—Du Lapin que Fume.

Our line now passes *St. Ouen*, a place on the Seine, with a château, inhabited at various times by several distinguished personages, and specially noted for the promise of the charter, here given by Louis XVIII., when re-entering Paris in 1814. The caves about it are used as granaries and icehouses.

Clignancourt on one side, and Aubervilliers on the other, are next passed. Then *Montmartre*, a hill 300 feet above the Seine, with a church, citadel, and reservoir at the top, whence there is a fine view over Paris. It is also marked by its quarries of plaster of Paris, its windmills, and guinguettes, for pleasure-seekers.

Chapelle St. Denis is just outside the Barrière St. Denis, which divides the city from the old province of Ile de France, now called the department de Seine; and at length the Embarcadere, or

**Paris Terminus**, is reached, at Clos St. Lazaire, Place Roubaix, near the Barrière. It was opened in 1846. Omnibuses, &c., wait on every train. See BRADSHAW'S *Paris Guide* and the *Continental Guide*; and Routes 10 and 34, for Versailles, and other places round Paris.

## ROUTE 2

### Calais and Boulogne to Abbeville, Amiens, and Paris.

Distance from Boulogne, 158 miles; seven trains daily, two express, in 5 to 8 hours.

#### BOULOGNE-SUR-MER,

7 miles from Aïmens; 29 sea miles from Folkestone.

**HOTELS.**—Des Bains et de Belle Vue.—First-class hotel for families and gentlemen. Mr. E. Munton-Houssé, proprietor.

Du Pavillon Impérial des Bains de Mer.—A large and extensive first-rate hotel, admirably situated, facing the sea. M. Bourgois, proprietor.

Grand Hotel Christol.—A large hotel, well situated, and very good.

*D'Angleterre.*—A well situated hotel.

*Hotel Folkestone.*—J. Prevost, proprietor, very well situated, near the landing-place and the Bath.

**Hughes' Royal Hotel.**—A well-conducted excellent house.

**Hotel de Londres**, kept by Mr. Charles Fournier, the oldest establishment in the town. Good attendance. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock.

De l'Europe, close to the steam-packet stations, highly recommended.

Packham's **Hotel du Louvre**, facing the terminus of the Paris Railway. Comfortable, and moderate charges. Situated near the station.

Du Nord; De la Paix; Univers; De la Gare; Croix de Bourgogne.

The Boarding Establishment of Mr. Howe, is excellent.

There is a *Buffet* and every accommodation at the station.


**ENGLISH LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.**—Mr. Merridew, 60, Rue Napoléon, and Mr. Seal's, 34 and 39, Grande Rue, next door to the Museum, both of which establishments are dépôts for the sale of Bradshaw's Guides and Hand-books.

**Post Office**, No. 8, Rue des Vieillards; open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The *English Consul*, W. Hamilton, Esq., resides at the top of Rue des Vieillards, near the sous-préfecture; office open from 10 to 2, and 7 to 8, for certificates to obtain permits to embark. The permit office is at the *Douane*, on the packet boat quay. The distance between London and Paris by this route is 70 miles shorter than by way of Calais (with 29 miles of sea), the company's boats being as regular as those of the government, and the conveniences for landing, &c., equally good. A low water landing-stage is nearly completed. Luggage,  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. each large package; the porters are civil and quick. Omnibuses to the railway station. Passengers by *through* trains (in 10 hours) are now not examined till their arrival at the London or Paris terminus. Those going on to Marseilles should declare to that effect, to save delay at Paris. Paris time,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  minutes before London. (See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Railway Guide*.)

*English Episcopal Chapel.*—Trinity Church, Rue de la Lampe. There are Wesleyan and Scotch services, and a French Protestant chapel.

Population, 36,210.

 OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Citadel—Hôtel de Ville—Museum—Napoléon Column—Fishermen's Chapel.

Boulogne, styled *sur-Mer*, to distinguish it from the Boulogne near Paris, is a sous-préfecture (department Pas-de-Calais), port, military post of the second class, and packet station, on the Channel, 112 miles from London. In spite of 6,000 of his countrymen who live here, an Englishman feels himself at once in a foreign country on landing, and his first walk up Rue de l'Ecu, is like a scene in a play. The entrance to the harbour lies between two wooden piers or jetties, at the mouth of the Liane, 2,200 feet and 1,640 feet long, which lead up to the Port and Bassin; the former being in the channel of the river. The latter was made by Napoléon, to hold his flat-bottomed transports for conveying his troops to England. Above it are three bridges, beyond which the Liane expands into something like a lake.

Boulogne was called *Gesoriacum Bononia* by the Romans, after Bononia (now Bologna) in Italy. They used it as a military port, and built a lighthouse here (the Tour d'Ordre), which was carried away by the sea, 1644, except some traces near the baths. Attila attacked it, as did the Northmen, in the 9th century; and Henry VIII. took it, 1544—one of his knights (buried at Hardres, in Kent), carrying off its gates, with a famous image of the Virgin from Notre Dame, which was afterwards returned, but destroyed with the cathedral at the Revolution. Hence the old signs of Bull and Gate (Boulogne Gate) and Bull and Mouth, in London. Edward VI. gave it up to the French six years later. Napoléon intended to invade England from here, and collected 300,000 men under Soult, for that purpose, but never ventured out of port. In connection with this, it is curious to note that the British army, when they took Paris, 1814, encamped in the Bois de *Boulogne*, near that city—a wood, it may be remarked, first named after a branch religious house of this Boulogne by the seaside.

Boulogne is divided into Haute and Basse Ville (Upper and Lower town); the former, on the hills, being the oldest. Here are Vauban's *Citadel*, including some older towers, and the old walls, now turned into a pleasant promenade, from which you may catch a glimpse of Dover. Louis Napoléon

was, at first, confined in the citadel after his unsuccessful attempt of 1840, when, with a tame eagle on his fist, he landed here almost alone, from one of the General Steam Navigation Company's boats. The best and newest houses are at Tintelleries, on the north, where most of the English residents live. Of the gates only three are left, the principal one being *Porte des Dunes*—after the dunes or sand hills which line the shore towards Calais. Water is supplied by 17 fountains and a reservoir; the lamps are now lit with gas, supplied by a *usine à gaz*.

Among the chief buildings are, Notre Dame church, a Grecian pile, with a cupola built 1827, on the site of the cathedral; the bishop's palace, now a school; the old hotel of the Dukes d'Aumont; and the house which Napoléon stopped at, now rather grandly styled the *Palace Impériale*; all in the Upper town. In this part also is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with an old *Beffroi* or belfry tower, near it, 140 feet high. This stands on the site of a castle of the ancient Counts of Boulogne.

The *Museum*, in Grand Rue, has a collection of arms, coins, Roman, and other antiquities, natural objects, &c., and is open three days a week. Among the coins, notice a medal (now exceedingly rare) struck by Napoléon, bearing the vain-glorious inscription, ("hooknosed Cæsar's thrasonical boast") '*Frappée à Londres, 1804*,' but really struck at Paris. The public library (*bibliothèque*) attached to this contains 22,000 volumes and 300 MSS., some being illuminated.

There are also a Palais de Justice, hospitals, barracks, many French and English schools, three convents, a house in Rue de Château, replacing one which Le Sage (the author of *Gil Blas*) died in, and a theatre in Rue Monsigny, on the site of the Cordeliers' convent. Campbell, the poet, died in Rue St. Jean. The handsome new *Baths* have dancing, music, billiard, and reading-rooms attached. Subscriptions, 20 fr. a month; a bath, 1 fr. The bath-keeper, M. Hennin, is a fine looking man, covered with medals, received at various times for saving the lives of more than seventy persons from drowning. The races in August attract many visitors to Boulogne.

The *Napoléon Column*, one mile out of the town, was begun 1804, by the Grande Armée, and is

by Louis XVIII.; a statue of Napoléon was put up, 1811. It is in the composite style, 180 feet high, 13 feet diameter, with a staircase within, and commands a fine prospect. Beyond this is a *Chapel* containing *ex voto* offerings of the fishermen, who form a distinct class here, as elsewhere. It deserves a visit.

In the neighbourhood are Mont Lambert, Mont Outreau, Mont St. Étienne, and other points of view, and remains of a Roman road to Vissant, the ancient *Portus Ilius*; the gardens at Denaire, and the *châteaux* of Cregni, Colombert, and de la Cocherie; the botanic gardens of Mont Peié; the quarries of Marquise and Ferques. A good mineral spring on the Wimille road.

By rail to Calais (see Route 1.)

Leaving the Boulogne terminus, near Place Belle Vue, you ascend the Liane.

**Point de Brique** (4 miles). Beyond this is Clocheville, where Napoléon once lodged; then Hardelet forest, and Condotta, with abundance of game and rabbits. Next comes—

**Neufchâtel** (4½ miles); and

**Étaples** (8½ miles), a decayed fishing port, on a sandy plain, at the Canche's mouth, which the Romans used, having some good old houses, and remains of a château, built 1160. Population, 2,600. The viaduct across the river is 984 feet long. The flat, marshy sea border of this part of Boulonnaise was in old times appropriately called *Marquenterre*.

**Montreuil-Verton** (7 miles), or **Verton**; Montreuil being some distance off, as under. Coach to Hesdin, beyond which lies Agincourt.

[**MONTREUIL-SUR-MER** (8 kil. east), a sous-préfecture of 3,950 souls, and fortified town of the second class, on a hill by the Canche, where Cæsar built a fort, called *Vinacum*. It was rebuilt 878, by Helgaut or Hergot, along with the abbey church and castle, and called *Monastoriolum*, whence comes the modern name. The houses, divided into Haute and Basse Ville, are of brick. A large *citadel*, with a view of the river and flat sea-coast, replaces the castle, of which the gate towers are left; and St. Saulve's Abbey is now the *Hôtel de Ville*. The flamboyant church has a fine tall buttressed door-way. The Montreuil *peaches* are celebrated.]

**Rue** (10 miles), in département de la Somme, is reached after crossing the Authie, and has the *Church of St. Esprit*, with a front richly sculptured, besides its carved pillars, roof, &c. It is still a place of pilgrimage; and stands on a little stream which runs up to the *field of Crécy*, a few miles east, and Monties forest, where Charles, the favourite son of Francis I., died of the plague, 1545. A coach to Le Crotoy, down the Somme.

**Noyelle** (7 miles) is then reached, with a view of the sea.

From this a *branch line* of six miles strikes off across the river, to

**St. Valéry-sur-Somme**, a small bathing-place, from which William the Conqueror sailed to England in 1066. Population, 3,700. Notice the fishermen's chapel and the ruins of Tour de Harold.

*Hôtel*.—Les Armes de France.

This line brings Tréport within six hours of Paris. Coaches to that bathing-place, to Eu, and Cayen.

[Along the road to Dieppe you pass the Eu (34 kil. west-south-west) and its *Château*, the noble seat of the Dukes of Guise and of Louis Philippe, who, on his visit to England, embarked at Tréport (a little below Eu), which has some fine old mills and a curious church. Here Queen Victoria landed and was received by Louis Philippe, 1843.

The *Château d'Eu*, standing in a vast park, contains a large collection of portraits made by the king, 70 principal apartments, 250 inferior ones, with stables, &c., for 130 horses and 60 carriages.

*Hotel*.—De Commerce.

At 30 kil. further is Dieppe (see Route 8.)

From Noyelle it is 7½ miles to

### ABBEVILLE,

49 miles from Boulogne, 120½ from Paris. A *buffet* for refreshments.

**HOTELS**.—Tête de Bœuf; St. Jacques; De France; Du Lion Noir; Du Commerce.

A sous-préfecture and large fortified town, of 20,060 inhabitants, on the river Somme, in département Somme, and the old province of Picardy, about 18 miles from the sea. Under the name of *Abbatia Villa*, it belonged to St. Riquier's Abbe



Abbeville



Caudebec



Honfleur

FRUGES (5 kil. from this), under a slope, has a mineral water. At 31 kil. beyond, is St. Omer (*see* Route 1.)]

The line ascends the Somme, after leaving Abbeville; the next station to which is

**Rémy**, or Pont-Rémy (5 miles), which has a ruined castle; then

**Longpré** (5 miles); from which a branch rail was opened 1872 to **Doullens** (*see* page 8) and **Prevent**.

**Hangest** (4 miles), near which is the camp of l'Etoile, an old Roman fort. The next is

**Picquigny** (5 miles), and its old castle, best known for the *treaty* signed here between Edward IV. and Louis XI., in 1475.

**Ailly** (3 miles) belonged to a noble family of that name, two of whom (according to Voltaire), father and son, taking opposite sides, fought hand to hand, at the battle of Ivry. At 6 miles beyond this is

**Amiens**, on the main line as in Route 1.

## ROUTE 3.

### Dunkirk to Hazebrouck and Paris.

Distance to Hazebrouck, 41 kil. or 25½ miles.

Four trains daily.

### DUNKIRK, or Dunkerque,

189 miles from Paris; about 40 from Dover.

**HOTELS**.—Chapeau Rouge, clean and good; Du Sauvage.

*English Protestant Chapel* in Rue-des-Sœurs Blancs.

*British Consul*, Col. the Hon. B. Wodehouse.

P.sengers for Belgium, &c., should have their luggage *plombé*, to save examination crossing France.

High water at moon's full and change, 11h. 18m.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Hôtel de Ville—Museum of Paintings—St. Eloi and St. Jean's churches—Statue of Jean Bart—Fishermen's church.

Population, 32,000. A sous-préfecture in department Nord, a bustling port, and military post of the *second class*, on the Belgian frontier. The cleanliness of Dunkirk, its cheap living, and the good character borne by the Flemish servants, have attracted a number of English here. It grew out of a church founded in the 7th century, by St.

Eloi, called the "Church of the Dunes," from the dunes, downs, or sand-hillocks, which line this terribly flat coast. It has an anchorage lying at some distance, in the road, and is as noted for smugglers in peace, as for its privateering exploits during war. Its most special hero is *Jean Bart*, who was a native, and whose statue is in Place Royale. Jean Gauthier, Jean Lion, who styled himself Godts Vrient, *i. e.*, God's Friend, Koster, and the Jacobsons, are almost equally celebrated personages here.

Canals run inland to Bergues, Ostend, Bruges, &c. White brick houses of two stories make up the neat broad streets, but there is a want of good water. Many of the people, workmen and others, live in cellars. The town is defended by ramparts, the citadel, Fort Risbau, &c.; and has two *Basins*, one of which was restored 1794, and frigates launched in it. There is a jetty at the quay, besides a long pier over the flats. A *Light-tower*, 194 feet high, stands near the basin for the chassemarées, at the mouth of the canal which leads up to the Port.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1644, is an old-fashioned pile, with a low spire. A solid square clock-tower, of brick, 154 feet high, called *Tour de l'Eglise*, because one part of the church is now cut off from it by the road. This *Church* (St. Eloi's) is Gothic, with a handsome Grecian portico of ten pillars, added by Louis, and contains some paintings. At the *Church of St. Jean* are two pictures by Vandyke and Guilo, to be seen for a fee. The Jesuits' church is replaced by the college; the public library contains 7,000 volumes. The *Museum* is rich in Flemish pictures. Large barracks are also seen, a *salle de spectacle*, school of navigation, &c.; and there are sea and other baths. The Fishermen's *Chapel des Dunes*, near the shore, is, as usual, crowded with votive offerings. Genuine Flemish is spoken all round Dunkirk.

Its position has made it the scene of many contests. A castle was built by the Counts of Flanders, which the English burnt, 1389; they took the town, 1583, but gave it up to Spain the next year. The French (under Condé) took it, 1568, but restored it immediately; again, in 1658, it was taken by Turenne at the Battle of the Dunes, given up to Cromwell, but sold, in 1662, by Charles II. to

Louis XIV., who fortified it. This happened when Clarendon was building his great house in Piccadilly, which the mob nicknamed "Dunkirk House." The fortifications were razed, 1715, but afterwards restored. The Duke of York tried to take it, 1793, but without success. Admiral Roussin was born here.

Manufactures of ropes, sugar, candles, &c., and a good trade in *eaux-de-vie*, gin, soap, salt, tobacco, butter, fish, cheese, beer, grain, pottery, &c.

*Conveyances:* By rail, to Lille, Brussels, Paris, &c. By steamer to Havre, on Saturday (10 and 20 francs, in 20 hours), to Rotterdam (10 and 20 francs, in 12 hours), Hamburg, Copenhagen; by canal-boat to Bourbourg (6 hours), Ostend, &c.; by packet to Ramsgate and London, Hull, Dundee, &c. (*See BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide.*)

[From Dunkirk, along the coast, you pass LAFRENOUCK (3 miles); then Laytcoote, near the Belgian border (6 miles from Dunkirk), across which, the first place you come to is Furnes, with its two churches.]

The first station from Dunkirk, towards Paris, is **Bergues** (5 miles), a small frontier post, on the Colue, and a canal, which brings vessels of 300 tons up from the sea. It stands among marshes, and has often suffered from war, having been taken or pillaged about *sixteen* times. It has an Hôtel de Ville, built 1664, with a good collection of pictures; a fine *belfry*, 164 feet high, shaped like St. George's new tower at Westminster; two towers of St. Winnoc's abbey, which serve for sea marks; and a good public library of 5,000 volumes. Cardinal Dubois was abbot of St. Winnoc's, which was destroyed in 1793.

The trade is in butter, cheese, grain (for which there is a large market), lace, *eaux-de-vie*, &c. Population, 6,080.

**Esquelbecq** (5½ miles), is followed by **Arnecke** (4½ miles); then

**Cassel** (4½ miles), an old town, once fortified, and having a parish church of the 13th century, part of a Jesuits' convent, a Flemish mairie, two (out of six) gates, &c., is most remarkable for the prospect it commands from the hill on which it stands (800 feet high), over the flat and populous country around. It was once a Roman station; and an anchor found here, 1815, about 12 feet down,

and other signs, show that this flat was once covered by the sea. The view takes in part of the North Sea (even to Dover in clear weather), 32 fortified towns, and about 100 villages, including Dunkirk, Nieuport, Ostend, Bruges, Ypres, Courtray, Lille, Bethune, St. Omer, Calais, Hazebrouck, Gravelines, &c., extending above 30 miles every way. General Vandamme, who fought at Waterloo, was born here; and his house and gardens are shown.

**Hazebrouck** (6½ miles), on the main line, as in Route 1. Here the line to Poperinge (13 miles), and Ypres (6 miles), over the Belgian frontier, parts off.

## ROUTE 4.

Paris to Douai, Valenciennes, Mons, and Brussels.

Distance, 231 miles, or 370 kil. Trains, in 8 to 12 hours.

**Douai**, as in Route 1. The next station is **Montigny** (5½ miles); then

**Somain** (4½ miles), where the junction of the branch from Busigny, on the St. Quentin line, takes place, by way of Cambrai and **Bouchain**. Between the latter (a small fortress and sous-préfecture) and Somain, there is, at **Denain**, a line to the coal mines of *St. Amand*, near Valenciennes; with a pillar standing on the spot where Marshal Villars routed the Allies, 1712.

**Waller** (5½ miles), in a forest. Then

**Raismes** (3½ miles), with its coal mines and foundries; and 4½ miles further is

### VALENCIENNES,

178 miles from Paris. Travellers from Belgium are examined by the douaniers at the station.

**HOTELS.**—Du Commerce; Des Princes; Du Mouton Blanc; De Moulin; De Brussels; Des Flandres.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Rubens' pictures, at the Hôtel de Ville and St. Gery's Church—Theatre—Museum.

A sous-préfecture, in department Nord, a large strongly-fortified town, and second-class military station on the frontier, formerly the capital of *Hainault*, in the midst of a coalfield and thriving manufactures. It is well built, and divided into two parts by the Escaut, or Schelde, and has one of Vauban's citadels. Population, 25,000.

Among the best buildings are—St. Gery's

founded 1225, by Jeanne, daughter of Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, 171 feet long, with two of *Rubens' Pictures*; the half Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1612, with three pictures by the same master; public library of 18,000 volumes, and MSS., and the *Museum*, containing minerals, armour, pictures, &c. Its tall clock tower, 180 feet high, built 1237, fell with a crash in 1843. An academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture was founded, 1782, by Baron Pujol, a native of this town. At the hospital, founded 1751, is a good chapel; the *salle de spectacle* (theatre), is by Pujol; and there is a mont de piété.

It has several good promenades, and commands a fine view, from the tower, of the citadel. *Froissart*, or Froissard, the historian, Watteau, the painter, and d'Argenson, the statesman, were born here; as were Mad. Duchenois, the tragedienne, and Lemaire, the sculptor of the Madeleine, at Paris.

Among the *manufactures* carried on are, muslins, gauzes, excellent *lace*, linens, wine, saltpetre, linseed oil, chicory, pottery, pipes, soap, leather, toys; it has several sugar and salt refineries, printworks, distilleries of eaux-de-vie; and there is a large trade in these articles, besides coal. The coal mines at Anzin employ 4,000 hands.

Coaches to Bavy, Berlaimont, St. Amand-les-Eaux, Landrecies, Condé, Bon-Secours, Solesmes, Le Cateau. A direct rail to **Aulnoye** (see page 22), *viâ Le Quesnoy*, was opened 1872.

**[ST. AMAND-LES-EAUX (10 kil. north-north-west)** on the Scarpe, with a population of 10,200, who make lace, cambric, &c., is known for its waters, its artesian wells, and its *Clock-tower*, 318 feet high, which was the spire (built 1635-6), to the church of St. Amand's abbey, founded 634.

The *mineral springs*, near Croisette (2 kil.) are three, viz., Fontaine-de-Bouillon, Source de Pavillon, and Fontaine de Verité; temperature 77°. They are useful in rheumatism, paralysis, ulcers, &c. Season, from June to August. There are bathing-houses and an assembly-room, &c. Bon-Secours hermitage is near.

*CONDÉ (11 kil. north-east)* on the Schelde, close to the Belgian frontier, is a fourth class fortress (by Vauban), with a large arsenal and good *Hôtel de Ville*. It gave title of prince to the Bourbons, to whom it came in the 15th

century. The Spaniards at one time held it, and the Allies took it, 1793. Population 5,800. Nails, &c., are made. Mademoiselle Clairon, the actress, was a native. Near it is *Ermitage*, the seat of the Duc de Croi.]

After Valenciennes, the next station is **Blanc-Misseron** (7 miles), near the Belgian frontier, with a douane. Then comes

**Quievrain** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile further), the Belgian douane. Here change carriages. To Mons is 10 miles; and **Brussels** is 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from this. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.)

## ROUTE 5.

**Paris to Creil, Compiègne, Tergnier, St. Quentin, Charleroi, Brussels, and Cologn**

This is the direct route to Cologne, *viâ* Namur, Liège, and Aix-la-Chapelle; 806 miles. To Brussels (*viâ* Charleroi), 222 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**Creil**, as in Route 1. Ascending the Oise, the next station is

**Pont-Ste-Maxence** (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in a pleasant part of the Oise, under a wooded hill, which has, near the remains of an old one, a good three-arched bridge (pont), by Péronnet, on a level, resting on groups of open pillars, not solid piles. Some old houses are left, though it has suffered in past times. Much grain is sold. Moncel Abbey ruins are turned into a wine dépôt.

Coaches to Gournay-sur-Aronde and Senlis (see Route 1.) The former (20 kil. north-east), was the birth-place of Montaigne's adopted daughter, Mademoiselle de Gournay.

Before reaching the next station, you pass Sarron, on the Oise, near the château of *Plessis-Villette*, which belonged to Voltaire's niece, Madame de Villette. They show, here, a statue of the poet, on a pedestal, containing his heart, besides his desk and sofa.

**Verberie** (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on a hill side, now much decayed (population, 1,400), had once three bridges over the Oise, and a palace, in which Charles Martel died, 741. His son, Pepin, called a council here, and his grandson, Charlemagne, built a Chapel. Charles the Bold held the Synod of Solesmes here, and gave his daughter to Ethelwolf of England. It was burnt by the Normans, and re-

stored by Charles V.; but few traces of antiquity are left. In the time of Louis XIV., the walls were strengthened, and the town called Villeneuve (new town). Near it is the old church of Rhuys, with a Romanesque tower.

**Compiègne** (7½ miles), 63 miles from Paris.

*Hotels.*—De la Cloche; De France; Du Soleil d'Or.

A sous-préfecture of 12,140 souls, on a slant of the Oise, where the Aisne joins. It is a quiet place, except when frequented by the court, with narrow ill-built streets. Near its great *Forest* stood the Roman *Compendium*, with a small hunting-seat of the time of Clovis and Charles the Bold, who built an abbey and château here. Louis le Bègue and Louis V. were buried in the abbey (which was pulled down at the Revolution); and it was held for Charles VII. by *Jeanne d'Arc*, when she was taken prisoner (1430), in a sally from *Vieux Pont Gate*, by the Burgundians, who sold her to the English. This gate is close to the *Tour de la Pucelle*.

The *Château*, as rebuilt by Louis XV., and finished by Napoléon I. (who first met his bride, Marie Louise, here), was the residence of Charles of Spain, in 1808. It was a favourite resort of the Emperor Napoléon, both for hunting and for the *Reviews at the Camp*, which was first formed by Louis XIV. The noble front, towards the forest, is 624 feet wide. In the grand gallery, of 100 feet, are Napoléon's victories, painted by Girodet. It became the head-quarters of the German Army of occupation, under General Manteuffel, 1871. An avenue of nearly a mile leads from the château to the Forest, which covers 29,600 acres (46 square miles). One road, now called Brunehaut, was a Roman way leading to Soissons.

*St. Corneille*, or the Abbey Church, contains some old royal tombs, and had the organ (the first brought into Europe) which Constantine Copronymous, the Greek emperor, gave to Pepin, 755. Its tower is surmounted by a turret. *St. André* and *St. Antoine* are Gothic; *St. Jacques* partly in the Renaissance style. At the Carmelites' church is the tomb of the Count of Toulouse, by Lemoine. One of the best buildings is the picturesque Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, with its delicate carvings, high roof, carved spire turrets, and fine spire belfry. The three-arched *Pont Neuf* has a pyramid, 33 feet high, in the middle of it. There is a public library of

28,000 volumes, and a museum of antiquities. The walks around are extremely pleasant. Coaches to Soissons, Pierrefonds-les-Bains.

**Thourotte** (5 miles).

**Ribecourt** (¾ miles).

**Ourscamps** (2½ miles). Here spinning is carried on in the remains of an Abbey.

**Noyon** (4½ miles), the Roman *Noviodunum*, became the seat of a bishop, 511, and was the place where Hugh Capet was elected king, 987. It stands on a hill side, among gardens, in the valley of Chaunay, on the Vorse, near the Oise; and is well built, having four gates, and the house in which is said John Cauvin, or Calvin, was born, 1509, his father being diocesan secretary. He went to the school of the Capettes here, and, through favour of the bishop, received a benefice when he was only twelve; two years after, to escape the plague, he was sent to Paris.

The cathedral Church is chiefly Romanesque, of the 13th century (an earlier one was begun by Pepin), 351 feet long, and 217 high at the west towers. The interior is very imposing. One of its bishops was Pope Innocent I.

Trade in grain, leather, linen, cottons, coal, &c. Population, 6,400.

*Hotels.*—Du Nord; Des Chevalets.

Coaches to Roye, Nesles, Guiscard, Ham.

[**ROYE** (15 kil. north-west), a small old place, on the Avre, in department Somme (part of Picardy), is said to be the ancient *Rodium*, and has suffered from eleven sieges and three plagues. It has a church with excellent stained windows; a carved timber house on the Place; public baths, mineral springs, and manufactures of stockings, &c. Population, 4,000. A sect of *Guerinets*, so called after their leader, Guerin, the curé here, were extirpated, 1626.]

**Appilly** (5 miles), in department Aisne.

**Chaunay** (5½ miles), a decayed fortified town, on the Oise, where the St. Quentin canal joins, in a fertile plain. Linens are made; and there are large works for polishing the plate glass made at the important factory of *St. Gobain*, 10 miles south-east by branch rail, first established by *Lowry*. Population, 8,200. The canal opens a way betw the Oise and Somme.



In winter the meadows along the Oise are inundated by the rain, and swarm with ducks, plovers, cranes, herons, and other wild fowl.

[The forest of St. Gobain, above-mentioned, contains many striking spots, such as the remains of a vast Premonstratensian *Abbey*, now used as a glass works; le Tortoir, a house which belonged to the Knights Templars; the ruins of St. Nicholas-aux-Bois, a Bernardine house; and the Croix Cœsiné, an ancient expiatory monument, erected by St. Louis. South of St. Gobain, and about 7 miles from Chauny, are the magnificent ruins of

*Coucy Castle*, or *Coucy-le-Château*, a great object of attraction to visitors, and among the finest of the kind in France or western Europe. The most conspicuous remains are one entire wing, with great corner towers, and, rising above all the massive *circular Keep*, a solid machicolated pile, 190 feet high, and 30 to 32 feet thick. This castle belonged to the De Coucys, or Courcys, a turbulent and warlike race, who gave continual trouble to their neighbours and sovereigns until they died out, and their seat was at last destroyed by Mazarin. They bore this proud device:—

"Je ne suis Roi, ni Duc, Prince, ni Comte aussi  
Je suis le Sire de Coucy."

(I am neither King, Duke, Prince, nor Count,  
I am the Lord of Coucy.)

Twelve of this warlike house died in Palestine, fighting against the infidels; John de Coucy, or Courcy, became a favourite of King John, and was the first Earl of Ulster; a daughter of Ingelram de Coucy (who is buried near Sursee, in Switzerland, where he fell in battle, 1376) became the queen of Alexander II. of Scotland.

There are remains of another Château in the village, where Clothaire IV. died in 719, and where La Belle Gabrielle gave birth to the Duc de Vendôme, Henry IV.'s son.

*Half-way between this and Chauny, is another seat of the Coucys, Folembrai (now a bottle factory), which, like their original castle, was forfeited to the French kings. At times it has been the residence of Diano de Poitiers and Gabrielle d'Estrées.*

Near Chauny is *Quieray*, where Charles Martel died, also remarkable as the spot where the treaty was made between Pepin and Stephen II. in 743, which confirmed to the Papacy its possessions in Italy.]

**Tergnier** (4½ miles), where the branch line, *via* Laon, turns off to Rheims and Epernay, as in Routes 6 and 55; also the line to Amiens (80 miles), and Rouen, *via* Ham and Nesle.

[**Ham** (21 miles, 18 kil. from Noyon), on the Somme, is as old as 875, and has a moated *Château* or state prison, built 1470, by the Constable St. Pöl. On the gate is his motto in Gothic letters, "Mon Mieux" (my best); the great round Keep stands 108 feet high, 108 in diameter, and 36 feet thick. A stone, which served as a pillow to a monk, is pointed out, on which girls who wish to be married within the year come to kneel. Among persons confined here were Charles the Simple; Joan of Arc, after her capture at Compiègne; St. Pöl, its owner (before Louis XI. sent him to the block); Mirabeau; the ministers of Charles X.; Louis Napoleon, the Emperor; Cabrera, the Carlist; and lastly, Cavaignac, Changarnier, &c., in 1848. Louis Napoleon was kept here six years, and then escaped to England. The church has a good choir, and carvings of scriptural subjects. General Foy was a native.

**Nesle** (12 miles), gave name to one of the earlier marquises in France; and has an old church, in which nearly all its inhabitants were butchered by the Charles the Bold, 1472.]

**Montescourt** (5½ miles). At 8½ miles further, over a marshy tract, which cost the engineers some trouble to consolidate, you come to

## ST. QUENTIN,

154 miles from Paris.

**HOTELS.**—Du Cygne; D'Angloterre; Du Lion d'Or.

This place, seated on a hill between the Somme and St. Quentin canal, is a sous-préfecture (in department Aisne), of 31,400 souls, who carry on here, as the centre of a wide district, thriving manufactures of cotton, thread, table linen, silk, tulle, muslin, shawls, steam-engines, oil, soap, &c. It was the Roman *Augusta-Vicmanduorum*, but was called

St Quentin from 884, after the martyr of that name. It suffered from the Vandals, 401; Attila and his Huns, 461; the Normans in the 8th and 9th centuries; and was made the head of the Vermandois country by Louis I., for his nephew Pepin. Louis XI., and his rival, Charles of Burgundy, frequently contested it. In 1557, it was defended by Coligny against 50,000 Spaniards under Philip II. (King of England) and Emanuel of Savoy, but taken, after a long siege. A battle fought close to it, 10th August, the same year, in which Philip was again victorious, led to his building the Escorial, in fulfilment of a vow he had made. It was captured by the Germans, October, 1870; and hereabouts General Faidherbe, with his army of the North, was defeated by General Goeben, on January 7th, 1871.

The houses are modern; three faubourgs stretch beyond the site of its old ramparts. Overlooking the town, on the hill-top, is the fine *Church*, a large and imposing Gothic specimen, about 420 feet long from the large Fulrad porch to the Virgin chapel, and 127 feet high in the nave (which is 212 feet long); it has 110 windows, some stained, and 42½ feet high, with 23 side chapels, and 78 pillars. A tall spire used to rise above the square tower. It was a cathedral until the bishop removed to Noyon.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in Grande Place, built 1509, in the Gothic style, is worth notice for its handsome front and arcade, quaint carvings, and lantern tower, in which is a good chime of bells. A Latin inscription on the front magnifies the behaviour of the citizens in the siege above-mentioned, before and after the battle. It stood eleven assaults, and was given up to plunder when taken. There are also a college, palais de justice, library of 17,000 volumes, new theatre, gas works, besides a conseil-de-prud'hommes (who arrange prices, &c., between masters and workmen), schools of design, founded by La Tour (a native portrait painter), botanic gardens, hospital, &c.

The St. Quentin canal, which is part of the system called Canal de Picardie, unites the Oise and Somme to the Schelde, near Cambrai; one of its tunnels, near Bellecourt, is 5,677 mètres, or 3½ miles, long. *Charlevoix*, the Jesuit historian, was a native; so was *Babeuf*, the Communist, who died on the scaffold, 1797. Traces of three Roman ways are seen.

The old town kept its Latin name for a long time in the form of *Aoste*.

Within a few miles of St. Quentin are—Caulaincourt (near the Oise), the seat of the Duke de Vicenza, which was rebuilt 1773, after having been destroyed by the Spaniards; *St. Simon*, once the property of the Duke de St. Simon (author of *Memoirs* of Louis XIV. and the Regency); and *Moy*, which belonged to Cardinal de Brienne, one of the ministers of Louis XVI.

Coaches to Le Catelet, Ribémont, Guise, La Capelle. Here the connection with Hirzon (see Route 6) takes place, *viâ* Avesnes and Anor.

[GUISE (26 kil. east-north-east), a small third class fortress, in a pretty spot on the Oise, is as old as 1050, and was given, 1520, to Claude de Lorraine, first Duke of Guise. *Mary*, Queen of Scots, was his grand-daughter; and Francis, surnamed le Balafre (from a scar in his face), was his grand-son. The old *Château*, 164 feet above the town, now used as a barrack, has a round Keep left. Henry IV., against whom the Guises headed the League, burnt it, 1594.

Jean de Luxembourg, who sold the Maid of Orléans to the English, and Camille Desmoulins, were natives.]

The next station is

**Essigny-le-Petit** (5 miles). Then

**Fresnoy-le-Grand** (5 miles), the nearest station for Guise, above-mentioned.

**Bohain** (2½ miles).

**Busigny** (3¼ miles). Here the junction rail from Somain (in Route 4), *viâ* Cambrai, falls in. It has eight stations—BERTRY, CAUDRY, CATTENIÈRES, CAMBRAI, IWUY, BOUCHAIN, LOURCHES, and DENAIN (used for the Anzin and other coal mines only); none of which are of any importance, except **Bouchain**, a small sous-préfecture of 1,600 souls, and Cambrai, as below. It serves mainly to open a communication with the coal mines round Valenciennes.

[**Cambrai**, 38 kil. north of St. Quentin, on the road to Douai, is a sous-préfecture in department Nord, an ancient and strongly-fortified town of the second class, in the old province Flanders, and seat of a bishopric; but it was an archdiocese when held by the

**Fénelon**, whose monument, by David, is in the present cathedral: the old one in which he was buried was razed at the Revolution.

It was the Roman *Cameracum*, and the head of a district called *Cambresia*, held by the bishop as a fief of the German empire. It stands in a fertile pasture land, near the source of the Escaut, or Schelde, which runs through it. The fortifications are strengthened by a citadel of Vauban's, on a hill, which was occupied by the English in 1815. *Nôtre Dame* bridge leads out on one side. The *Hôtel de Ville* fronts the large *Place d'Armes* (exercise ground). The *Esplanade* is also of great extent. It has a military hospital, a college, a public library of 80,000 volumes, *mont de piété* (loan fund), theatre, and several gable-fronted houses and public buildings. An alliance, or *league*, was concluded here in 1508, by France, Spain, and Austria, with Pope Julius II., for spoiling Venice of her continental possessions.

*Monstrelet*, the historian antiquary, and General *Dumouriez*, were natives.

Fine linen, *cambrics* (to which this town first gave the name), lace, thread, &c., are made. Population 22,600. *Hotel*.—De l'Europe; good.]

**Le Cateau** (5½ miles), or **Cateau Cambresis**, on the *Selle*, a place of 5,916 inhabitants, is best known for the *treaty of peace*, made 1559, between Philip of Spain and Henry II. of France. It was the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington in 1815. Marshal *Mortier* was born here. It had a castle or *château* built by Bishop *Hallais*.

[*SOLZMÈS* (8 kil. from Le Cateau, along the *Valenciennes* road) on the *Selle*, has the *Cloister*, &c., of an *abbey* of old date, with a modern church, having a spire 213 feet high. Population, 6,000. Linens, muslins, &c., are made, besides soap and leather.]

**Laudrecies** (7½ miles), a small fortified town. Coach to Le Quesnoy.

**Aulnoye** (8½ miles), from which a rail to *Valenciennes* (page 17) *viâ* Le Quesnoy (as below) was opened 1872. Coach to Avesnes.

**Le Quesnoy** (6 miles), a fourth class fortress, on a hill, in a wide plain, near *Mormal Forest*, with an arsenal, a curious church, a nail factory, &c. It was taken by Prince Eugene,

1712, taken and retaken, 1793, and occupied by the Allies, 1815-18.

**Avesnes** (12 miles), a station near the Roman *Avesna*, a sous-préfecture and fortified town, on the *Sambre*, on the Belgian frontier, taken by the Prussians, 1815. It has a church, with a tower about 320 feet high. *Hôtel de Ville*, clock tower, &c., and is noted for prepared *boars' heads*. Population, 8,600.]

**Hautmont** (4½ miles).

**Maubeuge** (2½ miles), a small frontier fortress on the *Sambre*, with a population of 7,400, and manufactures of fire-arms, nails, iron, &c. Coal and marble are got near. The Austrians were defeated here, 1793.

[*BAVAY*, or *Bavai* (8 miles north-west), the Roman *Bayacum*, has, in the *Place*, a seven-sided *pillar*, marking on its faces as many Roman ways, and said to replace a Roman millary stone which stood here within the last two centuries.]

**Jeumont** (6 miles), a French *douane*. Across the Belgian frontier is

**Erquelines** (1½ mile), another *douane*, where luggage is examined. Thence to

**Charleroi** (18 miles), from which trains run to Waterloo, and

**Brussels** (45 miles); also to

**Cologne**, *viâ* Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium*.)

## ROUTE 8.

Paris to Dammartin, Soissons, Reims, Laon, Vervins, Hirzon, Mézières, and Givet.

Constructed by the Ardennes Company in 1857. With that from Rheims to Mézières, it fills up the frontier ground (occupied by the departments of Ardennes, &c.) between the Northern and Eastern systems, and works in connection with both.

The stations out of Paris are **Le Bourget** (the scene of fighting in the Paris sorties of January, 1871), **Sevran**, and **Mitry**, followed by

**Dammartin** (22 miles from Paris), on a hill, where there is a fine circle of view. *Lacc* is made.

**MAYEN-MULEIN** (11 kil. north-east), on the canal de l'Ourcq, has an ancient church, ranking next to Meaux, in this diocese.

Then follow **Le Plessis-Belleville**, **Neuquilly-le-Haudouin**, **Ormois**, and

**Crépy-en-Valois** (16 miles from Dammartin), founded 10th century, with St. Arnould's Abbey. It was the capital of the Valois country, and a strong place, having a palace called Bouville. Only one (St. Denis, with a good choir) of its five churches remains, with ruins of another; also a tower of the château. The English took it 1431, and the League, 1588; but it is best known for the *treaty* of 1544, between Francis I. and Charles V.

The next, **Vaumoise**, is followed by **Villers-Cotterets** (11 miles from Crépy), in the forest of Retz, has a château restored by Francis I. (on the site of one burnt by the English) now a dépôt de médecine, or poor-house, for the district. Near it are remains of Longpont abbey church, founded in the 12th century. General Dumas (called the French Cæsar, for his defence of Brixen bridge), his son Alexander Dumas, author of *Monte Christo*, and Otto, the statesman, were natives.

[There is a short railway connection of 9 miles with

**La Ferté Milon** (25 miles north-east of Meaux), in department Aisne, on a hill by the Ourcq, fortified as far back as 845, and has the fine remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry IV. In front of the Hôtel de Ville is David's statue of *Racine* (born here, 1639), whose bust, by Stabinsky, is in the Bibliothèque of 17,000 volumes. Population, 4,800.

*Hotel*.—Du Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun).]

**Longpont, Vierz, and Berzy** are passed, before reaching

**Soissons** (17 miles from Villers-Cotterets), a sous-préfecture of 12,210 souls (department Aisne), a fortified town, and a diocese, in the valley of the Aisne. It was the chief hold of the *Suessones* in Cæsar's time. Clovis made it the capital of the Franks (486), after routing its Roman governor, Syagrius. Pepin deposed Childeric here, 752, and Charles the Simple was beaten, 922, by his competitor Robert. In 1315, it suffered from the Burgundians and Armagnacs; the Huguenots ravaged it, 1567; and it was taken and retaken twice over, 1814. It is well-built, and defended by a citadel, which capitulated to the German forces, 16th October, 1870, with 4,000 men, after four days' bombardment.

*Hotel*.—Croix d'Or,

The Gothic *Cathedral* of the 12th century, on the site of that in which Pepin was crowned by St. Boniface, has a tower 160 feet high, and Rubens's "Adoration of the Shepherds," given, they say, by him to the Cordeliers here, in gratitude for their care of him when sick. St. Pierre is in the Lombard style, small and round, with buttresses and a dome; St. Leger, in that of the Renaissance. Only the fine Gothic *portal* and spire are left of St. Jean-des-Vignes *Abbey*, on a hill, founded in the 11th century.

The old *Château*, on the site of the palace, is flanked by heavy round towers. Other buildings are, the Intendance, the college, Hôtel Dieu, house of correction, museum and library of 19,000 volumes, two barracks, theatre, &c. A bridge leads over to St. Vaast.

In the neighbourhood are some remains of *St. Medard's Abbey*, founded 1545, with the dungeon where Louis-le-Debonnaire was for a time confined by his rebellious sons. Clotaire, son of Clovis, king of Soissons (whose dominions took in all the north-east of France) was buried in it. Another spot is Braisnes (as below) which belonged to the Counts of Egmont, before the Revolution, under the name of Château de la Folle. Coucy Castle and Anizy, built by Francis I., may be visited from here.

Childeric I., Clotaire II., the Duke of Mayence (the chief of the League against Henry IV.), and Collet d'Herbols, the infamous terrorist, were natives of Soissons.

Linen and pottery are made; trade in grain, vegetables, cattle, &c.

Rail to Laon (Route 6), Rheims; Coach to Château-Thierry, &c.

At 12 kil. south-east of Compiègne, near one end of its forest, are the picturesque walls and towers of *Pierrefonds Castle*, a vast ruin on a hill. It was so strong that a determined soldier, Rieux, in 1592, held out against three or four of Henry IV.'s commanders, and was at last only bought over with gold. In 1617, no fewer than 15,000 men invested it, and took it after six days' continual firing, when it was dismantled. It is one of the finest remains of antiquity in France. There is a sulphur spring here, called *Pierrefonds Bains*, now much frequented in summer.

beneficial in cases of weak lungs. Amusement is afforded by fishing in the lake, and excursions in the forest.

Here the branch to Rheims (32 miles), turns off, *via* **Braismes** and **Fismes**.

The next station to Soissons is **Anizy-Pinon**, and its old Castle, followed by

**Laon**, 22 miles from Soissons, 87 miles from Paris, where the branches to Rheims and Tergnier make a junction.

*Hotels*.—La Hure; De l'Ecu; De la Barrière.

Population, 10,100. Capital of department Aisne (in the old province of *La Brie*), a fortified town, and formerly seat of a diocese, on a rocky hill, 720 feet above sea level, in a fertile wine country, halfway between the Aisne and Oise. It was the ancient *Laudunum*, and as it stands high, the air is keen, though healthy. The old walls and ramparts command a succession of the prospects on all sides.

The Cathedral Church of *Nôtre Dame*, the most remarkable building, is an excellent uniform specimen of the early pointed style in France; it was built 1112-14. It has five towers, portals pierced with deep entrances (three in the west front), stained rose and other windows, and several ornamented side chapels. St. Martin's Church is as old as the 12th century, and has two good towers. The abbey of that name is now the *Hôtel Dieu*.

Another abbey (*Nôtre Dame*, founded 645), is occupied by the prefecture, where the library of 17,000 volumes is placed. There are also a good museum of art, a college, theatre, barracks, the citadel (on the site of a castle built by Louis Outremer, and pulled down, 1831), and the leaning tower of *Penchée* in the walls, near the *Porte St. Martin*.

Lothaire I., St. Remi, and Marshal Serrurier, were born here. It was taken by the Allies in 1814-15. Clovis made it the seat of a bishop, who afterwards came to be styled Duke of Laon. The caves in the rock are worth notice. The Fort capitulated to the Germans, September, 1870. As they entered the citadel, the powder magazine exploded, killing 800 French troops and 50 Germans. It was supposed at first to have been an act of treachery, but this was denied.

*Manufactures of stockings, hats, leather, nails, and a trade in corn, wine, excellent artichokes, &c.*

[From Laon the rail to Tergnier passes **Creppey-Couvzon** (8½ miles), from which the glass works of St. Gobain, and the old castles of Coucy and Anizy (Route 5) may be visited; and **La Fere** (7½ miles) on the Oise, the seat of the oldest *Artillery School* in France (1719), and a fortified post, taken by the Allies, 1815. Here are an arsenal and barracks. **Tergnier**, 4 miles further, is on the Paris and St. Quentin line, as in Route 5.

From Laon to Rheims the rail passes **Coucy-Nôtre Dame de Liesse** (7 miles), **St. Erme** (4½ miles), **Guignicourt** (8½ miles), near the Aisne, and **Loivre** (6½ miles). Rheims is 6½ miles further, as in Route 55.]

From Soissons the next station is **Marle** (16 miles), followed by

**Vervins** (9 miles), on the Vilpion, a small place and sous-préfecture of 2,800 population, frequently ravaged in the civil wars of France. Henry IV. and Philip II., of Spain, made peace here, 1598. In the chapel of the hospice, founded 1570, by Jacques de Coucy, is a picture by Jouvenet (St. Charles Borromeo during the Plague of Milan), and another, by the same hand, is in the parish church.

At the next stations, **Hirzon** and **Anor**, junctions are made with the lines to Mézières, Givet, Charleroi, and Aulnoye (see Route 55).

## ROUTE 7.

Paris to Creil, Beauvais, and Gournay.

By rail, 73 miles; four trains a day.

**Creil**, as in Route 1. The intermediate stations, **Mouy**, **Heilles**, **Hermes**, and **Rochy-Condé**, as the line ascends the *Thérain*, are of no importance. Then comes

### BEAUVAIS,

22½ miles from Creil; 54½ miles from Paris.

*Hotels*.—Du Cygne, good; Hôtel d'Angleterre.

CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Cathedral—St. Etienne's Church—Hôtel de Ville—Bishop's Palace—Tapestry Factory—Old Towers, in La Cité.

Population, 15,370. Chief town of department Oise, and a bishopric, with a *tribunale de première instance*, college, societies of agriculture and arts

and manufactures, &c., standing in a fertile valley, on the rivers Thérain and Avalon, on the old road to Calais.

This very ancient place was the Roman *Cesaro-magus* or *Bellovac*, which joined the league against Cæsar, without success. It gave name to the insurrection of the "Jacquerie," in king John's time, so called after one Jacques, a man of Beauvais, who headed the mob against their feudal oppressors. The English besieged it, 1472, but were repulsed by Jean Lignière. It was again attempted by Charles the Bold, with 80,000 men, in 1472, when it was so well defended, by the valour of Jeanne Laine, or *Jeanne le Hachette*, and the women of the town, that they have taken precedence of the men, in an annual procession, in October, ever since. This heroine's picture and banner are in the Hôtel de Ville.

In La Cité, the oldest part, some round towers of solid construction may be seen, as ancient as the 3rd or 4th century. The ramparts of the 12th century are laid out as promenades. You may notice a great number of timbered houses, curiously carved, with their gables turned to the narrow streets.

St. Pierre Cathedral, in Rue St. Pierre, with its buttresses and pinnacles, is the great object of attraction. It was begun, 1225, but is incomplete, having no nave or steeple. The latter was overturned in a storm, 1574. A fine rose window stands over the entrance, in the south porch, which is full of niches and other ornaments. The magnificent choir is 51 feet broad, but 145 feet high! so that in this respect it exceeds that at Amiens, by 13 feet, and Westminster, by about 57 feet. It is the highest choir, or roof, perhaps, in the world. The transepts were built, 1500-55. The long narrow windows are richly stained. In the chapel is the kneeling effigy of Cardinal Forbia de Janson, by Coustou, and a piece of tapestry, the "Healing of the Paralytic." One part, called the *Basse Œuvre*, on the west side, is of the 9th century.

*St. Etienne* (St. Stephen's) is a transition church,

older than the cathedral, with good stained windows of the 16th century. Formerly this town had three abbeys, seven convents, six collegiate, and thirteen parish churches, with a commandery of St. John, &c., attached to it.

The *Bishop's Palace*, now the Préfecture, is in the castle style, with towers, &c. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Grande Place, is a fine, regular building, with an Ionic front, built 1754. There are also, the college, the bibliothèque, or public library, of 7,000 volumes, the Hôtel Dieu, a salle de spectacle, or theatre, cavalry barracks, and the government *tapestry factory*, founded by Colbert.

L'Ile Adam, Grand Master at the siege of Rhodes, was a native. Small canals and branches of the Thérain run through the town. Its manufactures are woollens, flannels, good carpets, tapestry, shawls, linens (called demi-Hollands), felt for hats, cotton thread, black lace; and it has a commerce in grain, wine, woollen and other goods. The Germans occupied the town, 1870-1.

*Coaches* to Songeons, Formerie, Crévecœur, Grandvilliers, &c.

[Crévecœur (20 kil. north), has the fine old brick *Château* of its seigneurs; and in the church are good fragments of the tomb of Admiral Bonnavet, the favourite of Francis I.]

GRANDVILLIERS (11 kil. north-west of this, near the Amiens and Rouen line), in a wide plain, was founded, 1213, by a bishop of Beauvais, and has near it the castle of *Damerancourt*, a curious seven-storied building, with battlements and corner towers, 108 feet high,—and the pretty *Château of Sarcus*, built 1522, for one of the mistresses of Francis I.]

**Gournay** (18½ miles), a small place on the Epte, and the Dieppe road, near the mineral water of Jouvence. Gournay may be noticed as having given name to the ancestors of the Gurney family, in Norfolk. Here the rail from Pontoise and Gisors makes a junction, and is to be carried on to Dieppe, 46 miles further (see Route 8). Rouen is about 35 miles from Gournay.

## SECTION II.

### ROUTES TO THE NORTH-WEST AND WEST,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE **CHEMIN DE FER DE L'OUEST**, or **Western Railway System of France**; SUPPLYING MANTES. ROUEN, DIEPPE, HAVRE, EVREUX, CAEN, CHERBOURG, VERSAILLES, DREUX, CHARTRES, LE MANS, ALENCON, LAVAL, RENNES, AVRANCHES, ST. MALO, BREST, &c IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF **NORMANDY, MAINE, AND BRITTANY.**

#### ROUTE 8.

##### Dieppe to Rouen and Paris.

By rail, 125½ miles. Five trains, in 4½ to 7½ hours. Each passenger is allowed 30 kil. or about 6½ lbs. of luggage, free. From Dieppe to Rouen is a single line of rail. A direct line to Paris is in progress by way of Neufchâtel, Gisors, etc.

##### DIEPPE (64 miles from Newhaven.)

It was occupied by the Germans, December, 1870, to obtain supplies.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel Royal, facing the sea, is a first-rate hotel in an admirable situation.

Grand Hotel des Bains, exceedingly good in every respect.

De la Plage, facing the sea, and close to the Baths; a very good house.

The Douane is at the railway station, close to the quay; baggage of travellers direct to Paris need not be examined till they get there.

**Messrs. Gouet, H. Martin, Esq.**

Resident worship at the Carmelite Chapel;

**Messrs. Demareet.** An English Gothic Church, 1500 years.

**Messrs. Physicians,** Drs. Swain and Wilkinson.

**Messrs. Gouet, Dufaur, and Co.**

**Messrs. Rue de l'Épée.**

**Messrs. de Morion.**—The Castle—Pharos—

**Messrs. de Duquesne**—the Pollet—Churches

**Messrs. de Duquesne.**

**Messrs. de Duquesne.** A fishing port, sous-préfecture,

**Messrs. de Duquesne.** (a native), erected in 1644; and

**Messrs. de Duquesne.** and within six hours of

Newhaven. It stands under the cliffs of the Channel, where the Arques, Bethune, and Aulne fall into the sea. Close to the edge of these cliffs, near the old chapel of Cande-Côte, stands the old Castle, built 1438 (on the site of earlier structures); the conduits for supplying water to Dieppe are in the ditch. It commands a good prospect, and overlooks the baths.

June to September is the bathing season here. There are bathing machines, hot and cold baths, at the *Établissement des Bains*, a range which includes assembly rooms, with a theatre, &c., all under the direction of a Physician Inspector. A ball every Saturday.

The Harbour at the north end of the town has a narrow, sandy mouth, and is entered between two piers, one of which carries a light or *pharos*, kept for more than a century by the Bouzard family, who are celebrated here for the number of drowning persons they have saved. This harbour includes an Avant Port, and floating Basin, and is scoured by means of a bassin de retenue behind. It will hold about 200 craft, up to 500 tons burden.

A large street, Grande Rue, leads from the quay towards the castle at the other end. The houses are of brick chiefly, with high-pitched roofs and balconies, mostly built since the English bombarded it, in 1694. The Barre faubourg is the quietest part. The old walls are left. There are six places or squares, the principal, or Place Nationale, having a statue of Duquesne (a native), erected in 1644; and there are as many as 66 fountains, supplied by a

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Dieppe figures in the history of geographical progress. Its seamen discovered Canada, and conveyed the first settlers to Senegal, where they founded a port, called *Petit Dieppe*. *Henry IV.* was here before the battle of *Arques Castle* (6 miles off), in 1589, when he defeated the Leaguers under the *Duke of Mayenne*. *Francis I.* visited it in 1532, and was entertained by the merchant *Ango*, whose seat or manoir still remains at *Varengeville* (8 kil.), not far from which is *Cape l'Ally* light, 304 feet high.

• Lace, pipes, clay figures, small baskets, and ivory trinkets (at *St. Nicholas*) are made. Oysters are eaten, fresh from the beds, near the *Cours Bourbon*.

High water at the moon's full and change, 10h.30m.

*Conveyances:* By coach, to Abbeville, Neufchâtel, Eu, &c.; by steamer, to Newhaven, daily. (See *BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide*).

[*CHÂTEAU D'EU* (see Route 2) is about 30 kil., on the road to Abbeville and *St. Valéry-sur-Somme*. At about 4 kil. on this road, you pass a large ancient camp, called *Cité de Limes*.]

Leaving Dieppe, the line passes through the *Apperville* tunnel, 5,389 feet long, ventilated by six shafts; then the churches of *St. Aubin*, *Saugeville*, *Vaudreville* (the last turned into a factory), to

**Longueville** (9½ miles), on a stream which runs to the sea, near Dieppe. The station occupies the site of an abbey, part of which is now a factory. Not far from the latter, on the east, is the ruined *Castle of Arques*, on a hill top, below which *Henry IV.* gained a great victory over the Leaguers and the *Duke of Mayenne*, 1589. It was built in the 11th century, with corner towers, &c., and is noted

in the history of *Condé's* sister, the beautiful *Duchesse de Longueville*. The church is worth notice.

**Auffay** (6 miles), in the industrious and charming valley of the *Scie*, which the railway crosses and recrosses above twenty times. Its church and the Virgin chapel deserve attention. There was a castle on the hill above it. Coach to *Bacqueville*, 15 kil.

**Saint-Victor** (3 miles), takes name from a very ancient abbey, of which the church is left. Coaches to *Tôtes*, 5 kil.; *St. Jeans*, 14 kil.; and to *Neufchâtel*.

The chalk hills and valleys of the *Pays de Caux*, towards the summit of the line, are now traversed by several deep cuttings and embankments, the most remarkable of which is *Frithemeauil* cutting, 7,874 feet long, 62 deep. The valley of the *Clères* is crossed by an embankment on the same scale.

[*NEUFCHÂTEL* (28 kil. east-north-east), is a sous-préfecture of 3,690 souls, on a wooded hill-side, on the fine valley of the *Bethune*, and is noted for its excellent cheese, of three sorts, viz., that from pure cream, the second sort called *Hearts of Bray* (the district around), and the large round cheese. It was called *Driencourt* when *Henry I.* of England built his new castle (*Neufchâtel*) here; which suffered in the wars of the League. At *Nesnière* château they show his room. There is a church, with painted glass; also manufactures of wool, pottery, cotton, glass, and a trade in cheese, beer, cider, &c. *Hotels*.—*Du Grand Cerf* (Stag); *Du Lion d'Or* (*Golden Lion*). Coaches to *Rouen*, *Paris*, and *Abbeville*.]

**Monville** (9½ miles), a centre of factories, up the *Cailly*, from which a *chord rail* of 14 miles goes to *Clères*, and thence on to *Monterollier-Buchy*, on the *Rouen* and *Amiens* line. *Monville* was dreadfully ravaged by a storm of wind and lightning, April, 1845. Another cutting brings us to the junction with the *Havre* line at

**Malaunay** (3½ miles), which has paper and cotton mills, on the *Cailly*, here crossed by an imposing viaduct, 95 feet high, on eight arches, 46 feet wide.

**Maromme** (2 miles), on the *Cailly*. Population 2,980, employed in the cotton, paper, and paper factories,



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**FROM** *St. Germain* **STOPPING PLACES** *Argentan, Alençon, Le Mans, Chartres, Dreux, Versailles, Paris, Evreux, Havre, Dieppe, Rouen, Caudebec, and St. Valéry* **TO** *St. Malo, Brest, &c.* IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF  
**FORMERLY PART OF NORMANDY.**

#### ROUTE 8.

##### Dieppe to Rouen and Paris.

By rail, 22½ miles. Five trains in 4½ to 7½ hours. Last passenger is allowed to alight at Rouen 60 min. in advance, free. From Dieppe to Rouen is a single line of rail. A direct line to Paris is in progress on way of Neufmarché, Gisors, &c.

**DIEPPE** 44 miles from Newhaven.

It was destroyed by the Germans December, 1874. It is now a ruin.

**HARBOUR**—E. of Bay, facing the sea, is a first-rate anchorage in an admirable situation.

**GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS** exceedingly good in every respect.

In the Port, under the cliffs, and close to the Baths: a very good house.

The harbour is at the railway station, close to the quay: a number of travellers direct to Paris need not be examined till they get there.

**Vice Consul**, H. Martin, Esq.

**Protestant worship** at the old Carmelite Chapel: and in Rue Desmarest. An English Gothic Church is in progress.

**English Physicians**, Drs. Swain and Wilkinson.

**Bankers**, Osment, Dufaur, and Co.

**Post Office**, Rue de l'Épée.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**—The Castle—Pharos—Baths—Statue of Duquesne—the Pollet—Churches of St. Remy and St. Jacques.

**Population**, 20,200. A fishing port, sous-préfecture (department of Seine-Inférieure), and bathing-place, the nearest to Paris, and within six hours of

Newhaven. It stands under the cliffs of the Channel, where the Arques, Bethune, and Aulne fall into the sea. Close to the edge of these cliffs, near the old chapel of Caude-Côte, stands the old *Château*, built 1433 (on the site of earlier structures); the conduits for supplying water to Dieppe are in the ditch. It commands a good prospect, and overlooks the baths.

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[CHÂTEAU D'EU (see Route 2) is about 30 kil., on the road to Abbeville and *St. Valéry-sur-Somme*. At about 4 kil. on this road, you pass a large ancient camp, called *Cité de Lîmes*.]

Leaving Dieppe, the line passes through the *Apperville* tunnel, 5,389 feet long, ventilated by six shafts; then the churches of *St. Aubin*, *Saugeville*, *Vaudreville* (the last turned into a factory), to

**Longueville** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on a stream which runs to the sea, near Dieppe. The station occupies the site of an abbey, part of which is now a factory. Not far from the latter, on the east, is the ruined *Castle of Argues*, on a hill top, below which *Henry IV.* gained a great victory over the Leaguers and the Duke of Mayenne, 1589. It was built in the 11th century, with corner towers, &c., and is noted

in the history of *Condé's* sister, the beautiful *Duchesse de Longueville*. The church is worth notice.

**Auffay** (6 miles), in the industrious and charming valley of the *Scie*, which the railway crosses and recrosses above twenty times. Its church and the *Virgin chapel* deserve attention. There was a castle on the hill above it. Coach to *Bacqueville*, 15 kil.

**Saint-Victor** (3 miles), takes name from a very ancient abbey, of which the church is left. Coaches to *Tôtes*, 5 kil.; *St. Jeans*, 14 kil.; and to *Neufchâtel*.

The chalk hills and valleys of the *Pays de Caux*, towards the summit of the line, are now traversed by several deep cuttings and embankments, the most remarkable of which is *Frithemesnil* cutting, 7,874 feet long, 62 deep. The valley of the *Clères* is crossed by an embankment on the same scale.

[NEUFCHÂTEL (28 kil. east-north-east), is a sous-préfecture of 3,630 souls, on a wooded hill-side, on the fine valley of the *Bethune*, and is noted for its excellent cheese, of three sorts, viz., that from pure cream, the second sort called *Hearts* of *Bray* (the district around), and the large round cheese. It was called *Driencourt* when *Henry I.* of England built his new castle (*Neufchâtel*) here; which suffered in the wars of the League. At *Nesnière* château they show his room. There is a church, with painted glass; also manufactures of wool, pottery, cotton, glass, and a trade in cheese, beer, cider, &c.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Cerf (*Stag*); Du Lion d'Or (*Golden Lion*). Coaches to *Rouen*, *Paris*, and *Abbeville*.]

**Monville** ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a centre of factories, up the *Cally*, from which a chord rail of 14 miles goes to *Clères*, and thence on to *Monterollier-Buchy*, on the *Rouen* and *Amiens* line. *Monville* was dreadfully ravaged by a storm of wind and lightning, April, 1845. Another cutting brings us to the junction with the *Harve* line at

**Malaunay** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), which has paper and cotton mills, on the *Cally*, here crossed by an imposing viaduct, 95 feet high, on eight arches, 49 feet wide.

**Maromme** (2 miles), on the *Cally*. Population 2,330, employed in the cotton, paper, and powder factories,

[About 5 kil. south is *Cantelou*, in the forest of Baumar, on a height, near the river, with a *château* of the time of Louis XIV.; and 2 kil. west of this is the church of the abbey of *St. Georges des Boscherville*, founded 1144, by William de Tancarville; it is a good Norman specimen, cross-shaped, with round towers and windows (except in the pointed ones of the west spires), an east apse, pilasters, &c., and a transition chapter-house.]

Hence the line passes *Deville*, where the archbishops of Rouen had a country seat, and Bapeaume, with the Seine in view. Enter two tunnels of 1,167 feet and 3,118 feet, in the chalk under Cauchoise faubourg, to the *rive droite* (right or north bank) station in *Rue Verte*. From this, two more tunnels (the first, 4,823 feet long) lead under boulevards *St. Hilaire* and *Beauvoisine*; thence the line passes *Leveillé's* and other large spinning and dyeing mills at *Darnetal*, on the Robec (near the church, which commands a fine prospect of the old city), to *St. Catherine's* tunnel, 3,445 feet long; then, by the ten-arched wooden bridge over *Ile Brouilly* (each arch 131 feet span), with Rouen on one side and *Bon Secours* church on the other, to *SOTTEVILLE*, where the engine works of *MM. Alcard* and *Buddicom* are established; and from this a short branch runs to the *rive gauche* station, at *St. Severs*, in *Cours de la Reine*, on the south side of the river and town. This is the *débarcadère*, or terminus, from Paris; but through trains turn off at *Sotteville*, to that on the north side. From *Maromme* the distance is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to

### ROUEN.

38 miles from Dieppe, 55½ from Havre, 73 from Amiens, 85 from Paris.

**HOTELS.**—*D'Angleterre*, on the quay. Table d'hôte at 6; a first-rate house.

*Smith's Albion*, on the quay.

*Alger*; *Empereur's*; *France*; *Nord*; *Midi*; *Grand Hotel*; *Normandie*; *Paris*.

*Restaurants*, in *Cours Boieldieu*, &c.

*Omnibuses* from the station to all parts of the town, 40 cents.; or 1 franc, with 132lbs. of baggage, but the baggage may be left at the station.

*English Vice-Consul*, *H. Herring, Esq.*  
*British Physician*.

*Post Offices*, *Quai du Havre* (near the Custom House) and *Place des Carmes*.

*English Service*, at the French Church; and the English Church at *Sotteville*.

High water at full and change, 1h. 15m.

**CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—The Cathedral—Churches of *St. Ouen* and *St. Maclou*—*Hôtel de Ville*—*Fontaine de la Crosse*—*Palais de Justice*—*Grande Horloge Arcade*—the *Vieux Marché*—*Place de la Pucelle* (*Joan of Arc*)—*Hôtel de Bourg Theroude*—*Madeleine Hospital*—the *Douane*, *Quays*, and *Boulevards*—*St. Catherine's Hill*, for the prospect.

Population, 104,000. This fine old city and port, as remarkable for its past history as for its present commercial eminence, is the chief town of department *Seine-Inférieure*, in *Normandy*, seat of a military division, archbishopric, cour impériale, college, school of navigation, &c., and of the French cotton trade, and stands in a very agreeable spot, on the Seine, at the bottom of a circuit of low hills, open to the south. By the bending river, it is 75 or 80 miles from the sea at Havre; but the direct distance is only 45 miles. Several green islands, as *Petit Gay*, *Lacroix*, *Brouilly*, &c., occupy the middle of the stream, which is about 500 to 650 feet wide, and is lined with tall modern houses and broad quays, to which vessels of good tonnage can now come up. *Mont Gargan*, or *St. Catherine's Hill*, to the south, commands a full prospect of the city, styled by *V. Hugo*—

“La ville aux vieilles rues,

Aux vieilles tours, debris des racés di-parues,

La Ville aux cents clochers carli lonnant dans l'air,

Le Rouen des châteaux”

which, with its noble cathedral, its steeples, towers, factories, crooked streets, planted boulevards, and spreading suburbs is here laid before the eye. *Darnetal Hill*, further off, where *Carville* church stands, is another good point of view; so is that from the *Ile Brouilly* bridge.

Rouen is the *Rothomagus* of *Ptolemy*, which under *Clovis* became the capital of *Neustria*. *Wrolf*, or *Rollo*, the Northmen leader (912) made it the head of his province of *Normandie*, which *Charles the Simple* gave him with his daughter, and which *King John*, upon the murder of his nephew *Arthur*, in *Basso Vieille* tower, forfeited to his nephew

Philippe Auguste, 1204. Henry V. took it, 1418, before the battle of Agincourt, which laid France at his feet. "Joan of Arc here expiated the crime of having saved her country," being burnt for a witch by the English, 1431. The French re-took it, 1449. It was given up to Henry IV. 1543, after a siege, in which his father, Antoine de Navarre, was mortally wounded. The works then thrown up are still seen on St. Catherine's Hill, but the old towers and walls (extended for the fifth time since Rollo first built them, by Louis IX.), are now replaced by open boulevards, planted 1770-83.

Outside, are the faubourgs of Martainville and Hilaire (east), Beauvoisine and Bourreuil (north), Cauchoise (west), and the large suburb of St. Sever, on the south bank, where most of the factories lie; but many small works, amounting to 200 and 300, for tanning, dyeing, &c., are placed on the little rivers Aubette, Robec, and Rouelle, which creep through the town to the Seine.

Rouen was occupied by the Germans, December, 1870, and made to pay an indemnity. It is to become an important artillery dépôt. At Duclair, between this and Havre, six English colliers anchored in the Seine, were boarded and sunk by the German commander for military reasons. An ample apology for this rather high-handed proceeding, with compensation, was immediately offered by the Prussian government.

Three streets, running north and south, namely, Rues Grand Pont, des Carmes, and Beauvoisine, make the principal thoroughfares, and open a way to the cathedral, &c. They stand in line with each other, and with Rue d'Ernemont, to the north, and with the suspension bridge and Rues St. Sever and d'Elbœuf to the south, a line about two miles long.

The new *Suspension Bridge*, 646 feet long, opened 1st September, 1836, hangs on a cast-iron arched tower in the middle, with a pont-levis or draw-bridge for shipping to pass. Two piles, a little above it, mark where the old pont-à-bateaux, or bridge of fifteen boats, crossed, as built, 1626, by Friar Nicholas. Further up, is the *Pont d'Orléans*, between Quais de Paris and Grand Cours, built 1811-31, by Lanasson, of six stone arches (the 2nd and 5th, each 102 feet span), resting in the middle on the west corner of Ile Lacroix, where David's theatrical bronze statue of *P. Corneille* was placed,

1834. Beyond this is the railway bridge across l'Isle Brouilly, on ten arches. Quai de Havre, below the suspension bridge, where the steamers and shipping lie, is a lively spot; the barges up the river, lie at Quai de Paris, &c.

*Grand Cours*, or Cours de la Reine, on the St. Sever side, near the rail, is a fine promenade, 4 300 feet long, planted in the 17th century, on the site of Grammont priory, founded by Henry II. of England. Other walks are at Cours Dauphin, Avenue du Mont Riboudet, on the Dieppe road, and the hills of St. Hilaire, Bons Guillaume, and St. Aignan, where you look down on the town. The climate of Rouen is changeable and cold, but healthy in the upper parts of it.

Highly carved mediæval timber and stone houses meet the stranger at every turn, mostly as old as the 15th century; but the first object of attraction is the

*Cathedral* of Nôtre Dame, in Rue Grand Pont begun about 1230 (on the site of that wherein Rollo was baptised), by King John, and finished 1500-30, by Cardinal d'Amboise. Its length is 434 feet; breadth, 105 feet; length and breadth of transept, 175 feet by 25 feet; height of nave, 90 feet. The Cardinal built the richly carved *front*, between the towers, 180 feet broad, consisting of three deep portals, with six large windows, a rose window, and two spires above, besides the central porch. Two *unlike* towers, of an older date, flank it, 253 feet high; one, St. Romain's, with a low pyramid at the top, has the oldest part of the cathedral in its base, and was finished 1477; the other, with a beautiful eight-sided crown, is called *Tour de Beurre*, because it was built (1425-1505), with the money of those who bought leave to eat butter in Lent, and is also called after Cardinal d'Amboise, on account of his famous brass clock, which was melted down, 1793, for cannon and for medals. These medals, now very rare, bear the fanatical republican rhyme—

"Monument de Vanité  
Détruit par l'Utilité,  
L'an II. de l'Egalité."

The great wooden *spire*, or lantern, 420 feet high, burnt by lightning in 1822, is replaced by one of cast-iron open work, by M. Alavoine, 460 feet high, made of 2,540 pieces of metal, weighing 517 tons. The Portal de la Calendre, in the north transept

is full of sculptures of the life of Christ; that in the south transept, or *Portal des Libraires*, near the chapter house, is richly decorated with subjects from the Last Judgment. In the inside are three rose windows, and 130 others, mostly stained, and of the 13th century; and twenty-five side chapels, including the Virgin chapel, in which are Philippe de Champagne's "Adoration of the Shepherds," effigies of Richard I., and the beautiful Renaissance marble tombs of Louis de Brézé (husband of Diana of Poitiers) by J. Goujon, and of Cardinal d'Amboise. The inscription on De Brézé's monument, states that it was erected by his "disconsolate widow, Diana," who, as she had been an "*inseparable and ever faithful wife*" to his bed, hopes to be such in his grave! The *Cardinal's Tomb* (of which there is a cast at the Crystal Palace) is a most elaborate profusion of carved pilasters, figures, and arabesque ornaments, and has the two kneeling statues of the Cardinal and his nephew, both archbishops. Several of the early dukes, three kings, and fifteen prelates are buried here.

The *Palace*, behind the Cathedral, was begun 1461, and finished by Cardinal d'Amboise, though altered since. In the Gallery of the States, are four large views by Robert.

*St. Ouen's Abbey Church*, near the Hôtel de Ville, is a *chef d'œuvre* of Gothic art, and one of the most beautiful structures existing. It was begun in 1318, by Abbé Marc d'argent, and makes a cross, 443 feet by 83, and 107 feet high to the vault, with flying buttresses, and pinnacles; 125 windows, in three rows (stained with the miracles of St. Romain, &c.) and an extremely elegant *Tower* of the 15th century, 260 feet high to the crown, which rests on a square pinnacled base, and is full of traceried windows and open work. The west front and rose windows stand between small towers, 43 and 54 feet high; this front, after remaining unfinished for three centuries, was completed between 1346-52, from original designs by MM. Gregorie and Desmarots. Rose windows are also seen in the transept; that over the south door (which has a host of figures and carvings), being the work of Berneval, the master sculptor (buried in St. Agnes's chapel), who, they say, stabbed his apprentice, because he was out-re in the opposite window. Eleven chapels surround the oval choir (finished 1340) and its clus-

tered pillars. In 1794, this beautiful structure was turned into a factory for fire-arms, and several forges were in full work inside it.

What remains of St. Ouen's Abbey (one of the oldest in Normandy) to which the church belonged, is now enclosed in the

*Hôtel de Ville*, which has a simple Corinthian façade, built 1818, and grand staircase, with busts of Louis XV. and the Cornélilles. It contains the *Musée*, founded 1809, with a gallery of French and other pictures (open from 10 till 2), and Caffieri's statue of P. Corneille; and the Bibliothèque (open on Thursdays) of 35,000 volumes, besides 1,200 MSS. from the 11th century. Here are D. d'Aubonne's *graduel* or missal, with 200 paintings, &c., in it (which took 30 years to fill, is 2½ feet long, and weighs 79 pounds), and Bishop Jacques de Lieur's *Livre des Fontaines* (given 1525), full of arabesques, &c.

Of other churches (14 being left out of 37) there are—*St. Maclou*, in Rue Malpau, ranking next to St. Ouen's, and built 1472. It has a finely-carved triple portal, a dome 154 feet high, much stained glass, a good staircase to the organ, &c. *St. Patrice*, near Boulevard Bouvreuil, built in 1535, in the Renaissance style, cross-shaped, with good stained windows. *St. Vincent*, in Rue de la Vicomte, in the same style, with a good porch, &c. *St. Amand*, another Renaissance church, in Rue St. Nicholas, belonged to an abbey, founded 1030, of which a small part is left, covered with wood carvings of abbesses, &c., one of whom was Anne de Souvray (died 1654), whose body was found in 1800, undecayed. *St. Romain*, near the railway station (rive droite), built 1679, has the granite tomb of its patron saint, whose life is pictured in the dome, &c., besides various stained windows which were saved at the Revolution, from the churches of St. Maur, St. Etienne, and St. Martin, all now turned into magazines, &c. *St. Godard*, in Rue de l'École, of the 16th century, has the genealogy of Christ in one of its stained windows, and a painting by Letellier, Poussin's nephew.

At *St. Eloi's* (near the poultry market and Theatre Français), a church used by the Protestants since 1803, there was a well in the choir, with an iron chain to it, which gave rise to a proverb, current here, "It is as old as the well rope of St. Eloi."

In Rue Chasselièvre, in the north-west outskirts, is St. Gervais's church, with a very ancient *crypt*. It was attached to the abbey in which William the Conqueror died. Near St. Lo's, behind the Palais de Justice, traces of the Roman wall were found in the 18th century. St. Nicaise, built 1388, and St. Vivien, are not far behind St. Ouen's. St. Hilaire is near the Rue de Darnetal. St. Paul's stands on the Cour de Pais, near the river side, and includes a fragment of the former one in its sacristy. St. Sever's, in the midst of that faubourg, is in Rue d'Elbœuf. In this part also are St. Yon's *Asile des Aliénés* (Lunatic Asylum), on a large scale.

The new *Jardin des Plantes* is open daily. A large well-regulated abattoir, or slaughter-house, in the Rue de Sotteville, was built in 1835. The Circus is at the Tivoli Normand. A caserne, or barrack for cavalry, is on the site of Bonne Nouvelle Priory, founded by the Conqueror's queen, and burnt and rebuilt in 1665; and a foot barrack, in Place St. Sever, near the bridge, in what was an immense salt store. A third barrack is that of Martinville, built in 1776, in front of the Champ de Mars.

The *Hôtel de Préfecture* stands in Rue de Fontenelle, so called after the philosopher, whose birth-place (marked "*Fontenelle est né dans cette maison, le 11 Février, 1657.*") is a little distance off, in the Rue des Bons Enfants; while that of his uncle, the dramatist, is close by the Préfecture, in the Rue de la Pie (marked " *Ici est né, le 9 Juin, 1606, Pierre Corneille.*") The door, which some English amateur wished to buy, is placed at the Rouen Museum. The next house to it was inhabited by Thomas Corneille, his brother, to whom the author of the "*Cid*," used to apply for a rhyme when in difficulty.

On the Quai du Havre are the *Douane*, or Custom House, the Bourse (Exchange), and Tribunal de Commerce, in a building called the Consuls (opposite *Boisdieu's statue*), which contains a hall, with a Christ, by Vandyke, and two pictures by Lemonnier, a native of Rouen. Here, too, is the *Théâtre des Arts*, near the bridge, having an Ionic front, with a medallion of the "Grand Corneille." The *Théâtre Français*, built in 1793, is in the *Vieux Marché* (or Old Market Place), the oldest in the city; where the scaffold is erected,

A short turn leads into the *Place de la Pucelle*, so called after the unfortunate Maid of Orléans, who was burnt at the stake on a spot now marked by a fountain and a ridiculous bronze of her, by Bonet. Opposite it is an excellent subject for the artist and antiquary, an old house, called *Hôtel du Bourg-Theroude*, in the mixed Gothic and Italian style of the 15th century, with a turret hanging over the front, and, in the court, various carvings and bas-reliefs of the Field of the Cloth of Gold (*see Ardres*), and other subjects. Shrewsbury (the French call him "Scherosbery"), Elizabeth's ambassador to Henry IV., was lodged here.

The Rue de la Grosse Horloge, is so called from the Gothic *Clock Tower*, dated 1389-98, (the great bell which still sounds the *couvre-feu*, or *curfew*, is a century later). It is ascended by 200 steps; is joined to part of the old Hôtel de Ville, built 1527, and has, on the fountain, bas-reliefs of Arethusa and Alpheus, which the people take for "Le Bon Homme Rouen," the "founder" of the town. A little further, in Rue des Carmes, near the cathedral, are, the half Gothic *Bureau des Finances*, built 1509, decorated with arabesques, and the *écu de France*, supported by porcupines; and the old *Chambres des Comptes*, built 1525, by Francis I. In the Rue aux Juifs (Jew-street), is one of the most beautiful things in Rouen, the

*Palais de Justice*, opposite the Neuf Marché (New Market), a low-pitched Gothic structure, built 1493-9, by Louis XII.'s minister, Cardinal d'Amboise, for the ancient Echiquier or provincial States, and lately restored. The front, towards the court, is 212 feet long, with pinnaced windows in the roof, and an octagon tower in the middle; a staircase, built 1607, leads to the Salle des Procureurs, 181 feet by 53, having a woodwork ceiling, compared to the frame of a ship.

In Rue du Grand Maulevrier is the *College*, first built for the Jesuits, by Cardinal de Joyeuse, whose tomb is in the chapel, which Catherine de Medicis added, 1614. Behind is the Seminary for priests. Between Rues Caquerel and Cavilles is the Bicêtre, or House of Correction; and nearer the Boulevard Martinville, the general Hospice, or asylum, an extensive pile, where 2,000 orphans and poor people are kept. At the opposite side of the town, in Rue de Lecat, is the great hospital for the sick



*Hôtel Dieu*, or *Madeleine*, built 1749-56, having 600 beds, and a chapel, built 1781, with a dome, a Corinthian portico, and two pictures by Vincent.

At or close to the site of *Basse Vielle Tour* (near the *Quai de Paris*), where they say John murdered his nephew Arthur, are the three *Halles*, or market halls (328 feet long) for corn, linen, cotton tissues, and checks, called *Rouenneries*, &c., which offer a very lively appearance on Wednesdays, between six and twelve. To the west is the old *Fontaine de Lisieux*, built 1518; another, the *Fontaine-de-la-Crosse*, at the top of *Rue des Carmes*, has many arabesque ornaments about it; the *Fontaine de Croix-de-Pierre*, is in *Rue St. Hilaire*: altogether there are 38 fountains, fed from four different sources. Of eight open places for markets, that for butter is at *Rougemar* (in *Rue Bourglabbé*), where *Duke Richard*, in 948, beat the French and Germans; the *Boulingrin* (bowling green), in *Bouvoisine Boulevard* is used for the sale of horses. The road here leads up to the churches of *Longpaon* and *Carville*, and *Levellé's* spinning works, at *Darnetal*. Near the *Champs de Foire* (*Fair Field*), the site of the old palace built by *Henry V.* is the tower of *Mal-s'y-frotte* (which means, "He meddled for the worst") lying on this side of the spot where *William Long-sword*, son of *Rollo*, routed the people of *Cotentin*.

Two towers, called *Donjon* and *Gascon*, in *Rue de la Glacière*, are left of *Philippe Auguste's* château, built 1205, and afterwards turned into an *Ursuline* convent. Many local antiquities and relics, including *Cœur-de-Lion's* heart, in a box, are preserved in the *departmental Museum*, at the old convent of *St. Marie*, in *Rue de Poussin*, besides a collection of natural history: open Tuesday and Thursday, from twelve to three. Old carved houses may be noticed in *Grande Rue* (Nos. 115, 120, &c.), *Rue du Change*, *Rue Eloupée* (No. 4), the house of *Jouvenet*, the painter, and many more. On *Sapins* hill is the *Cimetière Monumental*; there are six others, one being for Protestants. *Ecoles de Natation*, or swimming schools, on *Iles Lacroix* and *Petit Gay*.

Besides the *Cornelles* and *Fontenelle*, *Rouen* claims as natives, *Benserade*, the poet; *Jouvenet*, *Restoul*, and *Géricault*, the painters; *Bololdieu*, the composer; *Count Moillier*, *Napoléon's* minister of

finance; *Armand Carrel*; and *Louis Brune*, who saved the lives of more than sixty persons: on his house you read this memorial from his townsmen, "*A Louis Brune, la Ville de Rouen.*"

Its manufactures are the cotton *Rouenneries* already mentioned, calicoes, prints, linen, thread, flannels, cloth, soap, chemicals, steam engines, leather, refined sugar, confections of great fame, &c.; and it is an entrepôt for wine and spirits, grain, salt fish, spices, dyewoods, cotton, wool, hemp, slate, iron, tar, &c. The shipping and foreign trade are about one-third that of *Havre*. By improvements made latterly in the navigation of the *Seine*, a large American vessel, the *Mary Ann*, laden with cotton, &c., from *New Orleans*, was, in 1852, able to reach the city—the first direct importation of the kind.

*Conveyances*: By rail, to *Fécamp*, *Paris*, *Dieppe*, *Havre*, *Elbeuf*, *Pont-Audemer*, *Gisors*, *Beauvais*, and *Amiens*. Steamer to *Elbeuf*.

[The line to *Amiens*, 73 miles long, passes *Monterollier-Buchy*, where the chord line from *Clères*, &c., comes in. Then

*Forges-les-Eaux*, near the intersection of this line with the direct line from *Paris* to *Dieppe*, and so called because of its mineral waters, in a valley near the Forest of *Bray*, which are drunk from July to September; are clear and sparkling, with a temperature of 43°, and have an excellent tonic quality. *Anne of Austria* took them before the birth of *Louis XIV.*; and after her, *Louis XIII.*, and *Richelleu*, they were named *la ReINETTE*, *la Royale*, and *la Cardinale*.

*Hotel*.—Du Mouton d'Or (Golden Sheep or Fleece). Then come *Poix* and

*Amiens*, where lines may be taken to *Arras* and *Tergnier* (49 miles).]

Leaving *Rouen*, by rail, we cross to *Sotteville* and its factory chimneys and workshops; then comes *St. Etienne de Rouvray*, and the forest in which *William the Conqueror* was hunting when he first heard of the death of *Edward the Confessor*. The next station is

*Clissel* (9½ miles), which has a church with a tall tower and spire. Population, 3,480. Thence across the *Seine* by a narrow viaduct on six arches, each 93 feet span, to

**Tourville** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), where is a branch rail of five miles to Elbeuf. The total fall of the railway from Paris to this station is 91 feet.

[The branch rail passes the Seine, close to a suspension bridge over a bend of the river, and reaches

**Elbeuf**, a thriving town of 21,000 souls, among cloth factories, in a valley bordered by a chain of hills, which crop out at the chalk cliffs of Orival in the river. It has two churches, *St. Etienne* being the older and smaller, and both ornamented with stained glass; and it is watered by artesian wells.

Steamers to Rouen daily. The rail is continued to Brionne and Bernay.

*Hotels*.—Le Bouf d'Or (Golden Bull); Lion d'Or.]

A tunnel 1,140 feet long leads to the next station

**Pont-de-l'Arche** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) to the south, across the Seine, here spanned by a long 22-arch bridge, to which it owes its name, is a pretty place, in Ouche district, in Upper Normandy, and was built and fortified 354, by Charles the Bold, who held two councils there. Its high-roofed Church has a spire and buttresses, with stained glass of the 14th century. A house stands in the middle of the bridge, near an island, on which it rests, once covered by a fort. Behind the village stretches a large forest. Coaches to Charleval, Fleury, St. Andelle, La Forêt, Pont St. Pierre.

At **Villers**, where *N. Poussin*, the painter, was born, 1594, is a tunnel 5,643 feet long, cut through in 17 months; another at Venables, 1,410 feet long. The river makes several islands here. At *Manoir*, on the north side of the Seine, opposite the Eure's mouth, the railway crosses by a viaduct of six arches, each 98 feet span.

[From Pont-de-l'Arche a branch rail of 54 miles to Gisors, on the direct Paris and Dieppe line, passes by

**Romilly** (4 miles), or Romilly St. Andelle, and its large copper foundries, on the Andelle, which employ 1,100 or 1,200 hands. Here Cardinal d'Amboise's great cathedral clock was brought from Rouen, and melted down for cannons at the Revolution.

**Fleury**, on the same line, 6 miles further up, has good views of the valley of the river. About 10 kil. beyond is Lyons-la-Forêt, on the

Lieur, near the remains of the *abbey* church of *Mortemer*, founded by Henry II. of England.

The other stations towards Gisors are **Menesqueville**, **Saussey**, and **Etrepagny**.]

**St. Pierre-du-Vouvray** (8 miles), near Praslin Park, Igoville, André, and other châteaux. A branch rail to Louviers; thence by coach to Beaumont-le-Roger, Neubourg, Bernay (see Route 11). Evreux is 22 kil. beyond Louviers in the same Route.

[**Louviers** (5 miles south-west by rail), a sous-préfecture of 11,000 inhabitants, chiefly weavers of fine cloth, and an ancient town in the rich plain of the Eure, where Richard I. and Philippe Auguste made a treaty, 1196. It was taken by Edward III., and again by Henry V., who dismantled it, except a small part of the walls. An old Church of the 12th century, partly Norman in its style; a Knight Templar's house of the 12th century, and timber houses (in the old town) are seen; besides several factories, dye-works, a bibliothèque, salle-de-spectacle, three bridges, &c.]

**Gallion** (9 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), 2 kil. west of the rail, in a fine spot, has a House of Correction, on the site of the château of the Rouen archbishops, built about 1262, burnt by the English, and restored in the Renaissance style of the 16th century, by Cardinal d'Amboise, but finally ruined at the Revolution. Its gate is now placed in the Palais des Beaux Arts, in Paris, and a painting of it is at the primate's palace at Rouen. Part of the beautiful park remains. It was a favourite retreat of Francis I. This is the most northerly place in France for wine, a poor sort, from a small black grape. Near this is the *Château de Navarre*, built by Jeanne of Navarre, 1532, and rebuilt 1686, by Mansard, for the Ducs de Bouillon, and for a time the seat of the Empress Josephine. Grisolle and Rotoirs are also near, and Abloville, where Marmontel died.

[**COURCELLES** is across the river. At 10 kil. north of it, at the suspension bridge, on a bend of the Seine, is

**LES ANDELTS**, a sous-préfecture of 5,900 souls, near *Château Galliard*, a fine picturesque ruin, on a peak, built 1197, in defiance of Philip Augustus (*Galliard*, means careless or vain), by Richard Cœur de Lion, at *Petit Andely*, to

command the river, and dismantled by Henry IV. The vicious Margaret de Bourgogne was strangled here, 1315, by order of Louis X.; and Cardinal Baluz shut up his victim, Charles de Meillen, in it. At the hospital, founded by the Duc de Penthievre, is a plaster figure of St. Main, against which mothers rub their children to cure them of colic. *Grand Andely*, on the Gambon, further inland, and an older place, grew out of a monastery called *Andelcum*, founded by Clothilde, and burnt 1170, by the English. Near the curious old chapel, called after her (now a vinegar work), is her fountain, into which sick persons and newborn infants are plunged. The half Gothic church has a good portal, stained windows, and Lesueur's "Jesus in the Temple." At the Hôtel de Ville is Poussin's "Coriolanus." Blanchard, the aeronaut, was a native; Henry IV.'s father, Antoine de Bourbon, died here, 1552, of a wound received at the siege of Rouen; T. Corneille had a house here in which he died. *Sir I. K. Brunel*, the constructor of the Thames Tunnel, was born at Hacqueville, in this neighbourhood. Cloth is made, and *pêches d'ablettes*, for false pearls, are caught.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Cerf (Stag); Des Trois Rois (Three Kings).]

**Vernon** (8½ miles), belonged to the Norman ancestor of the Vernons, of Kinderton, in England. It stands in a fine hollow, at the 22-arched bridge Vernonneet; as a frontier town of Normandy, it was fortified by Henry II., and frequently suffered in the wars with France. An old tower, built by Henry II., remains; also a good Gothic church (Nôtre Dame) having a carved black marble tomb; and St. Just's hospital, or Hôtel Dieu, founded by St. Louis, and rebuilt 1776, by the Duc de Penthievre. It has, besides, an artillery dépôt, and a small salle de spectacle. To the west is the charming Park, and *Château de Biszy*, which belonged to the Orléans family. A tower at Vernonneet, is called Julius Cæsar's; the Château de la Madeline was the seat of Casimir Delavigne, the poet. Population, 7,400.

*Hotel*.—Grand Cerf (Stag).

A branch rail to *Gisors, via Gasny, Bray, Berthenonville, Bordeaux St. Clare, etc.*  
Coach to *Baugon, Corbie, etc.*

**Gisors** (23 miles north-east), on the Epte, at the junction of lines to Pontoise, Gournay, and Pont-de-l'Arche; having the keep and other remains of a feudal *Castle*, begun by William the Conqueror and Henry I. (who received Pope Calixtus here, 1120), and finished by Henry II. (who met Philippe Auguste here, 1188, about a new crusade). Philippe Auguste fled hither on his defeat by Richard I., at Courcelles, 1198, and was nearly drowned by the falling of the bridge. It was at this battle that Richard chose "Dieu et Mon Droit" for his motto. The town walls and moats are now turned into promenades. A Gothic church of the 15th century, has a well-carved Renaissance portal, a jubé and marble figure by Goujon, and stained windows. St. Paer's tower, of the 13th century, is outside. Population, 3,700.

*Hotels*.—Du Bras d'Or (Golden Arm); De l'Écu (Crown Piece).

Further down, across the river, in the forest of Vernon, are Pressagny, called l'Orgueilleux (the Proud), though it has not much to be proud of, and Port-Mort, where Louis VIII. married Blanche de Castile. The Seine is crowded with pretty islands here.]

Leaving Vernon, a skew bridge and a massive embankment are passed. Near Port Villey (opposite the Epte's mouth, not far from *Camp de Cæsar*), you leave the province of Normandy and department Eure, to enter the department of Seine-Inférieure.

The next station is

**Bonnières** (6½ miles), where a branch to the Caen and Cherbourg line turns off. (*See Route 11.*) [At 7 kil. north, on the bend made by the Seine, here crossed by a handsome suspension bridge, is *La Roche Guyon*, with the Norman tower and chapel of an old castle, taken by the English, 1418; below which is the more modern seat of the Rochefoucaulds, where they show the bed, portrait, and furniture of Henry IV. Here Francis de Bourbon was killed, by a box thrown on his head, 1545.]

Next to Bonnières is a tunnel, 8,682 feet long, through the chalk, which cost twenty months, and nearly half a million pounds of powder, to

make; beyond which is the pretty village of *Rolleboise*, which has part of the castle taken from the English, by Duguesclin, on the slope of the river, a little further.

**Rosny** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), close to a forest. Here stands the old high-roofed brick *château* in which Rosny, *Duc de Sully*, the faithful friend and minister of Henry IV. was born, 1539. It belonged to the late Duchesse de Berry.

[At 22 kil. south-west is

**Ivry-la-Bataille**, under a hill, on the Eure, celebrated for the *victory* of Henry IV. and his Protestant subjects, in 1590, over the Leaguers, under their Captain-General, the Duke of Mayenne, assisted by the "hiringling chivalry of Gueldres and Almayne." The field is marked by a pyramid 56 feet high. Macaulay's stirring lines on this victory are well known:—

"And then we thought on vengeance, and all along our van,

'Remember Saint Bartholomew,' was passed from man to man.

But out spake gentle Henry, 'No Frenchman is my foe.

Down, down with every foreigner, but let your brethren go.'"]

**Mantes** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), is a *buffet*,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paris, 108 from Rouen. Here the line to Evreux, Caen, and Cherbourg turns off, opposite Limay, at the bridge of 3 arches (each 127 feet span, resting on Ile Champion). It is called *la Jolie*, or pretty, because of its situation, and is a sous-préfecture, with 5,400 souls. William the Conqueror burnt it, 1096, to revenge himself on Louis, and received the hurt of which he died a little while after. Edward III. pillaged the town on his way to Crécy. It was taken from the English by Du Guesclin, and again by Charles VII.

Nôtre Dame church, with its triple portal, tall square towers of different ages, lofty nave 105 feet high (supported by buttresses), delicate choir, pillars, &c., was founded by Jeanne of France. Of another church, St. Maclou, only a beautiful slender tower (1340-4) is left. The old *château*, in which Philippe Auguste died, was pulled down 1721. In Grand Rue is a house which la Belle Gabrielle lodged in when Henry IV. came to visit her. He was here again with his queen, Marie de Medici, in 1609, staying at the *château* above-mentioned, which appears to have been a favourite resort of his. The

public library contains 4,060 volumes, and there are several fountains, with some parts of the old walls. At Limay, opposite, is a hermitage, to which pilgrimages are made.

*Hotels*.—Le Grand Cerf (Stag); De la Chasse Royal.

Trade in wine, corn, leather, and timber. Coaches to Alincourt, Arthies, Drocourt, Fontenay, Gisors, Houdan, Magny, Mollest, Orvillers, Richebourg, Rosé, Septeuil, Vert, Vilette. A new bridge leads out of the town.

[At 26 kil. south-west is

**ANET**, near the Eure, with a wing, chapel, and other remains of the beautiful *château*, built by Delorme, for Henry the Second's mistress, Diane de Poitiers (buried here), and pulled to pieces at the Revolution. Dreux is 16 kil. further. (See Route 15.)

**MAGNY** (21 kil. north), a little village, on the Aubette, in a fertile corn country, with a good church, and manufactures of woollen, paper, &c.]

**Epone** (5 miles), is near a dolmen, or Druid pile. Several Celtic and Roman remains have been found. It possesses an old church, and an older seat of the Créquys. Coaches to Aunay, Maule, Nezel.

**Meulan** (5 miles), is opposite Méréux, where the station is, which the rail reaches by a skew bridge over the Ruplat stream. To Meulan, across the Seine, there is an old bridge, resting on the Ile Belle. It was a fortified town, which the Duc de Mayenne unsuccessfully besieged in the civil wars. One of its two churches (it had also a priory and convent) is now a corn-market. Chateaubriand had a seat here; and M. Guizot is now a resident. Population, 2,200.

*Hotel*.—Royal.

[At 7 miles north, is *Vigny Château*, which belonged to Cardinal d'Amboise, minister of Louis XII., and a munificent patron of the arts. Jugien, further on, was a country-house of the bishops of Chartres.]

**Triel** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), opposite *Vernouillet* (north side), where Talleyrand's brother lived, has an old-fashioned church, with a centre spire-tower, built by Francis I.; it contains some stained windows, and Poussin's "Adoration of the Magi," which the Pope gave to Christina of Sweden. The Princess of

Condé had a seat here before the Revolution. The suspension bridge is about 1,970 feet long. Population, 2,160. Coach to Vaux.

Here the limestone banks begin to disappear, and the scenery becomes somewhat tame. Médan, Vilaines, and Millaud are passed; and then

**Polssay** (5 miles), at the old 22-arch bridge on the river, a country-seat of the early kings, from the time of Charles the Bold (360). It has a high-roofed Gothic Church, with buttresses and two slender spires, containing the font in which Louis IX. or Louis de Polssay (from being born here) was baptised, and the tomb of Philippe, his brother. Another church, founded by his son, Philippe le Hardi, 1314 (and destroyed 1793), belonged to the Ursuline abbey, where the famous *Conference* was held, 1561, between the Catholics and Protestants, Beza and Peter Martyr attending, on the part of the latter; but it led to no result except the massacre of St. Bartholomew. There are also an old hospital, and a central house of detention, on the abbey site. 'A great cattle market for Paris on Thursdays.

*Hotels*.—De Rouen; De la Marine. Population, 5,100.

**L'Etoile-de-Confians** (3½ miles), in the middle of the forest of St. Germain (that town is to the south, *see* Route 10), leaves CONFLANS 4 kil. north, across the Seine, near the Oise's mouth, and having a church of the 11th and 12th century, where St. Honorius was buried; besides a picturesque château. Population, 1,430.

**Maisons** (2½ miles), or **Maisons-Laffitte**, so called after the Banker, whose château, built 1658, by Mansard, was occupied by Comte d'Artols (Charles X.), and Marshal Lannes, Duke of Montebello. Voltaire was here writing the *Marianne*, when he caught the small-pox. *Herblay* château lies 5 miles north-north-east, across the river. A wooden bridge over the river brings you to *Houille* and the pretty village of *Bézons* (in department Seine-et-Oise), where the rail again crosses the Seine (which winds three or four times hereabouts) on a wooden viaduct the same size as the last, viz., nine arches, each 98½ feet span. The early French *lugs* had a mint here. A little beyond Bézons is the junction from St. mains, on the west (*see* Route 10), and next,

that of Argenteuil, from the east, by way of Ermont, etc., on the Northern line, making part of the Ceinture de Paris.

**Argenteuil** (3 kil. north-west), with a population of 4,600, is at a ferry over the Seine, and has parts of the old walls, with a hospital founded by St. Vincent de Paul, and the Château of *Marais*, which Mirabeau left in a dying state. It was to the Bernardine convent here (founded 656) that Héloïse retreated after parting from Abéiard.

**Colombes**, a station of the Banlieue line, near which Rollin wrote his *Ancient History*; the neighbourhood is pleasant. At

**Asnières**, the Rive Droite (right or north bank) line to Versailles turns off up the river (*see* Route 10), among several country houses, which suffered in the war of 1870-1. Here is a well-supported Regatta Club and Swimming School. The old château is now a restaurant. A bridge of riveted iron plates, wide enough for four lines of rails, replaces one burnt in 1848. This brings you over to

CLICHY-LA-GARENNE, which was a country-seat of *le bon roi Dagobert*, who was married here. The washerwomen, an important class, hold their annual fête here, at *mi-careme*. On one side are Neuilly and the Bois de Boulogne; St. Denis Cathedral and the red hills of Montmorency, on the other. Then by two or three short tunnels (one is 1,322 feet) to

**Les Batignolles**, outside the Barrière, near the engine shops. The large and handsome terminus, at

**Paris**, is in Rue Amsterdam, behind the Madeleine, 10½ miles from Maisons. (*See* BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book for Paris*.)

## ROUTE 9.

**Havre and Fécamp to Rouen and Paris.**

By rail from Havre; trains, 5½ to 7 hours. The Fécamp branch joins at Beuzeville.

**HAVRE, or Le Havre de Grace.**

57½ miles from Rouen, 143 from Paris.

*HOTELS*.—De l'Europe, Rue de Paris, highly recommended; good rooms, excellent cuisine.

De Bordeaux, Rue de Paris and Place du Theatre; well situated, moderate charges.

De l'Amirauté, on the Quay.

Angleterre; Commerce; France; Normandie; Marine; Richelieu; Paris; Rouen; Trouville, Seine, Wheeler's; Belle-vue; Dieppe; Espagne; Paix.

*English Consul*, F. Bernal, Esq.

*English Chapel* in Place du Commerce, Rue d'Orléans; *American Chapel*, in Rue de la Paix; *French Protestant Temple*, Place du Commerce.

*English Physician*, Dr. Tarrel.

*Post-Office*, in Place Louis Seize.

*Large Sea Baths* near the north jetty.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—The Docks—Theatre—St. Pierre's House—Ingouville Church—La Hève Lights.

Travellers through to Marseilles should declare to that effect, to save any delay at Paris.

Omnibuses run to Ingouville.

Population about 75,000, including English, &c. Havre is a thriving port, a fortress, sous-préfecture, packet station, &c., in department of Seine-Inférieure, in the old province of Normandy. It ranks as the second port in France, by which the Paris foreign trade is carried on; and its harbour is, perhaps, the best in the channel, on the French side. It stands in a flat damp spot, on the north side of the Seine's mouth (where it is five miles wide), 109 miles from Southampton, and 60 from Newhaven.

Francis I. walled it round, Richelieu added a citadel, &c., and others have since improved it; but, before the 15th century, it was an insignificant fishing place, near which Henry V. of England landed on his way to Agincourt, and whence Henry VII. embarked as Earl of Richmond. Warwick held it for Elizabeth, 1562, but gave it up after a long siege; and Rodney bombarded it in 1759.

Within the fortifications, the town is composed of two divisions, St. François on the North, and Notre Dame, on the South, with the Docks lying between. The Rue de Paris is the most bustling street, as it leads to the Docks and Quais; but the newest houses are up Ingouville Hill, in the north suburbs, where most of the English live.

Few of the town buildings are of any note. The *Hôtel de Ville*, built in 1753, stands in Place Francis I.; whose crest (the salamander) is over the

door, whence there is a good view of the Docks. The Bourse or Exchange is also here; built in 1785. The Custom-house, or Douane, built in 1754, is on Quai Notre Dame; so called after that church, built in the 16th century, cross-shaped, in the Renaissance style; the front was restored in 1829. Originally it was a fishermen's chapel. St. François' church was erected between 1553 and 1681.

One of the best buildings is the *Theatre*, or Salle de Spectacle, at the end of the Bassin du Commerce, begun 1817, and rebuilt since the fire of 1845, by Charpentier. At the Cercle de Commerce, or Lloyd's, the merchants meet. The old prétoire, or bailliage, in the Market Place, is now the Palais de Justice. A public library of 25,000 volumes is in the new Museum (on the site of the ancient Hôtel de Ville), with David's statues of Saint Pierre and Delavigne in front. It is open on Sundays and Thursdays. A marble slab marks the house, in Rue de la Corderie (No. 47), where St. Pierre (the author of *Paul and Virginia*) was born; and another, at a house on Quai de la Barre, marks the birth-place of Delavigne. It is near the government tobacco factory and Entrepôt, both large buildings. Mad. de Scuderi, Mad. de la Fayette, Ancelot, &c., were also natives of Havre.

Three bassins or docks, viz., Bassin du Commerce, Bassin du Roi (or Vieux Bassin, begun by Colbert in 1660), and Bassin de la Barre, open into the Port Neuf (dating from 1843), and Avant Port, which are just inside the jetties, and round which the steamers and hotels are found. A telegraph at the entrance, on Francis I.'s old Tower (69 feet high, 85 round), communicates with La Hève Lights. These Docks, with that of Vauban (opened in 1842), will hold about 700 shipping. The tide rises 20 to 27 feet, so that large ships may come in three hours before and after high water. At low water the Avant Port is dry, and its mouth is kept clear by sluices from a reservoir called the Retenue de la Floride.

The Bassin de la Barre has a floating dock at one end, with a communication to Bassin Vauban, near the railway station in Cours Napoléon. New docks are projected along the Seine, between the Florida reservoir, near the south jetty, and the Florida reservoir, near the south jetty. Many useless fortifications are levelled; and

Napoléon having decreed a new Boulevard Impériale, which unites the town with Ingouville, great improvements may be looked for in Havre, commensurate with its increasing prosperity. The Seine runs with such power past the pier-heads of the harbour as to prevent the water inside from falling sensibly for even three hours after high water; so that 120 sail have been known to leave in one tide, with the wind against them. Both sides of the river above Havre are well lighted, to guide small craft past the shifting sands. There is good anchorage in the Roads, with plenty of water; but the current often sets with dangerous swiftness. It was off this port that Sir S. Smith was captured, 1796, and sent to the Temple.

Ship-building and kindred trades are carried on. Many ships are engaged in the Newfoundland cod, the herring, and other fisheries. One of the first ships ever built here, was the *Nef Francoise*; a great vessel of 2,000 tons, in the reign of Francis I. Unfortunately, before she got off the stocks, she was overturned by a tempest of wind, and her timbers were used to build houses at the Barre.

At Ingouville there is an old church; and the prospects are extremely good, especially from La Côte, where the villas of the English and Foreign merchants are fixed. The low space to the north-west is lined with windmills, and leads to *Cape la Hève*, where the *chalk cliffs* begin, on which stand the two fixed lights, 446 feet above the sea. *St. Adresse*, near this, is a well-wooded spot, with a pretty church, cemetery, oyster park, &c., and a monument on the heights to Count Denouettes, who was shipwrecked off Ireland in 1834. More distant excursions may be made to Étretat and its chalk cliffs, near Cape Antifer; Honfleur and Trouville across the Seine.

Among the articles manufactured are tobacco, soap, pottery, iron, cordage, starch, vitriol, paper, beer, refined sugar, lace, &c. The imports are sugar, coffee, spices, cotton, &c., to the value of £10,000,000, of which cotton is one-fourth; and the exports include silks, cloths, gloves, perfumes, *trinkets*, wine, brandy, &c.

*Conveyances by coach to Fécamp, Dieppe, Montbrillonn, &c. By steam to Honfleur and Rouen,*

*daily; Caen, daily, 4 hours; Trouville, daily, 3 hours; Pont Audemer, daily; Southampton, three times a week, 12 hours; London, every 5 days, 20 hours; San Sebastian, Corunna, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malaga, every 20th day, in 8 days; New York, monthly, 15 days. There are also lines of sailing packets, &c. (See BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide.)*

The first station from Havre (leaving Gravelle and its old abbey church, to the north) is

**Harfleur** (4½ miles), a decayed village on the Lezarde, now 3½ kil. from the Seine's mouth (here seen to advantage), but once the chief port of Normandy. Henry V. took it after seven weeks' siege, 1415, and sent the population (8,000) to Calais and elsewhere—which was the ruin of it.

The *Church* has a slender tower, and good portal, with a beautiful crocketed spire. On a certain day in each year, the bell strikes 104 times, to commemorate the escape of as many of the townspeople, after the siege above-mentioned. Coach to Montvilliers (5 kil. north), up the river.

A little east is *Orcher château*, seat of Madame Mortemarte, once belonging to Law, the financier.

The line winds round the hill at the back of Honfleur, and comes to

**St. Romaine-de-Colboise** (7 miles), a station 2 kil. from the village, which stands in a pleasant country, and has 1,710 population, with manufactures of stockings and prints. Coaches to Criquetot, Semeval, Angerville, Étretat (on the Channel).

[At 8 kil. east-south-east, on the high cliffs of the Seine, opposite Quillebeuf, are the fine remains of *Tancarville Castle*, including the gate and its massy round towers, chapel, &c. It belonged to the Conqueror's chamberlain (ancestor of the English Tankervilles); the Harcourts; Dunois, the soldier; Law, the financier; and is now held by the Montmorencies, but is not inhabited.]

Further on you come to Mirville aqueduct, 1,640 feet long, on forty-eight arches, some 108 feet high.

**Beuzeville** (5 miles), or, **B. le Grenier**, whence there is a *branch rail* of 10 miles to Fécamp, across the Pays de Caux. *Beuzeville* is 29½ miles from Rouen, 16½ from Havre.

[Grainville-Goderville (4 miles) station is 2 miles from Goderville. Both villages are in a fertile country.

**Les Ifs** (3½ miles), near Tourville; and 8½ miles further is

**Fécamp**, a fishing port, in a healthy spot, in a gap of the cliffs, having the church (all that is left) of the abbey of *Nôtre Dame*, built between the 11th and 16th centuries; partly Norman, but mostly early Gothic in style; with some good carving, effigies of abbots, and a tower, 231 feet high. The *light-house*, on *Montagne-de-la-Vierge* cliff (near a chapel) is 427 feet high, and can be seen 21 miles.

It has a chamber of commerce, navigation school, theatre, library, &c.; with cotton and saw mills. Herrings, mackerel, &c., are caught. Population, 12,250

*Hotels*.—Grand Cerf; De la Forte; Du Commerce.

About 9 miles south-west is *Cape de Caux*, or *Cape d'Antifer*, past fine chalk cliffs all the way, from 150 to 700 feet high. They rival those of the Isle of Wight for brilliancy and variety of shape. The picturesque cliffs and caves of

**Étretat** were first brought into fashion by Alphonse Karr. Population, 1,500. *Hotel*.—Blanknet. About 42 kil. further is **Havre**.

From Fécamp towards Dieppe, to which a coast line is projected, you pass **St. Valéry-en-Caux**, (44 kil.), a fishing port, in a pretty spot. Population, 5,400.

At *Bourg-Dun*, 13 kil. further, is a church of the 15th century. **Dieppe** is 19 kil. beyond it (see Route 8.)]

**Bolbec-Noirotot** (2½ miles) station, to the south of which (3 kil.) is *Bolbec*, a thriving town of 9,600 souls, where four valleys meet, on a stream which runs down to the Seine. Here was born General Ruffin, whom Marshal Lannes presented to Napoleon, after the Battle of Friedland, as the "most valiant" of his generals. Cotton and linen goods, leather, &c., are made.

*Hotels*.—De Ronen; De l'Europe.

Coach to Lillebonne.

[**Lillebonne** (8 kil. south), in a hollow, on the Bolbec, once the Roman *Julia Bona*, so called

after Cæsar's daughter. It remained a place of some note under the Norman dukes, and has been revived by the cloth manufacture Population, 5,200. An ancient semi-circular theatre, about 200 feet across, cut out of the hill-side, was traced 1826; and baths, coins, pieces of statuary, &c., have been discovered. There is a good spire church. Above it are the tower and ruined walls of the Harcourt's old castle.]

**Yvetot** (7 miles), to the left, in a fertile spot, a sous-préfecture of 9,920 souls, with a brick church, old wooden houses, and manufactures of ribbons, cotton velvets, &c., is celebrated for its *roi d'Yvetot*, a burlesque title, first conferred in an edict of 1392, on its seigneur (like the King of Kippen, in Perthshire), and taken up in Béranger's song, written in 1813:—

"Il faisait ses quatre repas  
Dans son palais de chaume,  
Et sur un âne, pas à pas,  
Parcourait son royaume."

At *Allonville* (6 kil. south-west) is a famous cat, 36 feet round, and eight centuries old. It is fitted up as a chapel. Coaches to Cany, Ourville, Valmont, and Caudebec.

[**CAUDEBEC** (11 kil. south), is a pretty fishing village of 2,500 souls, in a gap of the cliffs of the Seine, where the sands begin to be troublesome. It belonged to St. Wandrille's abbey. Henry V., of England, Charles VII., and Henry IV., at various times took possession of it,—the last, in 1592. The old walls are gone, but it retains many curious wooden houses, and a beautiful Gothic Church, built 1416-48, having a richly-carved triple portal (the old arms, "three pearls, on a blue field," are seen), a side tower, with a tiara-shaped spire, and a Virgin chapel, with its great pendant, hanging from the roof. Biscuits, beer, &c., are made; at one time it was noted for gloves, and for hats called "Caudebecs." The ruined churches of St. Gertrude and *Nôtre Dame-de-Barre-y-na*, are near—the latter being of the 13th century, and a votive chapel for the bargemen, &c. Opposite it was an island, which sunk in 1641, with a monastery upon it.



From Pont l'Evêque, the road to Honfleur, through this part of Lower Normandy, passes the old castle of *Bonneville*, a favourite seat of the Conqueror's; *Quetteville* (8 miles from Pont l'Evêque); Canapville, and the old church of Toques; and the old church and château of Criquebœuf; thence, between the heights which overlook the town, to

**Honfleur** (8 miles from Quetteville), a port of 9,600 souls, in department Calvados, with three basins, and building slips, whence frigates have been launched. It has several old streets and houses. *St. Catherine's Church*, which at first was built in the 5th century, of wood, has two pictures by Rubens' pupils, Jordaens and Quellin. *St. Leonard's* is as old as the 12th century. From the little fishermen's chapel of *Nôtre Dame de Grace*, on the *Côte de Grace*, 326 feet high, outside the town, there is a fine sea view, which embraces Havr., Le Hève Lights, Tankerville Castle, Quillebœuf, &c. The present chapel, which is a favourite resort, dates from 1606; but the first one was built by Robert I., of Normandy, in fulfilment of a vow made in a storm. An excellent prospect may be got from La Roque, up the river. It was at Croix Rouge, near this town, that *Louis Philippe* embarked in the *Express*, in his flight to England, 1848, after an unsuccessful attempt at Trouville.

The rocks about Honfleur correspond in character to those of the Isle of Wight and the Dorsetshire coast. Various manufactures thrive here; eggs, fruit, butter, &c., are sent to England, and there is a trade in honey, cider, fish, &c. High water at moon's change, about 10h.

*Hotels*.—Le Cheval Blanc (White Horse); Des de France; De la Paix.

From Honfleur to Rouen, as in Route 13.

## ROUTE 13.

### Rouen to Honfleur.

Distance, 68 kil., or 43 miles, by road; but it may be done by rail, *via* Tourville and Elbœuf to *Pont Audemer*; thence to Honfleur by road.

*Rouen*, as in Route 8. By road, to *Pont Quévilly* (3 kil.); on the south side of the river, so called, they say, after the fence (*cheville*)

made by the Norman dukes round their hunting grounds. It has *St. Julien's Norman chapel* (now a barn), built by Henry II. of England. A little further is *Grand Quevilly*, which had an immense Protestant church in Henry IV.'s time, pulled down in 1636. The Princess de Montmorency's château is near.

**MOULINEAUX** (8 kil.), in a fine spot, opposite the little spire church of Sahur, has, on a hill, the picturesque remains of the *Castle of a fierce soldier, Robert le Diable* (of Pepin's time), the hero of Meyerbeer's opera. It was destroyed by King John who, according to some authorities, killed his nephew, Arthur, here.

**BOUVILLE** (4 kil.), to which steamers from Rouen come, stands under the cliffs, and is a favourite trip of the citizens. Le Londe forest, Caumont quarries, and Jacqueline grotto, are near.

**BOURZARCHARD** (7 kil.)

**Pont Audemer** (23 kil.), a station on the Glos-Montfort and Pont Audemer line (*see* Route 11).

Honfleur, is 23 kil. further, as in Route 12. Thence by rail to Pont l'Evêque and Caen; or by coast road to Trouville.

## ROUTE 14.

**Lison to St. Lo, Coutances, Avranches, and Mont St. Michel.**

**Lison Station**, on the Cherbourg line, as in Route 11.

The next stations are

**Airel** (2 miles), and

**Pont Hebert** (6½ miles.) At 5 miles further is

### ST. LO.

194½ miles from Paris.

*Hotels*.—Du Cheval Blanc (White Horse); Du Soleil Levant (Rising Sun).

Population, 9,800. An ancient town, and capital of department Manche, once the seat of a bishopric, founded by *St. Laudus*, 549. It stands in a pretty spot, on a rock by the Vire. The Normans destroyed it, in 890, but afterwards restored it, though it was almost ruined again, in 1346, by Edward IV., who took it by storm.

The Cathedral Church of Notre Dame is on the hill, near Petite Place ; it is chiefly Gothic, of the 12th century, with two good tall spires in its west front, which is of later date. A stone pulpit stands outside. Another church, *St. Croix*, in the early Norman style, replaces one attached to the abbey, founded by Charlemagne, about 810, when the town was walled round and improved. There is a *salle de spectacle*, also public baths, a museum of antiquities, a library of 4,500 volumes, &c. A Roman stone, called the *Marbre de Torigni*, which was till lately to be seen at the Hôtel de Ville, is now at Caen.

Lace, ribbons, and cloth are made ; and the trade is in grain, cattle, poultry, butter, cider, fruit, &c., and cavalry horses, which are bred at the *haras*, near *St. Croix*.

*Conveyances* to Coutances, Granville, &c.

[COUTANCES (27 kil. west-south-west), formerly *Constantia*, a sous-préfecture and bishopric, on a hill, 7 kil. from the sea, to which the Soule river or canal runs. Population, 8,100. It has a beautiful Gothic Cathedral, with two west spires, clustered pillars in the nave (which is 100 feet high), and an octagon lantern, which commands a view of the sea and Channel Islands.

Other buildings are, the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Peter, the library of 4,500 volumes, the theatre, the Hôtel Dieu, &c. Near the Palais de Justice is a bronze figure of *Prince Lebrun*, arch-treasurer under Napoleon. There are remains of the fortifications, and part of an aqueduct called *Les Piliers*, from the columns which it rests on. Parchment, cloth, &c., are made.

*Hotels*.—De France ; D'Angleterre.

In the neighbourhood are, the Pont-de-la-Roque, St. Gerold's hermitage, the castles of Regneville, Lithenaire, Mauny, Gavray, the abbeyes of Blanchelande and Hambye—the latter founded by the Paganel, who settled in England at the Conquest, and gave name to Newport Pagnell.

VILLEBAUDON (19 kil.), at the head of the Soule. PEROT (6 kil.), was the seat of William de Percy,

who went over to England with the Conqueror ; and, being surnamed *Algernon* (or *whiskered*), Algernon has always been a favourite name in that noble family.]

AVRANCHES (22 kil.).

Near St. Michael's Bay, on the sea coast, is a sous-préfecture of 8,600 inhabitants, many of whom are English, who settle here for economy and the pleasantness of its situation among the hills. The Romans called it *Abrincæ Ingenæ*, and it was fortified by St. Louis.

St. André's Cathedral Church, built about 1130, by Henry II. of England, was pulled down at the Revolution. A statue of Vallubert, a native, who fell at Austerlitz, stands in the bishop's garden. The public library, of 15,000 volumes, has also 200 MSS. (including one of Abélard's, which M. Cousin published in 1836), and a Museum. A fine view from the Jardin des Plantes.

*Hotels*.—D'Angleterre ; De Bretagne ; De France. Trade in grain, cider, hops, &c.

*Conveyances* : Daily, to Caen, Cherbourg, Rennes, Granville, Mortain, St. Malo.

[The famous *Mont St. Michel* (16 kil. south-west), in name, appearance, and history, is very like *St. Michael's Mount*, in Cornwall. It is a heap of rugged granite, very steep on the north side, but sloping on the east and south, where the people (300), with their little gardens scraped from the rocks, live round the old Abbey, now a convict prison. The beach below it is a shelly sand, completely covered at high water, but a causeway leads out to it when the tide is low, from Ardevon, where guides may be hired.

The Druids had a station here, which the early Christians used as a hermitage, and afterwards turned into a monastery, of which the remains are still picturesque. The great door is flanked by two solid towers ; on the north side a part called *La Merveille*, or the Wonder including the large *Montgomery rooms* the refectory (90 feet long, a good specimen of Gothic), the hall of the Chevaliers (nearly as long), the cloister, the well preserved choir of the church, and the crypt below, resting on great pillars of granite.]

## ROUTES TO THE WEST, VIA THE CHEMIN DE FER DE L'EST.

### ROUTE 15.

#### Paris to Versailles, Chartres, Le Mans, Alençon, Rennes, and Brest.

By rail to Paris, 87 miles, from Paris to Versailles, 14 1/2. Embarkation, in the morning, may be for either 14, Boulevard Mont. Parnasse, for the river junction, or at Saint-Louis, or 2 1/2, Rue St. Louis, for the river front. The first branch to Versailles, by the river, the second by St. Louis. Embarkation, in the morning, from Paris to Versailles, 14 1/2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

From Paris to Versailles, every hour, or twenty to thirty five minutes, by the Paris to Versailles Park and the French are open every day, except Thursday and Friday.

From Paris to Versailles, 14 1/2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

From Paris to Versailles, 14 1/2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Leaving the station at Mont Parnasse, near Barbès in Paris, you have the railway on the left, and the large square of Versailles on the right, towards the river Seine. Beyond the lines are Vincennes and Issy, and then the French fort. There was a palace of the older kind at Issy. Here the first French opera, the *Opéra*, was acted in 1614. Vincennes station is a work of Mansard's.

**Clamart sous Moudon** (4 kil.), near Moudon forest. A little further is Pont du Val *saute*, on a double row of arches, 108 feet high, with Fleury to the left, and Les Moulineaux, on the Seine, to the right.

**Moudon** (2 kil.), in department Seine-et-Oise, is a pretty place, near Moudon forest under the *Château* built by Louis XIV.'s son, and restored by Napoleon for Marie Louise. An avenue, 450 yards long by 80 broad, leads up to the fine terrace in front of it (where stood the Cardinal of Lorraine's *older château*, made an ammunition factory at the *Revolution*, and pulled down 1804), and commands a *vast prospect* over Paris, the Seine, &c.

The *Château* has some pictures and tapestry, and was the residence latterly of the Dukes of Bordeaux

and Orleans, and Don Pedro; a small park laid out by Le Notre, of 500 arpents (250 hectares or 618 acres) taken from the forest. Near the railway is Notre-Dame des Flammes chapel, a triangular building, with spires at the corners, commemorating the death of nearly 150 persons, 18th May, 1812, who were burnt to death by the carriages taking fire. One of the victims was Admiral D'Urville. *Château* was titular curé of Moudon. Glass and pottery are made.

**Bellevue** (1 kil.), where *Mad. de Pompadour* had a splendid seat, is near

**Sevres** (see Route 10), and the river *dritte* lies beyond.

**Chaville** (4 kil.)

**Viroflay** (1 kil.), a pretty spot, where the branch of 4 kil. to Versailles turns off, past Petit Montreuil, to Avenue de la Mairie, opposite the palace. The river *gauche* station is near the Hôtel de Villa.

### VERSAILLES,

17 kil. or 10 1/2 miles from Paris.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel du Petit et Grand Vatel: Restaurant, 26, Rue des Reservoirs; Entrance, 1, Petitguy. Pension de Famille: recommended.

Des Reservoirs; De France; De la Chasse Impériale; Du Sabot d'Or, Rue du Plessis, 67. Restaurants: Du Palais, Rue de la Chancellerie, 4; Du Musée, Rue des Reservoirs; Café de la Comédie.

Church Service in Rue Hoche.

Population, 50,000.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Notre Dame—Jeu de Paume—Louis XIV.'s Chapel—Palace and Galleries—Fountains—the Trianons.

The capital of department Seine-et-Oise (formerly *de la France*, Hugh Capet's patrimony), seat of a bishop, tribunals, &c., and of a magnificent Palace of the later Bourbon kings, which has been turned into a National Museum since 1837.

It was a mere hunting lodge of Henry IV. and others, till Louis XIII., in 1624, built a brick château here, to which Louis XIV., "le Grand Monarque," as he is styled, added the palace (1661-81), gardens, and parks (twenty miles in circuit), at a vast expense; some say ten millions, some forty millions, sterling.

A new street, Rue Horace Vernet (who has done so much for art here), leads from the station to Avenue de Paris, the main street, which, at Place d'Armes, opposite the palace, meets the Avenues de St. Cloud and de Sceaux. It is 288 feet wide, and well planted, and divides the town into two parishes.

That of Notre Dame, to the north, includes J. Mansard's Doric church, built 16-4; the palais de justice, behind the great stables; Place Hoche, in which is that general's statue; barracks; a large market; the Venerie, or grand huntsman's house; the rive droite railway station, &c.

In the south, or St. Louis's parish, in Old Versailles, are the Hôtel de Ville, and rive gauche station, close to another pile of stables (now a barrack); the Grecian Cathedral, built 1743; the préfecture, in the old garde-meuble; the marché St. Louis; the Menus Plaisirs, and barracks; and a small building called *Jeu de Paume*, where the States-General, or National Assembly, met 1789, before they moved to Paris. Here they swore never to separate till the Constitution was firmly established. It contains pictures by H. Vernet. There are also baths, priests' seminary, &c. All the streets are regular and well built. Rue Satory is macadamised for the use of the troops at the experimental camp on the *Plains of Satory*, where Rossel and Ferré, the communist leaders, were shot, November, 1871. Blücher pillaged the town in 1815.

The Place d'Armes, 800 feet broad, brings you to the Cour d'Honneur and the marble court, 380 feet broad, in front of Louis XIII.'s château, where Louis XIV.'s and sixteen other statues are placed. To the right and left are ranges of buildings, as Louis XV.'s opera house; the bibliothèque, or public library of 40,000 volumes; the Grand Commun, now a military hospital; and Louis XIV.'s beautiful *Chapel*, with its high-pitched roof, where Marie Antoinette was married. Behind the old château, facing the gardens, is the main or west front of the *Palace of Versailles*, a noble Ionic range, 1,400 feet long, something in the style of Somerset House, as seen from the river, but with the wings thrown back from the domed centre. It was the work of *Mansard*, and has 102 columns, in groups of four

to eight each, and 375 windows and doors, with a profusion of vases, busts, &c. Within is a series of splendid rooms and galleries, restored by Louis Philippe: as the *Gallerie des Glaces*, 242 feet long; the cabinet of Louis XIV. (who privately married Madame de Maintenon here); Louis XVI.'s chamber, where he showed himself with the cap of liberty to the people below (a young officer, *Bona-parte*, and his friend Bourrienne, being spectators); also the chamber where the ferocious mob broke in on Marie Antoinette, and other rooms, all now filled with marbles, china, tapestry, busts and statues of eminent French soldiers, a marine gallery, and above 1,100 *paintings* (good, bad, and indifferent), dedicated to the glory of France, including portraits of admirals, marshals, generals, &c., works of the time of Louis XIV., views of royal palaces, paintings of battles from Clovis, down to H. Vernet's battle of Isly, in Algeria. On the ceiling of the Salon d'Hercule is a masterpiece of Lemoine's, the "Apotheosis of Hercules," a composition of 142 figures. The ultramarine in the sky, alone cost £400. During the investment of Paris, 1870-71, it became the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, who was here proclaimed German Emperor, 18th February, 1871. The National Assembly meets in the theatre, having removed to it from Bordeaux, when the Commune occupied Paris. (See *Gallman's Paris Guide* and *BRADSHAW'S Handbook to Paris*).

The *Gardens*, or Little Park, were laid out by Lenôtre, or his disciples, and comprise a beautiful Orangery (one tree is as old as 1421), and a great number of terraces, allées, parterres, bosquets, pieces of water, &c., ornamented with vases and statuary (that by Lebrun, at the Bassin d'Apollon, for example). The centre walk, called *Tapis Vert*, or green carpet, leads to the Grand canal (a cross-shaped piece of water), and the fountains, which are supplied by forcing pumps at Marly (though Louis XIV.'s intention was to bring water from the Eure, by the aqueduct he began at Maintenon). The *Petites Eaux* play the first Sunday of every month, but the *Grandes Eaux* only on special festal days. The potager, or kitchen garden, is near the *Jardin Anglais*, made by Louis XVIII. when Comte of Provence, and the lake, called *Pièces des Nais* of Provence, and the lake, called *Pièces des Nais*. This garden is now surrounded by an egg

Towards the north-west are—*Grand Trianon* (on the site of the village of *Triarum*), consisting of a centre and wings in the Italian style, built by Mansard of Campan marble, for Madame de Maintenon, and lately occupied by Madame Adelaide; and *Petit Trianon* to the right, a pavilion 72 feet square, built by Louis XV. (who died in it) for Madame du Barry. Marie Antoinette and the Duchess of Orléans resided here.

Phillip V. of Spain (Louis XIV.'s grandson), Louis XVI. and his brothers Louis XVIII. and Charles X., were born in the palace. Marshal Berthier, Generals Hoche and Gourgaud, and the excellent *Abbé de l'Épée*, were also natives of Versailles. Marchaud's statue of the last, was put up 1843, in Marché-au-Fourra. Many fossil shells are found round this place. The agricultural college at Grignon, near Thiverval, was discontinued 1852.

Fire arms, clocks, watches, and jewellery are made. Coaches to St. Nom, Villefreux, Dreux, Jouy, St. Cyr, Chevreuse, Houdan, Montfort, Septeuil.

[Buc, 2 kil. south of Versailles, is a charming little place in the woods above the Bièvre, here crossed by an *aqueduct* on nineteen arches, 70 feet high, built 1688, to supply Versailles with water. Among other seats is that called La Guerinère. Jouy-en-Josas, 2 kil. east of it, down the Bièvre, was called *Gaugiacum* in the 9th century, when it belonged to St. Germain's abbey. The river turns many mills; and M. Oberkampf's painted-paper factory is here, as well as a fine château. Population, 1,244.]

The next station to Versailles is

**St. Cyr** (3½ miles), in the great park of Versailles, and known for its *Military School* for 300 infantry cadets, established here, 1806, by Napoleon, in place of the school for *young ladies* of rank, founded 1686, by Madame de Maintenon, who received a visit from Peter the Great, and died here, 1719. As built by J. Mansard, it forms five large courts. *Racine's Esther* was performed here for the first time. Here the line to Dreux and Granville parts off.

**Trappes** (3½ miles). Coaches to Le Château, up to Thoiry, Pont-Chartrain, Pontel, Septeuil,

[PONT-CHARTRAIN (10 kil.), has a seat by Mansard, now the property of Marquis d'Osmont. About 5 kil. south-east, near Vaumuriel, in a deep valley, are a few fragments of

**PORT ROYAL DES CHAMPS**, originally a Bernardine monastery, founded 1204, by Matthew de Marli, and called *Portus Regius*, Porréal, &c., after Philippe Auguste had found shelter here when hunting; but having become, about 1640-60, the head-quarters of the Jansenist leaders, Arnauld d'Andilly, Lancelot, Le Maître (who translated the Bible), Pierre Nicole (who shared in Pascal's "Provincial Letters"), and other learned and pious recluses, including the young abbess, *la Mère Angelique*, it was suppressed, 1708. The beautiful Duchesse de Longueville died here in seclusion. Arnauld's house was at Les Granges, a farm still standing on the hill above. See Mrs. Schimmelpenninck's *Select Memoirs of Port Royal*]

**Laverrière** (3¼ miles) belonged to the Comte de la Valette, whose escape from prison, through his wife's means, is so well known. Coaches to Le Tremblay, the seat of the Marquis de Vêrac; Dampierre, Chevreuse (8 kil. east-south-east), and the fine old castle of its seigneurs and dukes, on the Yvette; Montfort, the old *donjon* of Maurepas; and La Queue, on the Dreux road. Near Mesnil-St.-Denis castle, is the old abbey of Notre Dame de la Roche, founded in the 11th century by the Sires de Levis, who followed *Simon de Montfort* to the crusades against the Albigenes.

**Lartoir** (4¼ mile), was a fief of the Montforts, by the name of La Ritoire. Coach to Menuts.

**Rambouillet** (5½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 4,330 souls, in a valley, having a royal *Château* in the midst of a park of 3,090 acres (laid out by Lenôtre), and a fine hunting *Forest* of 30,000 acres. The *Château* (near St. Hubert's Lake) is a large plain brick pile, flanked by spire turrets, and a great machicolated tower of an earlier date, and includes a grand saloon with a marble floor (the room in which Francis I. died, in 1547), stables for 500 horses &c. It belonged to the family of Agennes, and was bought of the Duc de Penthièvre by Louis XVI. Here Marie Louise and her son met the Allied Sovereigns, and Charles X. abdicated here, 1830, in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux, and set off

for Cherbourg and Poole. At the revolution of 1848, the Château was let for a *cabaret*! but is now the seat of the Duke de la Trémouille, a leader of the Legitimists. Hunting parties are got up here. Marie Antoinette's Jardin Anglais and her farm, with its *laiterie* or dairy, have been properly restored. Some of the earliest mérinos in France were bred here. Hats and lace are made.

*Hotels*.—Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); St. Pierre. Coaches to Ablis, Auneau, St. Arnoult, Dourdan, St. Leger, &c.

[AUNEAU (6 kil. south of Rambouillet), in department Eure-et-Loire, has a tower left of the old castle of its seigneurs, one of whom was Henry de Joyeuse, marshal of France in the 16th century.]

Passing the large park of Volsins, and the Vicomte de Marainville's seat, we come to

**Epéron** (8 miles), a pretty, well-watered spot on the Guesle, in department Eure-et-Loire, has remains of the old *Château* of its dukes, the first of whom was the favourite of Henry III., Nogaret de la Vallette, whose pride was so ridiculous that he was styled *king of Epéron*. Formerly it was called *Sparronum*, and strongly fortified. Population, 1,700.

Coaches to Gas and to Gallardon and its old tower, called *l'Épaulé de Gallardon* (the lower half being partly gone), and its equally ancient spire *Church*, which combines the Norman, Gothic, and later styles.

Pass Morville château and Hanches church, to

**Maintenon** (5 miles), in the fertile valley of the Eure (here crossed by a fine *viaduct* on 32 arches) where the Vaise joins it, gave title of Marchioness de Maintenon to the widow of Scarron, whom Louis XIV. privately married at Versailles. A square, and several round high-peaked towers, most picturesquely grouped, are seen in the moated *Château*, now belonging to the Duc de Noailles, but in part as old as Philippe Auguste's time. They show Madame's portrait (by Mignard), and her bed-room, also the rooms of Louis XIV., and Charles X., who spent a night here after his abdication. These are carefully preserved by the duke. The chapel has some stained glass of the 15th century.

At the end of the noble *Park*, are *Druid stones* called the Berceau (cradle), the Pierres de Gargantua, &c. The remains of an *Aqueduc*, begun from Pont-Gouin, about 60 kil. west-south-west, up the Eure, 1684-8, by Louis XIV., to supply Versailles with water, are also seen, supported by 47 or 48 arches or piles, above 80 feet high, and to make which 30,000 troops and masons were sometimes employed. One avenue of the Park is named after Racine, who is said to have composed in it. Colin d'Harleville, the comic writer, was born here. Population, 1,900.

Coaches to Nogent-le-Rol.

[NOGENT-LE-ROI (10 kil.), down the Eure, was so called after Philip de Valois (who died here, 1350), and suffered much in the civil and religious wars. The English, under Salisbury, carried it, sword in hand, in the time of Henry V. of England.

Near Le Péage (8 kil. west-south-west), is a *cromlech* of one stone on two others.]

**Jouy** (5½ miles), up the fertile valley of the Eure.


At 4½ miles beyond, with the cathedral full in view, after crossing the river on a three-arch bridge, and the ravine of the Vauroux, by a *viaduct* on eighteen arches, is

## CHARTRES,

A *buffet*, 54 miles from Paris, 178½ miles from Rennes.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Monarque; Du Duc de Chartres; Restaurant de l'Ouest.

The *pâtés des Chartres*, at Lemohé's, corner of Rue de Cygne, are of hereditary celebrity.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Hôtel de Ville—Porte Guillaume—St. André's Church—Museum.

Population, 19,530. The chief town of department Eure-et-Loire, seat of a tribunal, bishopric, &c., in the fertile corn plain of the Beauce, on a hill (crowned by its noble cathedral), over the Eure, which runs round the old ramparts, now turned into public walks. The other promenades are near St. Pierre's Church and Places des Epares or des Barricades, &c. *Basée Ville*, or Lower Town, is full of narrow streets and Gothic-looking houses of wood, with their gables to the front, is joined by very steep ascents to Haute

where the best buildings are found. Among these are the vast and imposing

*Cathedral of Notre Dame*, built 1026-1260, in the shape of a cross, 422 feet long, 208 broad through the transept, and 113 to the roof. It is calculated that 15,000 persons might easily stand within the walls, allowing a square yard to each. The front, 160 feet broad, consists of a noble triple portal between two towers of equal breadth with it. One tower has a plain spire, 364 feet high; the other, to the north, 402 feet high, is later built (1514), and in a more florid style, by Jean de Beauce. Three entrances, covered with carvings of prophets and apostles, are in the portal, which is 40 feet by 30, and recessed 18 feet, having statues in the jambs, with a fine *rose window* above. Above this is an open gallery from tower to tower, then 17 kings in niches; above these the Virgin and Child, and a figure of Christ over all, on the apex of the roof. Two other ornamented porches and rose windows are in the north and south sides. The nave is 239 feet long, but the interior is dark, on account of the painted windows, of which there are 130. A beautifully carved *screen* of the 15th or 16th century, leads to the choir, which has 45 niches in it, and a multitude of sculptures, besides bas-reliefs of the Descent from the Cross and the Presentation, by Bridan; another over the altar by the same artist, of the Assumption of the Virgin, was saved at the Revolution by having a cap of liberty put on her head. Bishop Fulbert's crypt and chapels of the older foundations are below. It is worth notice that there are 1,800 statues on the exterior, 2,000 in the interior, besides 500 figures in the windows. One statue, the *Vierge Noire*, is a great object of worship. In the bishop's garden is the *stone coffin* of St. Chalcéritic, bishop here in the 6th century. An *Hôtel Dieu* stands in the cloisters, of the 13th century.

*St. André's* large old church, in Basse Ville, of the 12th century, is a store-house; *St. Pierre's*, lately a barrack, but now restored for public worship, belonged to the Benedictines, and has some *stained windows*. The *Préfecture* stands in a good garden. At the *Hôtel de Ville* (near the corn market), which was formerly *Hôtel Montécot*, and *actually the Ursuline convent*, the *Museum* is; with several objects of natural history,

Charlemagne's glass, Philippe le Bel's armour, and the sword of General Marceau. The latter was a native, and a pillar, erected to him in Place Marceau, or the herb market (where the old palace of the dukes stood), states that he was "Soldat à 16 ans, Général à 22. Il mourut à 27,"—at the battle of Altenkirchen.

The public library contains 30,000 volumes and 1,000 MSS. There is a theatre, formerly the old church of St. Foy; also a college, normal school, school of design, public baths, and a bridge, by Vauban. The old Gothic *Hôtel de Ville* remains standing in Rue des Changes. In Rue Jean de Beauce (so named after the cathedral architect) is the new Cattle Market. In Rue des Écuys is a curiously carved circular house, with a *spiral staircase* winding round the exterior from top to bottom.

Of its seven gates, *Porte Guillaume*, with its old machicolated towers, remains; and there are some traces of *aqueducts* made by the Romans, who called this place *Autricum*, when it was the capital of the *Carnutes*. The Northmen attacked it under their leader, Hastings, and again under Rollo, the founder of Normandy. It gave title of duke to the Orléans family.

*Nicole*, one of the Port Royal writers, and the advocate Pétion, were born here. A very large market for corn and flour every Saturday, lasting an hour, when six millions of quintals are sold. Leather, woollens, &c., are made.

*Conveyances*: By coach, to Orléans (80 kil.), Château-neuf-en-Themerais (24 kil. north-west), Millers (25 kil. south-west), Bros (13 kil. further), Bonneval, Châteaudun, and Courtalain. A rail from Chartres to Louviers is in progress.

[At MORANCEZ (5 kil.) is a very old church, having no side chapel, but a Lombard porch and buttresses in front. It is supposed to be at least of the 10th century.]

BONNEVAL (31 kil. south-south-west), a pretty place of 2,800 population, on the Loire, having a church with a good spire, and a mill which was once a Benedictine college. *Coudreaux*, which belonged to Mey, is near; and there are several Druid stones (called *menhirs*, *dolmen*, &c.) in the neighbourhood. One dolmen near Baudouin mill on the river, towards St. Ger-

main, is 12 feet long; another of 10 feet, is on the Houssay road, besides poulvans, or ring stones.

**Châteaudun** (14 kil. further), a station on the Paris and Tours direct line, and the ancient *Castellodunum*, and a sous-préfecture of 6,750 population, in the valley of the Loire (*see* Route 35).

From this, *via* Tournolsin, it is 48 kil. to Orléans.—Vendôme is 40 kil. further; and 56 kil. beyond that is Tours (*see* Route 35).—Blois is 32 kil. from Vendôme.]

Across the wide but well-cultivated plain of La Beauce to

**Courville** (11½ miles), on a hill, in a fertile part of the Eure valley, once a marquisate in the Sully family. Population, 1,650.

[**VILLEBON** (7 kil. south), has the fine old feudal brick *Castle*, with towers, moats, battlements, &c., in which *Sully*, the great minister of Henry IV., died 1641. It preserves its ancient decorations and furniture, with the staircases, chapel, picture gallery, &c., all worth notice.]

Courville is near Louis XIV.'s *aqueduct*, which begins at the next station,

**Pontgouin** (5 miles), on the Eure, and was completed as far as Maintenon, following a zigzag course of upwards of 30 miles. The châteaux of Vaux and la Rivière, belonging to the Marquis d'Aligre, are near this station.

**La Loupe** (6½ miles), has a trade in grain and cattle, and gave birth to the learned *Vincent de la Loupe*, of the 16th century. The rail crosses a dried-up lake near the station, on an embankment; and beyond it, is one of the greatest works on the line—a vast *cutting* through a rock of silex and ferruginous earth, 2 miles and 851 yards long, and about 50 feet deep. One-half is on a level, the other on an incline; and the whole length is crossed by six viaducts for roads passing over the line. In the middle, where the hill lies deepest, is a *tunnel* of 5,700 feet, drained by a network of wells and subterranean aqueducts. About 1,200 men were employed for several years on this colossal work, by whom a colony was extemporised, called "*Nouveau Monde*," near the site of the Duchesse de Verneuil's castle. M. Ducos was the engineer,

and Messrs. Hunebelle were the contractors for this work. The next station is

**Bretoncelles** (6½ miles), in the district of le Perche and department of Orne, near Butte, de Château (in Sussaye forest) and the old castle of Launay, now a farm-house. The railway has a rival here in a Roman road, called the Rue Ferrée (Stone or Metalled Street). It follows the Corbionne, to

**Condé-sur-Huisne** (4½ miles), near which is a seat of Comte de Baulny, and the old castle of Montlandon. Coach to Mortagne.

[**MORTAGNE** (30 kil. west-north-west), a sous-préfecture of 4,900 souls, once a strong place, and the capital of the Perche, is on a hill over the Chippe, and was founded by Yves de Bellême, 968, who strengthened it by a double moat, forts, &c. In the wars of the League it was pillaged *twenty-two times*. The streets are steep; has the old Gothic Church of St. Jean, with richly carved cula-de-lampe (pendants) in the vaulting of the nave. The hospice was founded, 1523, by Margaret de Lorraine. There are large market halls, a prison, public fountains, &c.]

Manufactures of hemp, strong linens, sheepskins, &c. The old church of the Capucins is now a linen factory. Its *langues fourrées*, or stuffed tongues, are noted.

*Hotels*.—Des Trois Lions; De la Boutaille.

About 6 kil from it, near the road to Soligny, is the old Romanesque church of *Champs*, with stained windows.

**SOLIGNY-LA-TRAPPE** (12 kil. north), in a sandy spot, has remains of the Cistercian abbey of *La Trappe*, founded in the 12th century, by Rotrou II., Count of Perche, reformed by the severe discipline of Abbé de Rancé, 1666, and suppressed at the Revolution. After taking shelter in Switzerland, the Trappists settled in England, and returned here 1815, but in 1874, on a dispute with the bishop, moved to Melleray.]

**Nogent-le-Rotrou** (4½ kil.), a sous-préfecture in department Eure-et-Loire, of 7,000 population, on the Huisne (which has a fall at the entrance of the town), under a rocky hill, crowned by remains of a Castle of the Counts of Perche, and the famous Duc de Sully, whose tomb, with that of his wife, at the Hôtel Dieu, founded by Count Rotrou.



old church of St. Hilaire, and the remains of St. Denis's monastery, deserve notice. Excellent trout and cray fish are caught in the pretty valley of the Arcisse.

[**BELLESME** (about 20 kil. west-north-west), in a forest, has the Herse mineral waters (2 kil.) near it, discovered 1607, rising out of a fountain marked by a Roman inscription (?).]

**Le Thiel** (6½ miles), formerly *Tilius*, was burnt by the English in 1424, and again by Sully, who took it for Henry IV., in 1594. It stands in department Orne, which we now leave for that of Sarthe, and pass through a pastoral country, to

**La Ferté Bernard** (3½ miles), on the Huisne, and so called from a corruption of *forte* (strong). It was one of the keys of France when the English held Normandy. It is a miniature town, having a moat round its ancient battlemented walls, a castle-like gate, with two solid high-peaked towers, now used for prisons, Hôtel de Ville, and a fine Gothic Church of the 16th century, looking like a cathedral. It is 190 feet by 70, and 80 high to the vault, or about 160 to the low spire over the west front, which, as well as the sides, is supported by tall buttresses. The windows are finely stained. Notice also the *Hall'es* in the town, built 1636. The English, under Salisbury, took La Ferté, 1424, and it was given up to the Prince of Conti, 1590. Population, 2,620. Linen is made. Coach to Mamers.

[About 19 kil. west, is **BONNÉTABLE**, a town of 5,100 population, in a fertile spot, having the old *Castle* of its seigneurs, surmounted by six towers, and ornamented inside with wood carvings and portraits.]

**MAMERS** (32 kil. north-west), a sous-préfecture of 5,800 population, in department Orne, on the Dive, having a Church founded 1145, and restored 1831, and an old convent, now the mairie, &c. Some ditches, called after Robert le Diable, are traced; and at 6 kil. off, is a Roman camp. To the north are the ruined walls and arches of *Peruignes Abbey*, founded 1145, by the counts of Alençon, who were buried here till 1377.

*Abbé Rancé, who reformed the Trappists, was a monk in this abbey.]*

**Socaux** (5½ miles), on the Huisne. The next

**Connerre** (5½ miles), is near *Dolton*, so called after a dolmen or cromlech, of one stone, 20 feet long, resting on eight others. Before you reach this, you leave on the right, at Croix-de-Fer, another dolmen called the *Pierre-de-Vouvray*, near which coins have been found; some of a Gaulish character, called *pixtilos*.

**Pont de Gennes** (6½ miles), was originally *Pons Hiiogenæ*, after a Roman bridge, since replaced by a later one, on the Huisne, near the new railway viaduct.

**St. Mars la Bruyère** (4½ miles), is in a wide tract of what was once a mere heath (*bruyère*).


**Yvre-l'Évêque** (2½ miles), was a country-seat of the bishops of Mans, in a large park.

We follow the Huisne to *Pontilleue* (so called from an old bridge) in the suburbs of Mans, of which the large and important station, with its workshops, magazines, &c., is 4½ miles from the last station.

## LE MANS,

A *buffet*, 130½ miles from Paris, 101½ from Rennes. Here the *branch line* to Alençon and Mézidon (on the Cherbourg line) turns off (*see* Route 16).

**HOTELS**.—Le Dauphin; De la Boule d'Or; De France; De l'Europe; De l'Ouest; Du Maine.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Churches of La Couture and Notre Dame.

Population, 37,200. This chief town of department Sarthe, seat of a bishopric, &c., on a hill-side, by the Sarthe, near the junction of the Huisne, or Huine, was the Roman *Suidunum*, or capital of the *Cennomanni* (whence the modern name), afterwards of the province of *Maine*, which was held by Geoffrey Plantagenet, whose son, Henry II., was born here, 1133. It was, of course, often attacked in the early times of French history, until the English were finally dispossessed in 1447. In 1793, it was occupied by Larochejaquelin and 60,000 Vendéans, who were driven out with great slaughter by Marceau. The Chouans also took it at their rising, in 1799. On the 11th and 12th of January, 1871, in the height of winter, the strong position taken up here by General Chanzy and his army of the West, was carried by the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles, being the last great action of the war.

Three bridges cross the Sarthe. Pont Yssoir joins Gourdaire quarter to that of the Prié; Pont Perrin leads to St. Jean, and Pont Napoléon is opposite *Place des Halles*, the largest square in the city, where the hotels and cafés are found. Another square, called *Place des Jacobins*, and planted with poplars, was the site of a convent, and of a Roman amphitheatre; *Place du Greffier* is a walk by the Sarthe, near the quais, with prospects of the fertile country beyond, and the station at one end of it. The best part of the town is up the hill, that on the river being a collection of narrow, steep, and dirty streets. The houses are of stone and slate; many old buildings are in *Grande Rue*, *Place du Château*, *Rue des Chanoines*, &c. An ancient seat of the *Knights Templars* yet remains, and there are four or five modern fountains, one of which was opened 1854, on a part of the ancient town walls.

St. Julien's *Cathedral*, 446 feet long, is on the site of a Roman temple, of which traces are said to be visible in the oldest part, the Norman nave, which is of the 10th and 11th centuries, and has a good south door. The fine lofty choir and the transepts are of the 13th to the 15th centuries, the former being 106 feet high. A square tower, ornamented with niches, &c., stands over one transept, 217 feet from the ground, or 331 from the river. The fine rose and other windows are beautifully stained; in one of the thirteen side chapels are monuments of Richard Cœur de Lion's queen, *Berengaria*, whose tomb was brought here 1821, from the abbey of *Epau* (now a linen factory, 4 kil. off), which she founded; and of Charles IV. of Anjou, L. Dubellay, &c. A carved house in *Grande Rue* is called Queen *Berengaria's*. Near the cathedral is the *Grabatoire*, a house with spires and a peaked roof, once used by the canons. The first bishop of Mans was St. Julien, in the 3rd century. At No. 1. in *Rue St. Michel*, close by, lived *Scarron*, the comic writer, who held a canonry here, till he married his wife, who afterwards, as *Madame de Maintenon*, became mistress and wife of Louis XIV.

*La Couture Church* is partly Norman and partly Gothic, of the 11th and 13th centuries; it has a good west portal (with carvings of the Judgment), and an ancient crypt. The Abbey buildings near it are used as the *prefecture*, which contains a library of 45,000 volumes, with 500 MSS., also a gallery of

paintings (including a *portrait on copper of Geoffrey Plantagenet*), and a museum of natural history, armour, Roman stones, &c., besides an Egyptian mummy.

*Nôtre Dame du Pré church*, of the 11th century, is cruciform, and has a carved doorway; it is one of the curious buildings here. At St. Benoit's is a good painting of a Dead Christ. St. Vincent's abbey church, with an excellent front, is used for the priests' seminary. Near it is the bishop's new *Palace*, in the Renaissance style, by Delarue. St. Pierre's old church is altered into a school; the residence of the monks of the Oratory is used for the college, and contains a collection of coins; while that of the Visitation is employed for the *Palais de Justice*, prison, &c. An old seat of the counts of Maine is now the *Hôtel de Ville*; they still show remains of an earlier building, which it replaced. The circular corn hall, on the *Grande Place*, was rebuilt 1822, on the site of a wooden one, which was as old as 1563. There are a good theatre, built 1842, by Delarue; and public baths.

Ledru Rollin, author of the *Décadence de l'Angleterre*, was born here.

Manufactures of cotton, woollen, wax candles, black soap, leather, paper, and beer.

*Conveyances*: By rail to Tours and Angers.

[The branch rail to Angers, 60 miles long, down the Sarthe, passes

**La Suze** (12 miles.)

**Avoise** (11 miles.)

**Sablé** (7 miles), an old town on the Sarthe, which is crossed by a marble bridge, uniting the two parts of it. Above stands a *château*, built by Mansard, for the brother of Colbert, the statesman. It commands a noble prospect. The town belonged to Geoffrey of Anjou, and was taken by Henry IV. in person. Gloves, linens, &c., are made, and marble is worked. Population, 5,630.

*Hotel*.—De *Nôtre Dame*.

**Morannes** (9 miles), and **Tiercé** (9 miles), whence it is 12 miles to Angers. (See *Route 36*.)

Leaving the station at Le Mans, the rail crosses the Sarthe, and the canal at its side, by a viaduc 583 feet long, on four arches, the two large which are 56 feet span. Then pass the old cr

of Livardin, which William Rufus occupied, 1098, before the siege of Mans. It belonged to the Beaumanoir family.

**Domfront-en-Champagne** (12½ miles), near the forest of Milcise, where an ancient way is traced. It was attacked by the Chouans in 1796, but unsuccessfully.

**Oonlie** (2½ miles). Here traces of the earliest inhabitants of France have been found. Passing a cutting, 45 feet deep, and then a bank as high, we come to another cutting, or *tranchée*, 5,900 feet long. Near this is *Tennie* church and castle, which Sir John Fastolf, the English governor of Alençon, took in Henry VI.'s reign. At Ronex are some old abbey and castle ruins.

**Sille-le-Guillaume** (7½ miles), on the slope of a hill, where seven roads meet, in a forest, is a very ancient place, and has several remains of towers and walls, among which is the massive *Donjon*, 125 feet high, to the spire top, and 10 feet thick. The ancient church, begun in the 13th century, is close to it. A fine view from here.

[ST. JEAN-SUR-ERVE, 20 kil. south-south-west, on the Erve (in department Mayenne), is so called after the ancient *Arvi*, whose capital was about 8 kil. south, down the river, near the grottoes of Saulge, or *Caves de Margot*, which are in the limestone cliffs on its banks; one is about 64 feet in diameter.]

**Rouesse-Vassé** (3½ miles), was the feudal possession of the very ancient family of Vassé, the last of whom emigrated in 1791. Here was the MS. of le Sieur Joinville's life of St. Louis, and a collection of armour, which was sold off by the sans-culottes, at 2½ sous a piece, *payable in assignats*.

**Voutre** (5 miles), in the department of Mayenne. Along the route are the Coervon hills, a range of felspar and petrosilix. Cross the Erve, and through the Rouzières cutting, to

**Évron** (5½ miles), in a basin of limestone hills. Much lime is burnt here. It is an ancient place, called *Ebronium*, where St. Hadouin founded an abbey, of which the Church, one of the best in Mayenne, remains, dating for the most part from the 13th century, though St. Crépin's chapel (where several paintings have been discovered) is three centuries earlier. Its spire declines from the

upright. At one corner is a machicolated tower, built for defence in early times. A beautiful bas-relief of the Sepulchre is placed over the altar. Évron has also a large new *halle* or market; and a Benedictine abbey, a modern pile, occupied by the Sisters of Charity.

Coaches to Jubelin, Mayenne, and St. Suzanne.

[ST. SUZANNE (7 kil. south-east), up the Erve, stands on a rocky height, in the Coervon hills, over the gorge of the river. It has a modern château incorporating the old donjon, &c.; and the ancient ramparts are rather remarkable, as being vitrified, like some of the Pictish forts in Scotland. Six or seven menhirs or Druid stones are found near this place.]

To the north-west of Évron, past the pretty château of Mazanger, is

**Jubelin**, or Jublains, on the site of the square castellum of *Noiodunum*, a Roman station. The walls are made of blocks of granite, which abound hereabouts.

**Mayenne** (25 kil.), a station 25 miles from Laval, by the branch line from La Chapelle (as below), and a sous-préfecture in the same department, among the hills, on the river Mayenne, is irregularly-built, and remarkable only for the old *châteaux* of its seigneurs, now a linen factory. Linen goods, of various kinds, are made and bleached, and iron is forged near it. Population, 10,376.

*Hotels*.—De la Belle Etolle; De l'Europe; Du Petit Pavillon.

**Ambréaz** (10 kil. north), an ancient place on the Mayenne, fortified by William the Conqueror, to defend the Normandy frontier. It has an old bridge, a pretty spire church, and a *halle* on the castle site. Population, 2,400.]

**Neau** (4½ miles), formerly Néel, on the Jousanne. Here is a quarry of grey marble. At Brés is a castle which belonged to Hubert de Brés, a crusader. At

**Montsurs** (3½ miles), or *Mons Securas*, is another feudal ruin, which, like all in this quarter, figured in the wars with the English; and the Chapel of the Three Marys, of the 14th century. From La Chapelle, 2 miles beyond, a branch line turns off to Mayenne. (See above).

**Louvern ** (8  miles), is noted for marble quarries. From this it is three miles to Laval, which is reached by an embankment 85 feet high, and a viaduct over the Mayenne.

### LAVAL.

166 miles from Paris, 46  miles from Rennes.

**HOTELS.**—De Paris; De la T te Noir; De la Cour Royal; De France; De l'Ouest.

Population, 23,151. A manufacturing town, and capital of department Mayenne (formerly the province of Lower Maine), on a cultivated slope in the valley of the Mayenne. The bishopric was re-established here in 1865. Much *linen and cotton cloth* and thread is made. The plain around was formerly called the Forest of Conclise; and the town grew out of a castle built by Guy de Valle in 1002. It was taken and retaken in the wars between the English and French, 1466.

An old tower (near the bridge), with its peaked top, is all that remains of the *Castle*, which came to the Dukes of Laval and Tr mouille, and is used as a prison. The court-yard, and the restored seigneurial chapel, deserve a visit. In front of this, the prince of Talmont, the last of its long line of counts, was executed, 1794, after the final defeat of the Chouans, at Mans. They had gained a victory over the Republicans here, the year before.

It is a picturesque old place, having many curious Gothic *timbered houses* and narrow streets, some rather steep. The Champ de Foire, and especially a house called *Bel Air*, command the best prospects. Two bridges cross the river, the view up which takes in the Rue Napol on, and the pretty spire of *Avesni res church*, in the suburb, which was founded by Guy II. in the 12th century, and finished in the 16th century. It contains a small figure of the Virgin, much venerated by pilgrims. Parts of the ancient town walls are left, with the old towers at *Porte Beucheresse*.

Amongst the buildings to be noticed, are the churches of La Trinit  and St. V n rand—the former being the *Cathedral*, in the Gothic style of the 12th century; the prefecture, in a large garden; the palais de justice (law court), formerly the *petit ch teau*, in the Renaissance style; the college; a *large library* (all *h le aux tolles*); a public library

of 25,000 volumes; two hospices; part of the Cordeliers' old convent, &c. None of these is of much note.

Ambrose Par , the surgeon, of whom there is a bronze statue by David d'Angers, was a native. Lesueur, the painter, was another. Trade in grain, wine, eaux-de-vie, linens, wood, iron, marble, &c. Conveyance to Angers and Mayenne.

From Laval on the rail to Rennes, we pass the fine *viaduct* already mentioned. It is of solid granite, on nine arches, of 39 feet span, and is 591 feet long, and 92 feet high. The view is of course a commanding one. Through a cutting to St. BERTHEUVEN, where red marble is quarried. Population, 2,140. There are several cuttings before and after.

**Le Genest** (6  miles). Cross the Vicoin to

**Port-Brillet** (4  miles), a pretty spot, on a lake which the line traverses. It has an important iron forge. The spire of Ollivet abbey church is in view, built by Guy V. of Laval.

**St. Pierre-la-Cour** (4  miles), is in the neighbourhood of iron and coal mines. At Gravelle is an old ch teau, burnt by the English, 1429. Further on is Erbr , in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, and province of Brittany. The next station is

**Vitr ** (9 miles), a sous-prefecture in department Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, having regular Gothic *ramparts*, in the feudal style, strengthened by machicolated towers, between two of which is a house once inhabited by *Madame de S vign *. The houses are ancient-looking, especially in Rues Poterie and N tre Dame, and the streets narrow and irregular. The best view of this picturesque place is from *Tertre Noir*, near the walls. At the *Mairie*, once a Benedictine convent, there is a good prospect of the country, and a public library of 1,000 volumes, with a plate (taken out of the walls) recording the *siege* sustained by the town against the League, 1589. The college is an old Ursuline convent, and there is a school at the Madeleine chapel (founded 1209). Good walks in the Parc, on the south side of Vitr , and at Borati res, the Comte de Traissan's seat. The fine old *Castle* of the Ducs de Tr mouille, at the west end of the town, is used as a prison.

An unique *stone pulpit* is seen outside the Gothic Church of Nôtre Dame. This handsome building, usually called the "cathedral," was attached to a priory, founded 1148. It is 200 feet long, and—feet high, to the new granite spire erected in 1858. It offers some beautiful carved work. In the Virgin chapel are some curious enamel paintings; and that of P. Landais has his monument.

St. Nicolas's hospital, in faubourg Rachat, is of the 13th century.

*Goat-skin* dresses are made here for the country people to wear in winter time; besides a few linens, &c. Cantharide flies are also prepared. Savary, the antiquary, was a native. Population, 8,900.

*Hotels*.—Des Sévigné; Des Voyageurs.

Rail to Fougères (23 miles), see Route 18.

Coaches to Pontorson, Avranches, &c.

[About 2 kil. south is *Château des Rochers*, the old seat of Madame de Sévigné, with a court, tower, the cabinet of Madame, the eight-sided chapel in the grounds, &c.]

Further on, at Argentré, is the old château de Pleissis; at Chatillon-en-Vendelais, a fine old castle, on a height, over a lake; and at Champeau, an excellent collegiate church.]

Descending the Vilaine, we come to

**Châteaubourg** (10½ miles), near which is a great slate quarry. Population, 1,420.

**Servon** (2½ miles).

**Noyal** (2½ miles), among orchards, which yield the Breton cider. Population, 3,100. From this it is 7½ miles to

### RENNES.

23½ miles from Paris, 127 from Brest (by road).

*Hotels*.—De France; De la Corne de Cerf (Stag-horn); Julien; Du Commerce; Pire; De l'Europe. There is a *buffet* at the station.

*Omnibus* from the station (near Champ de Mars) to all parts of the town, 3d. or 6d.

*Post Office*, Place de la Trinité.

Population, 45,650.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Palais de Justice—Porte Mordelaise—Hôtel de Ville—Statue of Duguesclin—University.

The chief town of department Ille-et-Vilaine, seat of a military division, of a bishop, cour impériale, university, &c., on a slight hill, in a wide

plain, on the Ille, where the Vilaine joins it, and eleven or twelve roads meet. The Romans called it *Condate-Rhedonum*, from its situation at the junction (condato) of the rivers, in the country of the Rhedones, a Celtic people of Armorica (i.e., the sea-side), as this peninsula, from St. Malo round to Nantes, was called. Afterwards it took the name of *Bretagne*, or Brittany, when the natives of Britain, who fled from the Romans in the 3rd and 4th centuries, settled here. Geoffrey Plantagenet and his son, Arthur, were Dukes of Brittany in the 12th century. It finally came to the French crown by the marriage of the Duchess Anne to Charles VIII. and Louis XII.; to the latter in 1505.

Rennes, in *Haute Bretagne*, was the capital of the whole province; the Normans besieged it 873-4, and John-o'-Gaunt, 1386, in behalf of De Montfort. A great fire, 1720, burnt twenty-seven streets, and eight hundred and fifty houses, in the heart of the town. These have been rebuilt of darkish granite and sandstone, and the suburbs beyond the old walls are regularly laid out; but there are many small, low, curiously carved *timber houses*, especially near the river, in Basse Ville. It is paved with *caillou de Rennes*, a kind of puddingstone, very trying to the feet.

One old gate, the *Porte Mordelaise*, by which the dukes entered, on their accession, has some traces of a Roman inscription to the Emperor Gordian. Two out of the eleven places are tolerably large, viz., the Place d'Armes, planted with trees, and Place du Palais, where a bronze of Louis XIV. stood. It takes name from the large

*Palais de Justice*, on the north side, built 1670, for the parliament of Brittany, with a Tuscan portico, and façade 152 feet long. It has paintings and decorations by Jouvenet and other artists, with eight statues, one of which is the procureur Châlotaire, who was expelled from the city in 1762, and received back with great rejoicings twenty-six years after. There are pleasant walks along the quay, nearly a mile long; and on the Thabor, la Motte, le Maille, and other promenades. That of *le Thabor*, where stands a statue of *Duguesclin*, is the garden of the old Benedictine house of St. Méline, and commands a fine prospect of the river, &c.; la Motte faces the Préfecture.

The Hôtel de Ville, built since the fire of 1790, by

Gabriel, near Place de Comédie, is a Grecian pile, about 213 feet by 82, including a clock-tower, rooms for the tribunals, schools of design, and (behind it) a public library of 40,000 volumes, among which are many ancient books, and 200 MSS. One of the rooms contains the bust of *Leperdit*, a tailor, who saved Rennes from the worst excesses of the Revolution, by the good sense and firmness with which he combated the proposals of the infamous Carrier.

St. Pierre Cathedral, opposite Porte Mordelaise, replaces the old Gothic one of the 14th century, and is a very modern structure, built between 1787 and 1811, in the Grecian style, having a portal 127 feet high, decorated with rows of columns, above which rise two towers, 131 feet high. Its shape is a Greek cross; the timber roof rests on pillars, which terminate in thirty-three Ionic columns, at the rotonde at the east end. It contains two banners from Sebastopol.

*St. Sauveur* is the best of the other churches. *Noire Dame*, in Place St. Méline, marked by a statue of the Virgin on the dome, is in some parts as old as the 11th century.

The pretty chapel of St. Yves, on the quai of that name, deserves attention. Another chapel, St. Anne's, of the 16th century, is an iron magazine. The Visitation Convent is a wine store. Bonne Nonvelle convent, founded by Duke John IV. after his victory at Aunay, is a military magazine.

The ancient Benedictine abbey of *St. George*, which was once a Pagan temple, is now a barrack; another barrack is placed in the Hôtel Kergus, formerly a high school for children of family. The Colomblers barrack is a large building for the artillery. Hôtel Blossac is a building worth notice; so is the Theatre, by Millardet. The *Arsenal*, on the south-west side of Rennes, is an extensive establishment, increased since 1844. Here are 90,000 stand of arms. The Military Hospital is in Rue St. Louis; the General Hospital for 500 patients, near the cathedral.

The new University, begun 1849, by the river side, contains the museums of archaeology, geology, and natural history, a fine carved altar-piece, by a Flemish hand, from the old cathedral; a collection of engravings, and another of paintings, by P.

Veronese, P. de Champagne, Van Dyck ("Charles I. and Lord Arundel"), Rembrandt, Wouverman, Wynants, N. Poussin, and others; open daily, 11 to 4. Two rooms are occupied by various objects of art, collected by Dr. Aussant, the director of the museum, in the province of Brittany. There are also a college, priests' seminary, jardin des plantes, public baths. A Roman gold vase, with a bas-relief of the triumph of Bacchus, now at Paris, was found at Rennes, 1774.

Guinguiné, author of the "Literary History of Italy," A. Duval, the dramatist, and Lanjuinais, one of the Convention, are among the natives. Rennes, like Toulouse, is a sort of provincial capital, where some of the decayed noblesse may be found, living in quiet obscurity; but, on the whole, it is a dull place.

Many of the country people dress in sheep-skins in winter, and wear their hair long; the women put on high or wide square caps over their locks, which they sell to the dealers, who come round periodically to clip them. The men make good sailors, and are noted for probity, so that "*La parole d'un Breton vaut or*" (the word of a Breton is worth gold), is a proverb.

Sail cloth, linens, &c., are manufactured; and there is a trade in grain, cider, butter (*beurre de la Prévalaye*), fowls (poulardes de Jauzé), cattle, &c. Rennes lies beyond the region in which the vine flourishes in France.

By rail to Redon, Nantes, Lorient, Vannes, Brest, St. Malo, St. Briec, Morlaix, &c. By coach to Dinan, &c. The canal d'Ille-et-Rance is a series of cuttings for improving the course of the upper part of the Ille, and joining it to the Rance, at Dinan. The rail hence is continued to Brest, and branches run from Rennes to St. Malo, to the north, and Redon to the south. The latter passes up the Villaine to Guichen (15 miles), Messac (10 miles), and Beaulé (10 miles), to Redon (12 miles), for which and the line thence to Vannes, &c., see Route 42.

An excursion may be made to *Prévalaye*, a solitary old château, in a pretty part of the Villaine, noted for its butter. Here Henry IV. once slept, and the treaty of Madrid was agreed on, 1763, between the royalists and republicans. Another excursion is to the Roche aux Fées.

## ROUTE 15—Continued.

From Rennes, on the rail to Brest, 155 miles distant, you pass on to

**L'Hermitage** (7 miles).

**Montfort-sur-Meu** ( $\frac{5}{8}$  miles), a small sous-préfecture (population, 1,715), on a hill over the *Meu* (where the *Chailloux* joins), having remains of a moat, ramparts, and old towers. Among its counts were Jean de Montfort, who became Jean IV., duke of Brittany, by the help of his heroic wife, Jeanne of Flanders, and of Edward III. of England; and the famous *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of Leicester, who fell at Evesham in the previous reign. It was taken from the English by Duguesclin.

Some good mineral springs are here. At the *Thermes*, or Roman baths, are two basins, each 76 feet by 61 each, descended by steps. In the neighbourhood is an ancient oak, six or seven centuries old; also the tomb of the enchanter *Mertin*, on a hill in Brecilien forest, near the ruins of the famous fountain of Jouvence. Good beer is made.

The next stations are

**Montauban-de-Bretagne** (6½ miles), in Brittany; and

**Caulnes-Dinan** (9 miles). Then

**Broons** (5 miles), in department Côtes-du-Nord, and Basse-Bretagne, a place of 2,600 population; a little beyond which is the site of Lamotte Broons, once the seat of the famous soldier *Duguesclin*, who died here in 1311, and to whom a pillar is set up. The country people here begin to speak the *Bas-Breton*, or Brezouneq, language, a dialect of the Celtic.

**Plénée-Jugon** (6½ miles), near the Arguenon. Then

**Lamballe** (10 miles), on the Gouessant, was the old seat of the counts and dukes of Penthève (a title now in the Orléans family), whose castle, built near a monastery founded, 1084, by Geoffrey I., was pulled down by Richelieu, 1626, except *Nôtre Dame chapel* and its minaret-like tower. The site is a pretty walk, with good views. Population, 4,400. Trade in woollens, money, *wax, corn, leather, cattle, horses*.

*Hotel*.—Du Croissant.

About 80 kil. north-east is *Cape Fréhel* and its revolving light, standing 246 feet high, and

shining for 2½ minutes, to a distance of 16 or 18 miles.—At 15 kil. south-west is *Moncontour*, then *Plougenast* (14 k 1.), then

**Loudéac** (11 kil.), a sous-préfecture of 6,400 population (on the branch line from Pontivy to St. Briec), in a forest, of no consequence except for its *toiles de Bretagne*, or linens. The church has a tall spire, and there is a linen hall, college, chamber of commerce, &c.

*Hotel*.—De la Croix Blanche (White Cross).

**Pontivy** is 22 kil. further (see Route 42.)

**Yminiac** (6 miles), the next station to Lamballe, is followed, 7 miles further, by

**ST. BRIEUC, or ST. BRIEUX.**

*Hotels*.—De la Croix Rouge (Red Cross); De la Croix Blanche (White Cross); Du Chapeau Rouge (Red Hat).

Population, 15,340. A port on a bay in the Channel, chief town of department Côtes-du-Nord (in Lower Brittany), and seat of a diocese, among hills (which shut out the sea-view), on the Gouet, the mouth of which makes the *harbour of Legué*, for vessels of 400 tons. Two bridges cross the river, one being of granite. A promenade, made 1788, is carried round the site of the old walls, and has a fine prospect at the Terrace. In Place Duguesclin, is a *s'atue* of that warrior, who is a great favourite with his provincial countrymen.

The *Cathedral*, with its low plain towers, is of the 13th century, on the site of a Druid temple, which St. Briec, an Irishman, turned into a monastery in the 6th century. It has an altar by Corlay, and two pieces of Gobelins tapestry. St. Michel's Church is an ugly structure, with nothing else noticeable about it.

The Hôtel de Ville is an old building. The public library contains 24,000 volumes. There are a museum, college, hospital, navigation school, theatre, several fountains, besides a race course, or hippodrome, near the old *tower of Cesson* (which has a double ditch round it), and the large public gardens, which belonged to the Cordeliers convent. Trade in grain, cider, butter, honey, cattle, paper, thread, fish.

A branch rail was opened 1872, from here to **Pontivy** and **Loudéac** (as above) *via* **Quintin** and **Uzel**.

From St. Briec, on the rail to Brest, the next station is

**Châtelaudren** (10 miles), which commands a fine view from the ruins of its old *castle*.

**Guingamp** (7 miles), on the plain of the Trieux, is a sous-préfecture (7,350 population), in department Côtes-du-Nord, and in the old duchy of Penthièvre, with some remains of its old walls, a college, and a market-hall, near the fountain, in the Place. Its church is large, and ornamented with a tall spire at one end, and a sort of domed tower at the other. Linen goods, from hence called *ginghams*, are made. At the July "pardon," about 10,000 pilgrims meet for devotion and business.

*Hotels*.—Des Voyageurs (Travellers); De Bretagne.

[**PONTREUX** (16 kil. north), is down the river, here crossed by a bridge to which the tide comes. Pierre de Rohan sacked the old castle of Châteaulin, which stands near, in the 15th century.

**PAMPOL** (13 kil. north-west of this) is a bustling little port, in the Channel, with a ship-yard, &c. Population, 2,108. To the south are the old round church of Laneleff and Beauport Abbey.

**TRÉGUEUX** (12 kil. north-west of Pontreux), a pleasant place, where the Gwindy and Jaudy join, not far from the sea, grew out of a monastery founded by St. Tugdual in the 6th century, and made the seat of a Bishop. The Spaniards took it in their descent, 1592. Some of the streets are good; there is a large octagon hall and a priests' seminary. Its old cathedral *Church* is a curious structure, with an open tower, and many quaint carvings on it. Formerly it held the tombs of a duke of Brittany, and of St. Yves (or *St. Ives*), the patron saint, who was born near this.]

**Belle-Ile-Bégard** (11 miles), or Belle-Ile-en-Terre, on the Guer.

[About 24 kil. north, down the river, is

**LANNION**, an old-fashioned sous-préfecture (with 6,600 population), in department Côtes-du-Nord, and a smuggling port, with a quay, about 7 kil. from the sea. The spire *Church* is of the 12th century; and there are a college and two hospitals—one on the quay, near a mineral water which is useful in cases of *stone*. *Traces of the site of the Roman Lannionum* (from which Lannion is derived)

have been found on the river; and on the Plœmeur road is a menhir *stone*, 26 feet by 10.

*Hotel*.—Des Marchands.

**Plounérin** (12½ miles).

The next station is

**MORLAIX** (14½ miles), a port and sous-préfecture in department Finistère, where the Jarleau and Kerient fall into the Channel, under some picturesque hills. Its quays offer good prospects. Population, 14,010. Some curious *old houses* are seen at Lances, and on the Trigieux side of the creek, which runs up to the principal Place. Others are seen in Rues des Nobles and du Pavé. Of the four churches, *St. Mathieu's* is in the pointed style, *St. Martin's* stands on a hill. The Mairie and markets are in the Place, on the site of an *hôtel de ville*, pulled down 1836. It has a *salle de spectacle*, a large factory of tobacco (only pretty good), navigation school, &c., and walks, near the Fontaine des Anglais. Notice the old Château de Tau rean, and the viaduct over the river, 300 feet high. General Moreau was a native. The English held it in the 14th century.

*Hotels*.—De la Boule d'Or (Golden Ball); De l'Europe.

*Conveyances*: Daily, to Paris, Brest, St. Malo, Rennes, St. Pol, Lannion, &c.; and by steam to Havre, on Wednesdays, in 30 hours. Druid stones are to be seen at Brennilis and Meneguen, and other spots in the neighbourhood; and at Touquedoc (to the east), are fine remains of a *Castle* of the 13th century. About 15 miles north-west is **ROSCOFF**, facing Ile de Bas Lighthouse, where Mary Stuart landed, 1558, on her way to marry the Dauphin. It is a great place for lobsters, cray fish, and sardines, for the London and Paris markets, as well as for onions and artichokes. At the Capuchin Convent is a fig tree, 200 years old, propped up by thirty stone posts.

[**ST. POL-DE-LÉON** (20 kil. north-west) to the right of the road to Brest, on the coast, is a decayed cathedral town, with several old Gothic houses, and takes its name from the Roman *legion* stationed in this part. Population, 7,500. The beautiful granite spire of Kreisker Church, 304 feet high, was built in the 14th century by an English architect; the Cathedral, with its two good towers



rose window, carved porch, stalls, &c., and tombs of Conan Méridec, or Meriadoc (brother to St. Patrick and king of South Wales), Bishop Visdelon, and of the patron saint, deserve notice.]

**Saint Thégonnec** (9 miles), not far from LANDIVIZIAN, which has a good Church, and a population of 3,300.

**Landerneau** (17 miles), where the line from Vannes and L'Orient joins. It stands on the Elorn, which falls into the east end of Brest harbour, and is a place of 5,200 population, to which vessels of 300 tons come, having large barracks for sailors, long quays, a church of the 16th century, and the Plaudiry fountain, in the shape of an obelisk.

On the road to Lesneven (to the west), in a wild heath, are the beautiful ruins of Notre Dame du Fol-Goet, a church built, 1423, by the dukes of Brittany; it abounds with delicate carving and tracery.

At 11 miles further is

### BREST,

245 kil., or 127 miles from Rennes.

**Hotels.**—Hotel des Voyageurs; La Marque, 21, Rue d'Aguillon; Grand Monarque; De Provence; De la Tour d'Argent; De Nantes.

*English Consul*, R. Swift, Esq.

*French Service*, twice on Sundays.

*Bankers*, H. Guilhem, Sh. Boëlle.

*Population*, 80,000.

A naval Dock Yard and Arsenal, seat of a maritime préfecture, first class military station, &c., on the fine harbour, or Road, of Brest. It had a castle of the dukes of Brittany, which Robert Knolles held for Richard II. of England, against Duguesclin, in 1373, and which was given up to the French, 1395. Louis the XIV. made it a naval station, 1631, by the advice of Richelieu and Duquesne, and built the arsenal, after Vauban's plan, round the old tower of the *Castle* of the dukes of Brittany, which is 100 feet high, standing at the mouth of a creek of the Penfeld (on the north side of the harbour), along which the Town and Dock Yard lie.

The town is divided into *Haute* and *Basse*, or upper and lower, so steep as to be joined by steps several places; some of the newest houses are

in the suburb of *Recouvrance* in the town. The *Cours d'AJot* has a good view of the harbour; and there are promenades at Champ de Bataille, Place de la Liberté, &c.

A narrow passage, called Le Goulet (the gullet), about one mile wide, leads in from the Bay of Biscay, on the west, to the noble land-locked *Rade* or Harbour, which is about nine leagues in extent, would hold about 500 ships of the line, and, towards the east, divides off into two channels, to Landerneau and Châteaulin. It is strongly defended by batteries on every point, numbering about 1,000 pieces of cannon; a telegraph communicates with Paris. Outside the Goulet, about 10 miles off, is Ouessant or Ushant light, at the mouth of the Channel, where Keppel fought an action with the French, 1778.

The *Dock Yard* includes 10 building slips, large dry docks, rope works (corderies) of great length, shears (machines à mâter), sail lofts (voileries), cannon foundry, and general magazine, forges, &c.; besides the "Cayenne," or *Sailors' Barracks* for 4,000, victualling office (parc aux vivres), museum of models (salle des modèles), the Clermont-Tonnerre hospital (a large building with 1,340 beds in it), a marine library of 15,000 volumes, an observatory, &c.

The *Bretagne*, a four-deck screw ship, was launched here, 1858. She was visited by the Queen, at Cherbourg.

The new workshops for *Steam Engines*, stand on a scarped rock, the Plateau des Capucins.

At the *Bagne*, an immense building, about 850 feet long, on a hill, there is room for about 3,000 forçats or convicts.

In the town are, a naval school, called the *Collège Joinville*, the Hôtel de Ville, St. Louis's church, salle de spectacle (theatre) with a good front, bibliothèque of 8,000 volumes, museum, botanic garden, medical school with a library of 8,000 volumes.

*Howe* fought the battle of the 1st June, 1794, off Brest; where the fleet continued to watch all through the war. One of the boats of the unfortunate Amazon escaped in here, 1802.

The climate is moist and cloudy.

Trade in wine, eaux-de-vie, salt-cloth, rope, &c.

*Communications*: By rail, to Rennes, Nantes, Lorient,

&c.; by steam to Châteaulin, up the Aulne. Across the harbour, and thence to Camaret, brings you to a *Druid circle* called *Foull-Inquet*, of about 60 stones, some 18 feet high. Near it is a view of the Bec du Raz, at the mouth of Douarnenez Bay (see Route 42).

(a) From Brest, along the coast towards the west, you pass Conquet (20 kil.), at the mouth of the Roads, near St. Mathieu's old *abbey*, and the light on St. Matthew's Point, and overlooking the Bay of Brest, where the French were so carefully watched by the English fleet in the war; also the *Passage du Four*, which lies inside the Ushant, and the other wild rocky islands, in the Atlantic. Further on (to the north), you come to the Menhir of Plouarzel, a Druid rock 30 feet high, near St. Renan. Beyond this, are the Porçal rocks, Abervrach haven, &c.

## ROUTE 15-A.

Paris to Versailles, Dreux, Laigle, Argentan, Fiers, Vire, and Granville.

Versailles, as in Route 15. Hence to

**St. Cyr**, in the same Route: Turn off the main L'Ouest line to

**Plaisir Grignon** (7 miles), and

**Montfort-la-Mauray** (7½ miles), under the remains of a castle built by A. Valric or Amaury de Montfort, and enlarged, with more modern additions, by the Duc de L. yne. It has also a fine old church, with stained windows. Near Auffargis are remains of the *abbey of Vaux de Cernay*. Then

**Houdan** (11 miles), on the river Vésigres, where the Opton joins, having a fine Gothic Church, built by Robert le Pieux, and an old tower, with some remains of its ancient fortifications. Population, 2,500.

**Dreux** (12 miles), in a fertile part of the Blaise, near the Eure, is a well-built sous-préfecture of 6,950 population, who make cloth, hats, linens, &c.; and stands under a hill covered by the remains of its old castle. It was the capital of the *Durocasses* in Cæsar's time; Louis le Gros gave it to his son Robert; it was burnt by the English (being on the border of Normandy) 1188, and taken by Henry IV., 1593, after repeated assaults.

The Church is early and later Gothic. The square *Hôtel de Ville*, a mixture of Gothic and Re-

naissance, has a curious chimney and a carved clock-tower. There are also a college, good hospital, and several timbered houses.

Of the old *Château*, which Catherine de Medicis gave to her son, the Duc de Alençon, 1559, you see an enormous brick *donjon* (now used as a telegraph), a ruined chapel, with sculptures as old as 1142, and a highly-finished modern Chapel in the Greek style, built by Louis Philippe. Here his family are buried, including his mother (who began the chapel), his aunt the Duchesse de Condé-Bourbon (the poor Duc d'Englien's mother), his sister, Madame Adelaide (died 1847), his son, the Duc d'Orléans (killed 1842), his daughter, Marie of Würtemberg, &c. A high tower close to it leads by a subterranean way to the chapel.

On the plain close by, in the battle of 1562, the Calvinists, under the Prince of Condé and Coligny, were defeated by the Royalists, under Montmorency, after a severe action, Condé being taken prisoner.

Rotrou, a dramatic writer; Philidor, the chess-player; and General Sénamont, were born here.

*Hotels*.—Du Paradis; Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion) Du Saumon (Salmon).

Coaches to Evreux, &c.

About 15 or 20 kil. north-east, down the Eure, are Anet and Ivry (see Route 8). Up the Blaise (10 kil. south-west), are remains of Crécy château, built by Louis XIV., for Madame de Pompadour.

Here the line to Conches and Serquigny parts off.

**Nonancourt** (9 miles), on the Avre. Here is the house in which Henry IV. slept the night before the battle of Ivry.

**Tillières** (7 miles), on the Avre, is near *Mesnil-sur-l'Estrées*, the paper factory of *Firmin Didot Frères*, the first printers in France. They employ above 400 hands, and make about five leagues, or twelve miles, of paper daily, in stripes four feet broad. A willow in the garden was produced from that which overhung Napoléon's grave at St. Helena.

**Verneuil** (6 miles) on the Avre; and

**L'Aigle**, or **Laigle** (see Route 11.) Here the line to Conches and Serquigny turns off.

**Almenèches** (11 miles), and

**Argentan** (7 miles). Here the line falls with the Le Mans and Mézières line. (See Rte 16.) At

**Briouze** (18 miles), a short branch turns off to **La Ferté-Macé**, 9 miles long.

**Messel** (8 miles.)

**Flers** (3 miles.)

[Here is a branch *via* Berjou Pont d'Ouilly, to **Condé-sur-Noireau**, 8 miles down the river, where the Druane falls in, and once held by the Huguenots, who met in synod here, 1674. Population, 6,400, who manufacture linens, nails, cotton, thread, &c. *St. Martin*, one of its two old churches, is decorated with stained windows, and has a statue of Admiral *D'Uville*, burnt to death, 1842, on the Versailles railway. There are remains of a *château* which St. Louis inhabited, 1257, and the English took, 1418.]

**Vire** (17 miles), on the Paris and Granville line, an old place and sous-préfecture, in department Calvados, with 7,650 inhabitants, noted for its good-looking, sprightly women. It is well placed on a rock, where the Vire and the Viraine join; and the environs, being hilly, are very pleasing. Among the best buildings are the Foundling Hospital; a general hospital founded by the Norman Dukes, *Nôtre Dame Gothic church*, and a public library of 7,000 volumes.

Cards, *linens* of the best quality, and paper (by machinery) are made here.

*Hotel*.—Du Cheval Blanc (White Horse).

Several grottoes and Druid stones are near; and at *Brimbal Hill*, the highest in this quarter, the Vire, the Vey, the Seez, the Noireau, and the Grenne, all take their rise.

**Villedieu-les-Poêles** (9 kil.), where the roads to Vire (see Route 17) and Granville part off, has been noted for its manufactures of *copper goods* from a very ancient date.

**Granville** (37 miles from Vire), at the terminus, on the cliffs, in sight of the Channel Islands, with a good sized, but shallow, harbour, inside a fine mole, well fortified. The Vendéans tried to take it, 1793. Its old *Gothic Church* has carvings in granite, and a spire, 312 feet above the sea. The people (17,200) are pilots, fishermen, boat-builders, and carry on a trade in grain, cider, salt, &c. *There is a light on Cape Lihou, 154 feet above the sea.*

*Hotels*.—Du Nord; Des Trois Couronnes. *English Vice-Consul*.—R. May, Esq.

High water at full and change, 6h. 30m., the tide setting in with dangerous swiftness. A steamer comes from Jersey every Monday morning (on the arrival of that from Southampton), and returns on Tuesday, in turn with that to St. Malo. It passes the *Chausée Minquière*, and other shoals, which abound here.

## ROUTE 16.

**Le Mans to Alençon, Argentan, and Meridon.**

*By rail*, 83 miles.

**Le Mans** (as in Route 15), 130½ miles from Paris. Descending the Sarthe, our line crosses it once or twice, and reaches

**Neuville** (6½ miles). Then

**La Guerche-sur-Sarthe** (3 miles).

**Montbizon** (3½ miles), on the Orne-Soissonne, near *Ballon* (6 kil.) and its old *castle* on a hill.

**Vivoin-Beaumont** (6½ miles). Vivoin, to the east, has remains (at a farm) of a *priory church*. To the west, 2 kil. is

*Beaumont-sur-Sarthe*, or *B-le-Vicomte*, in a beautiful amphitheatre above the Sarthe, here crossed by two bridges. It is a small bustling place, of 2,400 population. The old *Castle* of its viscounts and dukes serves for a *prison*; and a well-preserved tumulus near it, is called *Motte à Madame*.

**Fresnay** (4½ miles), from which it is 5 kil to *Fremay-le-Vicomte*, on the Sarthe, in a very pretty spot, containing several linen factories (population about 3,000), a Norman *Church*, two round towers of an old *château*, with parts of ancient walls, perched on the limestone rocks, in some parts, 90 to 100 feet above the river. The vertical strata of the transition limestone, are here crossed by horizontal beds of Jura rock.

**La Hutte** (2 miles.)

**Bourg-le-Roi** (1½ mile), on the confines of Normandy, was fortified by Henry II. of England, with towers and walls, now a ruin.

From this, it is 8½ miles to

## ALENÇON.

165½ miles from Paris.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Cerf (Stag), good; De la Normandie; De la Poste; De la Gare. Population, 16,000.

This old seat of the Ducs d'Alençon, is a pleasant, well-built town, the capital of department Orne, in a wide, fertile plain, covered with forests, where the Sarthe and Briante join. It belonged to the county of Perche, once part of Normandy. Marguerite, Francis I.'s sister, duchess of Alençon, by her first husband, resided here, and gave an asylum to many persecuted Protestants and others, who, in return, styled her the "tenth Muse." Some remains of the ancient walls exist in Rue du Cours. The Préfecture is a brick building of the 17th century.

The Hôtel de Ville on the site of the old *Castle* (of which two or three round machicolated towers are left at the prison opposite it), has a fine promenade.

Nôtre Dame *Cathedral*, built between 1353 and 1617, is a small Latin cross, 107 feet by 32. The beautiful *triple portal*, with its centre arch in advance of the other two, is richly carved, and set off with statues; the nave has some good carvings and stained windows; and the altar is decorated with the Assumption, and black marble, and a copper canopy. A spire, 156 feet high, was struck down by lightning, 1744. Montsori church, in the suburbs, across one of the two bridges, is of the 8th century.

There are also a palais de justice; public library of 12,000 volumes in the Jesuits' church; theatre, &c.

Hébert, an infamous revolutionary hero, who edited the *Père Duchesne* paper, was a native.

A trade in grain, cider, coarse linens (*toiles d'Alençon*), bread, goose feathers, &c., and horses of a good breed. Its manufacture of delicate lace, called *point d'Alençon*, first introduced from Venice by Colbert, has died out, but may possibly revive with a turn of fashion. It is rich in a geological point of view, as the neighbourhood produces kaolin, grey granite, &c.

Coach to Mortaigne.

The old *castle* and church of St. *Cenery le Géréy* (12 kil.), stormed by the Earl of Arundel, 1484, the *du Gaz glass works* in Ecouve forest (8 kil.), and remains of a monastery in *Perceigne* forest, may be visited from here.

Leaving Alençon, the next station is  
*Vingthannays (8½ miles).*

*Sees* (6½ miles) or *Seex*, on the Orne, the old *Civitas Sagiorum*, and a bishop's see, with an elegant Gothic *cathedral* of the 12th century, remarkable for a fine porch, between two beautiful spires, a lofty nave, carved altar-piece, &c. At the new episcopal palace are *portraits* of all the prelates. Priests' seminary in the large old abbey of St. Martin. Population, 5,050: linen weavers, &c. The bronze statue of Conte, is by Droz.

*Hotels*.—Du Cheval Blanc; Du Dauphin.

[To the east (5 kil.) is the old moated *château d'O*, or Mortrée, built, they say, by Isabelle de Bavière, but now restored.]

**Almenèches** (7 miles).

**Argentan** (7½ miles). Here a line is carried on to Vire and Granville (*see* Route 15A.) It is a sous-préfecture of 5,700 inhabitants, on a hill by the Orne, in a fertile plain, near the forest of Gouffern. Here Henry II. received the papal legates, who came to mediate on behalf of Becket. The ditch of the old *Castle* of the Comtes d'Argentan makes a beautiful promenade; and the portico of St. Germain's church is worth notice.

Manufactures of gloves and linens; and a trade in grain, leather, fruit, cattle, poultry, and good cheese.

*Hotels*.—Dévary; Des Trois Maures (Three Moors); Du Pont de France.

A Roman camp and some Druid stones are near.

At Pin (12 kil.) are large disused stables.

**Fresnay-la-Mère** (13 miles.)

**Coulibois** (2 miles) is the nearest station to Falaise, to which a branch line of 4 miles is made.

[**Falaise**, a sous-préfecture in department Calvados, in Normandy, is a curious old town, founded by the Normans, and noted as the birth-place of *William the Conqueror*, whose statue on horseback, was set up in October, 1851, in the presence of Guizot, and others.

Perched on the highest rocks, is the once impregnable Norman *Castle*, where the Conqueror first drew breath, including the walls, 16 to 42 feet high, with the keep and *Tower* (100 feet), built by the great Talbot, who took the castle in the time of Henry V. It was again re-taken by Henri Quartre, 1569; and is now partly used as the communal College.

The old town adjoining is hemmed in by remains of fortifications. East of it, is the faubourg of *Guibray*, where a celebrated *fair*, of very ancient date, for horses, &c., is held 15th to 25th August; and at the bottom stand the picturesque quarters of *Vallée d'Ante* and *St. Laurent*, watered by the small river *Ante*. The public library contains 4,000 volumes. Population, 8,920.

Manufactures of cotton caps, bone-lace, and a trade in cotton thread, wool, merinoes.

*Hotels*.—*De France*; *Du Grand Cerf* (Stag.)]

*Vandœuvres* (4 miles).

*Mezidon* (2 miles), on the Cherbourg line, as in Route 11. It is 13 miles from Caen.

## ROUTE 17.

### Alençon to Bagnoles, Mortain, Vire, and St. Lo.

Distance, 146 kil., or 91 miles.

*Alençon*, as in Route 16.

*PREZ-EN-PAIL* (24 kil.), noted for its cider, where the road turns off to

*COUTERNE* (18 kil.), to the right of which (5 kil.) is the

*SPA OF BAGNOLES*, in a quiet, pretty valley, surrounded by good promenades. The establishment is well managed, lodgings are good, and the season for taking the waters is between May and September. They are tonic and purgative; and are useful in cutaneous complaints, chronic rheumatism, gout, ulcers, and diseases of the joints. Temperature, 22° Reaumur, or 81° Fahrenheit.

Several objects of notice are near, as the châteaux of *Bormondière* and *Couterne*, *St. Orléan* chapel, *Bonvouloir* watch tower, in *Audienne* Forest, the iron works of *Varennes* and *Cossé*.

*DOMFRONT* (19 kil. from *Couterne*), on a rock over the *Varennes*, is now a small sous-préfecture, in department *Orne* (population 2,900), but was once an important walled town defended by a strong *Castle*, built by *Guillaume de Bellesme*, now a picturesque ruin. It is near *Mont Halouze*, one of the highest points in this quarter of France.

*William the Conqueror* and his sons, *Henry I. and II.*, made it their residence; *Eleanor of Guienne*, wife of the last, gave birth to a daughter

here; *Charles VIII.* stopped here on his way to *Mont St. Michel*; and *Charles IX.* also, about the time that *Montgomerie*, the Protestant leader, was imprisoned in it, 1694. He had the misfortune to kill *Henry II.* in a tourney, for which his Italian Queen never forgave him. It stood several sieges, the last of which was when *Henry IV.* took it, 1589.

*Nôtre Dame church*, one of the oldest about here, is a ruin. There is a prison built, they say, by the English. The houses are old-fashioned, and the streets crooked and steep; the water is bad, but the air is pure, though sharp.

"*Domfront, ville de malheur; arrivée à midi; ponds a une heure; pas seulement le temps de dîner!*" (*Domfront*, a bad place for me! Came at twelve, hung at one! Not even time for dinner!) This curious speech, which has become current here, is attributed to an unlucky Calvinist officer in the religious wars, who, having fallen into the enemy's hands, was forthwith led to execution by his inhospitable captors. Iron, glass, and paper works are near.

*MORTAIN* (23 kil.), a small town and sous-préfecture (population, 4,950), in department *Manche*, on the *Cance*. The fine remains of its *Castle* are close to a pyramid-shaped rock, near a *Waterfall* of 115 feet, among some picturesque cliffs covered with shrubs and lichens. The old and curious half Norman church was founded 1082. A road to *Avranches* here.

[At 20 kil. north-east is *Tinchebray* (department *Calvados*), on the *Noireau*, which had a castle where *Robert Curthose*, Duke of Normandy, was finally defeated and taken prisoner by his brother, *Henry I. of England*, 1106.]

*SOURDEVAL* (10 kil.), on the little river *She*, which works many paper factories in the neighbourhood, at *Beaufigel*, *Brouhains*, &c. Population, 4,330.

*THORIGNY* (25 kil.) has, at the *Hôtel de Ville*, part of a noble *Château* (which was mostly destroyed, 1789) with some pictures, and a piece of *Gobelins* tapestry. It is further known for the *marbre de Thorigny*, a Roman-Gallic relic of the third century, now in the town-house of *Caen*.

*St. Lo* is 14 kil. further (see *Route 14*).

## ROUTE 18.

Laval to Fougères, Pontorson, Mont St. Michel, and Avranches.

Distance, 110 kil., or 68 miles.

Laval Station, as in Route 15. Hence to Fougères by road is 32 miles; but that place may be reached by branch rail, *viâ* Vitré, 45 miles.

LA BACONNIÈRE (16 kil.)

ERNÉE (14 kil.), a pretty, industrious place, on the Ernée, which the Vendéan army crossed, 1793, in their advance northwards. Linens are made. Population, 6,320.

Hotel.—De la Poste.

Fougères (31 kil.), a station on the branch rail from Vitré (33 miles), and a handsome, well-built sous-préfecture, in department Ille-et-Vilaine, in a healthy spot, where several roads join. Population, 9,500. It was formerly one of the most important keys of Brittany, before its union with the crown. A point behind the church commands a view of the charming valley of the Nonçon, and the old Gothic towers of Raoul de Fougères' ruined *Château*. In the forest, near this, are the Monument and Pierre de Trésor (both *Druid* stones); also a subterranean passage called the Celliers de Landeau.

Vast numbers of *sabots*, or wooden shoes, are made here; besides which it has manufactures of linen and hemp cloths, and a trade in grain, oatmeal of well-known quality, beer, honey, &c.

Hotels.—St. Jacques (James); Des Voyageurs (Travellers).

Rail to Vitré, on the main line. A continuation through Fougères is projected to Pontorson, as below.

[About 20 kil. south-west, on the Rennes road, is ST. AUBIN-DU-CORMIER, in a forest, with its tall, picturesque tower of the *Castle*, built 1222, by Pierre, Duc de Bretagne. It is celebrated for the great *defeat* sustained by Duke Francis II. (father of Anne of Brittany) and the Duke of Orléans (afterwards Louis XII.), from the forces of Charles VIII., commanded by Viscount de la Trémouille, then a young man of 18, in the year 1488.]

St. BRICE (15 kil.), on the Orléans.

ANTRAIN (11 kil.), lower down the stream, where it joins the Couesnon. Dol (see Route 19) is 24 kil. north-west.

PONTORSON (12 kil.), at the mouth of the Couesnon, in department Manche, an old place, fortified by Robert, Duke of Normandy, and nearly all burnt in 1738. The castle of the Montmorencies was pulled down by Louis XIII. Trade in linen and eggs.

Population, 2,000.

A road, made 1842, leads to the famous *Mont St. Michel* (9 kil. north), which, as well as *AVRANCHES*, 20 kil. from Pontorson (by way of Pont-aux-Beaux, on the Celune), is described in Route 14.

## ROUTE 19.

Rennes to Dinan, Dol, and St. Malo.

By rail to St. Malo, 50 miles.

Rennes Station, as in Route 15. This is the best station to take the road to

HÉBÉ (23 kil.), a village, with remains of a *Castle*, approached by a causeway, which overlooks a lake on one side and a brook and several mills on the other. Each house has its own pretty garden. The direct roads to St. Malo, by St. Pierre de Plesguen (20 kil.) and Châteauneuf (13 kil.), and to Dol, unite here; but we leave them to follow that to the south-west, about 20 kil. by Bécharel, to reach

## DINAN,

A sous-préfecture, in department Côtes-du-Nord, and a fine old town, most picturesquely seated on a steep *granite* rock, 300 feet above the Rance, up which river small craft from St. Malo (30 kil.) come, by taking advantage of the tide, which rises 30 to 40 feet, with great suddenness.

Hotels.—De la Poste; De Commerce.

Hobbs's English Boarding-House  
Church Service every Sunday.

Population, 9,150. Dinan was a Roman station in the country of the *Curiosolites*. Duguesclin took it from the English, 1373, and De Clisson again, a few years later. The Leaguers of this part made it their headquarters, but gave it up to Marshal Bricseau, 1608.

Its old walls remain, so thick, that you might drive a carriage on them; the moat outside

planted over. In one part, near *Porte St. Louis*, is the tall machicolated *donjon*, built 1300, by Duchess Anne, now serving for a prison.

Like all old towns, Dinan has many narrow dark streets, of old-fashioned wooden houses; but the more modern ones are built of granite. *Place Duguesclin* is the site of a combat in 1359, between that warrior and a "Thomas of Canterbury." His statue ornaments one end, and his house stands in *Rue de la Croix*.

St. Malo's Gothic Church, with its spire, has various carvings of sacred and profane subjects. That of *St. Sauveur*, is marked by another tall spire, and contains bas-reliefs of the Loves of Psyche, and a monument over Duguesclin's *Heart*, brought here in 1810, from the Dominican church.

The granite *horloge*, or clock tower, ends in a spire, near the *Hôtel de Ville*, which was formerly an hospice, and holds the public library of 3,000 volumes, besides portraits of Duclos the historian, the excellent La Garaye, and the soldiers Duguesclin and Beaumanoir. In the museum founded a few years ago by M. Odoric, are three curious old statues of saints, brought from Plumaudan church. Two pillars, of a single block of granite each, front the tribunal. There are also a college, hospital, *salle-de-concert*, and a chapel for the English residents here.

A pretty road leads out to the *Coninale mineral springs* (1 kil.), in a deep valley: useful in cases of indigestion, &c.

The neighbourhood is exceedingly pleasant, abounding in many charming walks and points of view. Within a distance of 6 or 8 kil. are the following:—

At *Léhon*, or *Léon*, only 1 kil. off, on a round hill, are the massive walls and eight round towers of a *Castle*, built, they say, on the site of a Roman fort, and rebuilt about 1400. Close by is the Gothic chapel of St. Magliore's *priory* (founded 850, by *Nominoé*), where the Beaumanoir family were buried. Near St. Esprit and the large lunatic asylum (1 kil. west), under the care of the brothers of St. Jean de Dieu, is a Gothic cross of granite, worth notice.

*La Garaye château* (3 kil. north-west), in the Renaissance style, is the ruined seat of its benevolent war, of the last century, who retired here with

his wife, and turned it into a dispensary, &c., for the benefit of the poor.—Chesman, in the forest of *Coëtquen*, was the seat of *Abbé F. De Lamennais*.

*Corseul* (4 kil. north-west) was the capital of the *Curiosities*, a Gaulic people, where remains of a temple of *Mars* (30 feet high), Roman epitaphs, altars, pieces of columns, coins, bronzes, &c., have been found. Many of the tiles in its walls were used to repair those of St. Malo. An inscription is seen on the church; and a Roman way may be traced. *Montaillan château* is a ruin.—At St. Jurat, Quilon, &c. (8 kil. south), fossil shells are abundant.—*Ganterie* (6 kil.) has remains of the *Roche-aux-Fées* (Fairies' Rock), in granite; another *Druid stone* (of quartz rock) is at *Lesmouts* (4 kil.), near *Plouer*; and a granite menhir of large size at St. Samson or *Tremblaie* (4 kil.)

A steamer up and down the Rance daily, with the tide. Its banks are high and rocky, and in some parts well wooded.

Trade in butter, flax, honey, *souliers de pacotille* (shoes for exportation). Coaches to Rennes, St. Malo, Dol, &c.

Following the rail to St. Malo, down the *Ille*, from Rennes (as above) we come to

**Belton** (8 miles) and

**St. Germain-sur-Ille** (4½ miles) near *Ille* and *Rance Canal*. Then

**Montreuil-sur-Ille** (5½ miles), and

**Combours** (8½ miles), near the road to *Hédé* (10 miles) as above, may be taken.

**Bonnemain** (4½ miles). Here is a cross-road to Dinan, 15 miles. The next station is

**Dol**, an old fortified place (population, 4,200), on a rock, rising above a marshy inlet of the sea (6 kil. off), on the old Norman frontier. It was held by the *Vendéans*, 1793. Some of the houses are granite built—in *Grand Rue*, for instance—but most of them are like those at Dinan, having the first floor overhanging that on the ground, and supported by pillars, which thus make an *arcade*, in front. The old cathedral church, once the seat of a bishop (from the 6th century) is a large Gothic pile of granite, with high towers, and a fine lofty nave, resting on four-shafted columns. On the sands, at the mouth of the creek is a granite rock called *Mont Dol*, with a telegraph on it.

About 2 kil. south of Dol, is the Champ Dolent, a *Druid stone*, consisting of an immense granite block, 40 feet high, and 30 round at the ground, below which it sinks 30 feet.—Pontorson (see Route 18) is 19 kil. west.

Dinan (as above), is 20 miles south-west.

Dol is the nearest station for Châteauneuf, 8 miles west.

[CHÂTEAUNEUF, on the Rance, in department Ille-et-Vilaine, a small old place, defended by a fort on Vauban's system, constructed 1777. Above is a seat and park, including remains of the old castle.]

From Dol to St. Malo you pass

La Fresnais (5½ miles), on to

La Gouesnière, a convenient station from St. Servan, which may also be reached easily from St. Malo.

[ST. SERVAN, a port and bathing-place, with 12,810 population (many of them English), separated from St. Malo only by a small bay, which dries at low water, when you may cross the sands in a cart in ten minutes; but at high water 50 feet deep.

Hotel Union—Boarding House.

English Church Service on Sunday.

A vast stone causeway, 87 feet wide, begun to St. Malo, will, in time, make a harbour (326 acres) of this bay, which includes two little ports in it, St. Père and Solidor,—the latter taking name from a fort between them, on a rock, built in 1392. It is above 60 feet high, exclusive of the machicolated top, having round towers at each of the three corners.

The town is well built, and the neighbourhood a pleasant one; there is good bathing; and mineral waters may be taken.]

At 5½ miles from La Gouesnière, is

### ST. MALO.

1 kil. from St. Servan.

Hotels.—De la Paix; De France; Chene Vert; Commerce; Hotel Franklin.

Coach to Dinan. Rail to Rennes, &c. Steamer to Jersey, Monday and Thursday, calling at Granville.

A sous-préfecture of 10,000 population, third class fortress, &c., and the best haven in this part of France, lying in the throat of a difficult bay, at the Rance's mouth, which is five miles across from Pointe de la Verde to Pointe du Decollé, and covered with rocks above and below water.

The town stands on the Ile d'Aron, joined to the main by a solid causeway, called le Sillon, 200 yards wide; which often demands repair on account of injuries occasioned by the sea. To the east of the mole (carrying a fixed light), is the Port, which is left dry at low water, but is perfectly safe. The anchorage in the *Rade* or *Roads*, on the west, is protected by seven forts; one of which, on Ile Canchée (3 miles out), was built by Vauban; another is on Cezembre; and a third on Beys Rock, near the bar and the Rocher aux Anglais. Beacons are placed here and there to mark the channels between the rock, some of which are 20 to 30 feet high, and bear such names as Crolante, Durand, Benetin, Grandes et Petites Pointus, Grande Conchée, Pierre aux Normands, Ronfresse, Buharats, &c. The light on Cape Frehel, 13 miles off, is within view. Near this light is *St. Cast's Château*, "celebrated," say the French, "for the victory of that name over the English, in 1758." The monument for perpetuating the recollection of this paltry affair (in which the assailants, while attempting to land, were perfectly helpless), was carefully restored in 1858.

St. Malo replaces the ancient *Aletum*, the name of which is preserved in Guich Alet Point, near this. It looks well, and has good hotels and streets of tall houses, but is rather a dull place. There are pleasant walks, with prospects of the sea, &c., on the large high walls round the edge of the rock, which are strengthened by old towers and Vauban's bastions.

Two of its four portes or gates, St. Vincent and St. Thomas, are close to the ancient *Château*, built by the Duchess Anne of Brittany, now making part of the fortifications. This château is a square pile, with corner towers, one which is called *Qui qu'en grogne*, from an inscription put upon it by that strong-minded lady—"Qui qu'en grogne, aïeul sera, c'est mon plaisir."—Let them grin and bear it.

The old cathedral Church, the seat of a bishop before the Revolution, is in the Gothic st-



There are two other churches, with a bourse or exchange, two hospitals (one for foundlings), a high school, school for navigation, a theatre, government tobacco factory, and an Hôtel de Ville, containing some curious relics of Cartier, the navigator. Under Fort de la Cité, is a suspension bridge to St. Servan, built 1847, and leading to the *marée graphé*, or tide-metre. A casino and ball rooms are attached to the *Baths*, which are much frequented in the season.

Opposite the cathedral, is the statue of *Duguay-Trouen*, a brave seaman, and a native; *Châteaubriand* was born in Rue des Juifs, and is buried on an island near Solidor fort. Cartier, who discovered Canada, 1534; *Maupeflais*, the astronomer; *Labourdennaye*, who took Madras; and *Abbé Lamennais*, are also natives.

It was a great place for *privateers* in war time, and, as might be expected, was noted for smuggling, but this has fallen off. Some of the best sailors in France are found here. Ships are fitted out for the whale and cod fisheries, and the coasting trade (*petit cabotage*).

Cordage, lines, fish-hooks, sails, soap, &c., are made. Chief exports are grain, potatoes, butter,

and eggs; imports, cod and coal. There is a trade, also, in fruit, wine, spirits, salt provisions, *toiles de Bretagne* (linens), cider, honey, butter, wax, oysters, &c.

A steamer ascends the Rance to Dinan, in the summer months only. Sailing boats, 2 to 3 francs the hour.

From St. Malo, along the Dol road, you come to Paramé, where you leave it for St. Columb and

CANCALE, or CANCALE (15 kil. to the east), a town on the cliffs, overlooking a sandy bay, which stretches round (by Mont Dol and Mont St. Michel) to Granville. With the little port of La Houle, it contains a population of 5,100, fishermen and oyster catchers. The *oysters* are sent to Paris, or to replenish the beds of *navies*, in the Thames. A church on the height, commands a fine view of the bay, of the Herpin rocks at the Grouin de Cancale, and other objects.

A pleasant excursion can be made to Mont St. Michel (page 61); first, by taking train to Dol; then by carriage to the Mont, at 15 francs per day. Return to Dol if you want a better hotel than the one at the Mont.

## SECTION III.

### ROADS TO THE SOUTH-EAST.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHEMIN DE FER DE PARIS A LYON, ET A LA MEDITERRANEE, AND ITS BRANCHES; SUPPLYING MELUN, FONTAINEBLEAU, MONTERAU, AUXERRE, DIJON, GRAY, DÔLE, SALINS, BESANCON, BELFORT, CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE, MÂCON, GENEVA, CHAMBÉRY (FOR MONT CENIS), LYONS, ST. ÉTIENNE, ROANNE, BOURGOIN, GRENOBLE, AVIGNON, MARSEILLES, TOULON, NICE, CORSICA, NÎMES, ALAIS, BESSÈGES, MONTPELLIER, CETTE, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF BOURBONNAIS, BEAUJOLAIS, DAUPHINY, CEVENNES, VIVAREZ, PROVENCE, LANGUEDOC, &c.

#### ROUTE 20.

**Main Line.**—Paris to Dijon, Mont Cenis, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, and Corsica.

By rail, 316 miles to Lyons, or 534 miles to Marseilles. Trains to Lyons in 14 to 16½ hours for ordinary trains, and 10½ hours express. Through trains to Marseilles in about 18½ hours express. It passes the hilly district of the Côte d'Or, and down the Rhône. A connection is made, *viâ* Charenton and Juvisy, to Malesherbes and Montargis. (See Route 35.)

Embarcadere in Boulevard Mazas, near Rue de Bercy and Pont d'Austerlitz, opposite Mazas prison. Omnibuses to all the trains from various points, Central office, 21, Rue de Broul.

The station is a large pile, of stone, 720 feet by 262, with a hangar or starting-place, 138 feet wide.

Leaving this, outside the barrière de Bercy, is La Grande Pinte, among wine, spirits, and oil warehouses, which continue to Bercy, where a suspension-bridge crosses the Seine. The railway passes through the gardens (laid out by Le Nôtre), belonging to the decayed *Château de Bercy*, of the time of Louis XIV. At the first station,

**Charenton-le-Pont** (3½ miles), near the new fort, it crosses the Marne by an iron five-arched *viaduct* (three arches are 220 feet span, the others

276 feet) resting on an island, and not far from the old ten-arch bridge to Alfort (four are of wood). Charenton is in a pleasant, healthy spot, and has a country-seat which belonged to Henry IV.'s mistress, Gabrielle d'Estrées, with a large and excellent *lunatic asylum* for four hundred persons, founded as far back as 1642, and lately rebuilt in the Italian style. Population, 5,530.

At Conflans, at the junction of the Marne and Seine, was a palace of the Archbishop of Paris, pillaged by the mob, 1831, and now a religious house.

**Maisons-Alfort** (1 mile), is noted for its Government *Veterinary College*, founded 1766, by Bourgelat. Population, 2,000.

Coaches to Port-de-Créteil, Bonneuil, Créteil; and frequent trains to Paris.

[**Vincennes**, to the east (6 miles from Paris, from which there is a rail, *viâ* St. Mandé), in a forest, where nine roads meet, is remarkable for an ancient *Château*, now strengthened and repaired, and made a *depôt of artillery* for the capital. It was built in 1337, by Philippe of Valois, on the site of Louis le Jeune's country-seat (as old as 1137). Henry V. of England, died in it, in 1422. Louis XI. lived here, and as usual, made it a state prison. Charles V. died in it, as did Cardinal Mazarin. (40

and here the unfortunate *Duc d'Enghien* was brought from across the frontier, tried, and shot, by Napoléon's order, 20th March, 1804. A marble pillar in the ditch marks the spot—"Hiccecidit" (herehefell.) Louis XV. lived here when young; Mirabeau was a prisoner here; the ministers of Charles X. were also sent here; and, lately, it was the residence of the Duke of Montpensier. Here Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, &c., were confined on the memorable 2nd December, 1851.

It is a moated space, 4,115 feet by 656, with remains of towers on the walls; and, besides three or four courts, includes the tall square *Donjon*, with round towers and turrets at the corner (now a powder magazine); and *la Sainte Chapelle*, a later pointed building of the 16th century (begun 1379, by Charles V.), having three spires, the Duc d'Enghien's tomb, good traceried windows, stained by J. Cousin, in which you see the *devices* of Henry IV. (an H.) and Diane de Poitiers (a crescent). The beautiful *armoury* is worth seeing; admission by ticket, on Saturday,

A great fête is held in the woods, on August 15th. Under its trees the excellent *St. Louis* used, frequently, to administer justice to his people. To the south of it is *St. Maur-le-Pont*, on the right bank of the Marne, near a canal of 3,640 feet tunnelled through the rock, for the purpose of cutting off a bend of the river.]

The line runs close to the Seine, to

**Villeneuve-St.-Georges** (44 miles), a pretty spot under a hill, in department Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, where the Yères joins (crossed by a three-arched viaduct), among many country-seats. That of Beaugard, on a hill, commands a fine view. Villeneuve, so called, is as old as Charlemagne's time. A suspension bridge leads over to Villeneuve-le-Rol.

Coaches to Dramell, Vigneux, Limell, Boissy-St.-Léger, Valenton.

[Boissy (5 kil. east), is on a hill covered with vineyards and country houses. Grosbois château is near it.]

Cross the Yères, by a three-arched viaduct, to **Montgeron** (1½ miles), in Sénart forest, which has two châteaux.

Coaches to Crosne and l'Abbaye d'Yères—the latter having (at a factory) traces of an old Benedictine house; and *Crosne*, being the birth-place of *Boileau*, at a house in Rue Simon. A large viaduct crosses the valley of the Yères, 130 yards long, on 9 arches, to

**Brunoy** (2½ miles), which is in a forest, and has a château of Louis XVIII., who gave the estate, with the title of *Duc de Brunoy*, to our great Wellington; one of his many well-earned rewards though scarcely heard of till his death. Rochefoucauld was at one time the owner. It stands on the site of a favourite seat of Philippe de Valois. There is a spire church of the 13th century. Talma had a house here. Coaches to Guignes, Chaumes, and to

**Brie-Comté-Robert** (9 kil. east-south-east), the old capital of *Brie*, in a marshy but fertile spot, founded in the 12th century, by Robert de Dreux (brother of Louis VII.), who built the old ruined castle, or *Tour-de-Brie*. Robert II. built *St. Étienne's* Gothic church, which has some old tombs. The *Hôtel Dieu* is nearly as old. Charles VII. took it from the English, 1440. *Brie cheese*, pens, tiles &c., are made, and there is a good trade in grain. Population, 2,800.

Cross the Yères again by a viaduct of 410 yards, on 23 arches, 33 yards high in some parts.

**Combs-la-Ville** (2½ miles), a pretty place on the Yères.

**Lioussaint** (3 miles), near Rougeau forest, seen on the south.

**Cesson** (4½ miles). Coach to Seine-Port, on the Seine. At 4½ miles further, an iron viaduct 72 feet high, on three arches, each 131 feet span, leads over the river to

## MELUN,

23 miles from Paris.

**HOTELS.**—Du Grand Monarque; Des Princes.

Population, 11,290. Capital of department Seine-et-Marne, and the *Melodunum* of Cæsar, in a pleasant spot at the foot of a hill, on the Seine, which winds round an island here, on which the oldest part of the town, with its broad quays, is seated. Two bridges, one called the Pont-aux-Moullins (Windmill Bridge), on several irregular arches, join this part to the quarters on the right and left banks; the latter being the best built, and called *St. Aspot*,





after an old solemn-looking Gothic church of the 15th or 16th century, which has some excellent stained windows and slender columns down the aisles. It stands on Grande Place, near the *préfecture*, which, with the ancient clock tower, was part of St. Pierre's Benedictine *abbé*. of very early date (when Clovis took the town 494, it had several convents, &c.), but damaged by the Normans in their invasion, and finally ruined by Henry IV. in the wars of the League. The *préfecture* gardens run down to the river, and it stands opposite the château of Vaux-le-Penry, whence there is a good prospect. The *Hôtel de Ville* was built, 1847-8, in the Renaissance style, with a new tower, matching an ancient one, which it includes.

On the Island you see the *House of Detention* for this and four other departments, an enormous square pile, with two towers, &c., and a church of the 10th century, now in course of restoration. It is the site (built on, since 1740) of the château or palace of the early French kings, where Philippe I. and Robert died, and Blanche, mother of St. Louis, kept her court; Isabella, of Bavaria, fled to it when driven out of Paris.

There are in the town, a palais de Justice, in an old convent, a library of 10,000 volumes at the *préfecture*, a theatre, large barracks, &c.

The English held possession of Melun between 1420-33. Bishop Amyot, grand almoner of France, and the translator of *Plutarch*, was born here, 1513.

Trade in grain, wine, cattle, Brie cheese, &c.

*Conveyances*: By steamer to Paris, Montereau, &c.; by coach to Barblson, Mully, &c.

[At 6 kil. north-east, on the Meaux road, is *Vaux-Praslin*, or Vaux-le-Vicomte, a fine château, in the Renaissance style, built by Le Vau, for Louis XIV.'s comptroller of the finances, Vicomte de Fouquet, at a cost of £1,500,000 sterling, and regarded, as Voltaire remarks, as one of the handsomest in Europe. It is richly adorned with sculptures throughout, and paintings by Lebrun and Mignard. The former artist enjoyed a salary of 10,000 francs, besides being paid for each picture he finished. Louis XIV. was magnificently entertained here, 1661, but was so shocked at the display he witnessed

that, a few days after, he sent its owner into banishment. It belongs to the Duc de Vaux-Praslin.]

From Melun, on the rail, you pass

**Bois-le-Roi** (3½ miles), at the border of the forest of Fontainebleau. The *Changés viaduct*, on 300 arches, and the châteaux of Vaux-Pény (finely seated), and Rochette, are seen; then, 5 miles further, comes

## FONTAINEBLEAU.

36½ miles from Paris.

**HOTELS**.—De Londres, a first-rate hotel, and highly recommended; Hotel de France; Ville de Lyon; Algie Noir.

Omnibuses wait on all the trains. Population, 10,700.

*English Service*, in Rue de la Paroisse.

This place, remarkable for its *Château*, where Napoléon abdicated, 1814, is a *sous-préfecture*, in department Seine-et-Marne, in a hollow of the *Forest*. It is well built, and has an *Hôtel de Ville*; a church, built 1624; the Palais de Justice, in Place du Marché, with the bibliothèque of 28,000 volumes; two hospices, founded by Anne of Austria and Madame de Montespan; a château d'eau, or reservoir, in Rue Bayer, for supplying the fountains; statue of General Damesme, erected 1851; and the obelisk to the south, built 1770, when Louis XVI. was married.

The *Château*, or *Palace*, is an irregular pile, composed of five or six courts, of different ages and styles, chiefly of brick, and high-roofed; joined together by galleries, and adorned with wall paintings, Gobelins tapestry, china, &c. It originated, 1162-9, in a hunting-seat of Louis VII., called *Fontaine de Belle eau*, after a spring here; though some explain it Fontaine-Bleau, from a dog of that name. Philippe-le-Bel died in it; Francis I. greatly improved it; it was the favourite seat of Henry IV.; Louis XIII. was born here, as was Henry III.; the great Condé died here, 1686, the year after Louis XIV. had signed here the *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*; Louis XV. was married here, 1744. Napoléon, too, here married Marie Louise, 1810, and signed the concordat with Pius VII. (who was here a prisoner) in 1813, and abdicated, 1815.

1814; and here the late Duke of Orléans was married, 1837, since which the château has been in part restored.

A gate called the *Entrée d'Honneur*, in Place Ferrare (from which a railing of 340 feet divides it), leads into the first court, or *Cour du Cheval Blanc*, so called from the plaster casts of M. Aurelian's horse at Rome. It is the largest court, and since Napoléon took leave of his guard in it, 30th April, 1814, is commonly styled *Cour des Adieux*.

The second, or *Cour de la Fontaine*, opens out to the gardens, and has, on one side, the *Salle de la Belle Cheminée*. Here Charles V. was lodged with his suite, 1539. It contains the apartments of the Queen-Mother, and of the Duke of Orléans.

The third court, or *Cour Ovale*, or du Donjon, the most ancient of all, is long and narrow, and entered by the *Porte Dorée* (with its frescoes), from the Allée Maintenon. Another gate is called *Porte Dauphin*, in memory of the birth of Louis XIII. It includes a balcony on 45 pillars, with several rooms or salles, as the *Salle de Bal*, or Gallery of Henry II., with pictures; the *Salles du Trône* and *du Conseil*; a library of 30,000 volumes in Francis I.'s chapel, whose gallery of frescoes, by Bossi, is here, and the windows of which are stained from designs by the late Princess Marie d'Orléans; a small plain cabinet, remarkable as that in which Napoléon signed his abdication; the gallery of Diana, 1600, and its pictures, by Pujol, &c.

In the Fourth Court, or *Cour de l'Orangerie*, was the *Gallerie des Cerfs* (so called from being ornamented with stags' heads, but since divided off into separate apartments), where Christina of Sweden put her servant, *Monaldeschi*, to death, 1657. She lived in the next or fifth court, *Cour des Princes*, the smallest of all.

The last, styled *Cour des Cuisines*, with the kitchens, &c., was built 1609, and contains a fountain with bronze mascarons or grotesque masques on it.

The Chapel was built 1529, by Henry IV. on the site of St. Louis's, and is richly decorated.

Statues, besides jets d'eau, are dispersed over the gardens, especially a *Telemachus*, by Canova, which was Napoléon's favourite. The parterre du vers is the oldest; the new one, on the south side, a large pond, or *étang*, full of carp, and some

waterfalls at the end, from which the canal goes off through the park, towards the old Church of Avon (where a stone records that "*Ci-gît MONADELXI*"). The park contains a *Jardin Anglais*, a labyrinth, &c., and the royal or *treille* vine, famous for its abundant supply of Chasselas grapes.

You walk from the town directly into the Forest, which is spread over an extent of 35,000 acres, or 550 square miles, on a white sandstone rock, with a very irregular surface. It is pierced by scores of *sentiers*, or paths; and is full of strikingly picturesque sites, some parts being green and well wooded, with magnificent shady alleys of oak, beech, &c., nearly 100 feet high, and groves of fir; others, bare and rugged, or covered by patches of heath and broom. The whole has been thoroughly investigated by M. Denecourt, an enthusiastic resident, who has published an excellent plan, and about a dozen numbers of the "*Délices de Fontainebleau*," containing minute itineraries of the best promenades, and points of view.

Trade in wine, fruit, ornaments in juniper wood, called *génévrines*, &c.

A steamer runs on the Seine to Paris. Rail to Nemours, Montargis, Nevers, Troyes, &c.

The rail to Nemours, Nevers, &c., by the Bourbonnais country, turns off at Moret (as below).

[NEMOURS (17 miles from Fontainebleau), in a hollow, on the river and canal du Loing, has the old castle of the Ducs de Nemours, now used for a public library (3,000 volumes) &c. It belonged to Gaston de Foix, before it came to the Orléans family. Most of the shares in the *Loing Canal* (the oldest in France, begun by Sully, and finished in 1740), were the property of Louis Philippe and his sister, Mad. Adélaïde, till confiscated by the Emperor Napoléon, 1852. Population, 3,740. Near it is Bignon, where Mitradeau was born, 1749.

Ferrières (13 miles), on the Loing, memorable for the fruitless diplomatic meeting of Bismarck and Jules Favre, after Sedan; when the latter declared that "not an inch of French soil nor a stone of her fortresses" would be given up.

Montargis (6 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Loiret, with 8,670 population, on the Orléans canal, where those of Briare and Loing join it, originated in a royal castle, built on a hill (mont), on the site of a Roman camp. One of its

*signeure* married the sister of Polnove, emperor of Constantinople. It was nearly taken by Warwick, 1497, but relieved by Dunois.

St. Madeline's large old Church was begun by Henri II. The great *Castle* was nearly all pulled down, 1810. One of its frescoes was a painting of the famous *Dog of Montargis*, which, in the presence of Charles V., fought and vanquished the murderer of his master, Aubrey de Montdidier, who had been killed in the forest of Bondy. P. Manuel, a member of the Convention, Girodet Trioson, the painter, and Madame *Guyon*, whose religious poems were translated by Cowper, were natives.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; De la Ville de Lyon; De l'Ange.

At 25 kil. to the east, is the old family seat of the *Courtenays*, on the *Clare*.

**Nogent-sur-Vernisson** (11 miles), on a small branch of the *Loing*. About 4 kil. from it, is the *Château de Chenestre*, including remains of a Roman amphitheatre, made of great blocks of stone. At 7 kil. east-south-east of it is

*Châtillon-sur-Loing*, which has the ancient *Castle* where the great Engueneot leader, *Admiral Coligny*, was born, his mother being sister to the Constable Montmorency. After St. Bartholomew day his body was taken to Chantilly and then to Paris.

**Gien** (11 miles), a station on the Bourbonnais line, on the *Loire*, at the old twelve-arched stone bridge, in a pleasant spot, is on a gentle slant, at the top of which are the old spire church of St. Louis (where King Jean-sans-Peur was married, 1410), and the *château* (now *Hôtel de Ville*), built or begun in Charlemagne's time.

At 1 kil. north-east is **Vieux** (or Old) **Gien**, where Roman stones, medals, &c., have been found.

**Briare** (6 miles), where the canal from Montargis falls into the *Loire*, is on the north bank of this river, on the road from Orléans to Nevers (see Route 47). Population, 3,500.

**Coame** (19 miles), a sous-préfecture, up the *Loire*, of which it has a beautiful prospect, and of several iron forges round. Population, 6,400.

**La Charité** (19 miles), a pretty place of 5,000 souls, on the *Loire*, here crossed by a fine bridge.

Further up the river (17 miles) is *Nevers* (see Route 45). This is followed by

**Mars, St. Pierre, Villeneuve-sur-Allier** (see Route 45). Then comes

**Moullins** (37 miles from Nevers), capital of Allier (see Route 45).

**Bessay, Hauteville, and Varennes-sur-Allier** (18 miles from Moullins). (See Route 45).

**St. Germain-des-Fossés** (8 miles), near Vichy; (see Route 45). For the next stations **St. Gerand-le-Puy, La Palisse, &c.**, to

**Roanne** (41 miles from St. Germain-des-Fossés) on the *Loire* (see Route 45). Roanne is described Route 24. Thence to

**Regny** (10 miles), near St. Symphorien-en-Lay.

**Tarare** (16 miles), under *Mont Tarare*, a ridge 4,500 feet high, pierced by a long tunnel, with a zigzag road over the pass. It is a sous-préfecture, (population 15,000), of department Rhone, on the river Tardine, noted for its fine maulin weaving, plain and figured.

**L'Arbresle** (10 miles), the ancient *Abravilla*, with a fine Gothic castle, at the junction of the Brevanne and another river, among collieries and manufactories of silk and pottery. Population, 2,000.

**St. Germain-au-Mont d'Or** (8 miles). About 9 miles further is

**Lyons**, described at page 94.]

From Fontainebleau, a long curved viaduct leads into

**Thomery** (3½ miles), near the *Seine*, but still in the forest. It is noted for its choice Fontainebleau, or *chasselas*, *grapes*, which grow in a pretty manner about the houses. Population, 800. Another viaduct, on 30 arches, 66 feet high, leads to

**Moret-St.-Mammès** (8 miles), on the *Seine*, where the *Loing* falls in; having parts of its ancient walls and castle, built by Charles VII., and an old picturesque church, built 1166, by Louis VII., and dedicated by *Becket*, when a refugee at Sens. The Allies took it, 1814. Here the line turns off to Nemours, &c. (as above). At **St. Mammès** (population, 960) is a small port where the *Loing* Canal falls into the *Seine*.

**Monterau-saut-Yonne** (4½ miles), a *baget* 49½ miles from Paris, where the branch rail Troyes turns up the *Aube* (see Route 62).

*Hotel*.—Du Grand Monarque.



Montereau, on the river Seine, where the Yonne joins it, is the site of the Roman *Condate*, under a hill, which has the château of Surville (i. e., Above town) on top, commanding a fine view of both rivers, their bridges, &c. Napoléon beat the allies here, 1814; and in the church, a tall conspicuous building, with a spire, is the *sword* (or a steel copy) of Jean-sans-Peur, of Burgundy, who was murdered, 1419, on the old bridge over the Seine, by Charles the Dauphin, for having killed his father. Till the Revolution, they used to show his skull with a gash in it. When Francis I. saw it, he observed that it seemed to be a very large hole. "Yea," said a canon, "it ought to be, for the English entered France through it,"—the murder being followed by a civil war, which encouraged them to invade the country. A large modern hospital is named *Asile Napoléon*.

Population, 6,220, who make good tiles, pottery, and porcelain, the latter work being carried on in the Recollets' convent.

**Villeneuve-la-Guyard** (8½ miles). Population, 1,790. Chaumont château, and the tall spire church of Chapigny, will be noticed in passing.

**Font-sur-Yonne** (6½ miles), at the narrow, winding bridge on the Yonne, at the foot of a hill, in a pretty wine country, was a fortified town, till the English ruined it. Its old church is now a forage store. Near Sens, you see St. Martin du Tertre, on a mound, or chalk hill.

#### SENS (7½ miles).

**HOTELS**.—Cathédrale; De l'Ecu; De Paris. Population, 11,100.

A sous-préfecture, in department Yonne, seat of an archdiocese, and the old capital of the *Senones* in Caesar's time, to whom they made a bold resistance. It stands in a pleasant spot on the Yonne, near where the Vanne joins; is well built, and watered by little brooks running through the streets, and is enclosed by promenades on the site of the ditches, made by Charles V., outside the old walls, which were added on top of those built by the Romans, on courses of large rough stones. Some remains of them are yet visible near the *Porte Dauphine*, the only one left of its ancient gates, which with the walls have been removed since '64. Roman ways are traced in the neighbour-

hood, besides an amphitheatre. A council under St. Bernard met here, 1140, and condemned the works of Abelard, and here Pope Alexander sought refuge, 1163, as did Becket the year after. It was besieged by Henry IV., in 1590, and taken by the Allies, 1814.

St. Étienne's Cathedral is a fine structure in the early Gothic style, of the 12th century, replacing one burnt 970, which was built by St. Savinien on the site of a Pagan temple. The façade, 164 feet wide, contains about 90 figures in stone, a triple portal, the centre one deeply recessed, with a fine window over it, and a rose and figure of Christ, over that.

The south tower, or Tour de Pierre, finished 1535, is composed of five stages, with a turret at top, and is 240 feet high; its bells are celebrated. The north tower, or Tour de Plomb, is only four stages high, and covered with lead at top. The transept, doors, and stained windows are of the 15th and 16th centuries, by Chambiges. Within, you see a large and richly decorated choir; a marble mausoleum of Louis XVI.'s father, by Coustou, with figures of Time, Conjugal Love, Religion, &c.; the chapel of the Virgin; that of St. Savinien, with a bas-relief of his martyrdom; the beautiful bas-relief, nearly fifty feet long, round Cardinal Duprat's tomb, containing altogether about 150 figures; and the primate's throne. There are altogether 18 chapels round the building. In the treasury they show Becket's mitre and other parts of his dress, besides various relics, and portraits of all the prelates. The chapel of the Hôtel Dieu deserves notice for its vaults, &c., now used as a corn hall. That of St. Savinien, the oldest here, has been badly restored. The *Officialité*, or bishop's court, of the 15th century, is worth notice, for its dungeons, salle du tribunal, Renaissance door (1567), &c.

At the *Hôtel de Ville*, which is in the Renaissance style, is the museum, containing the original MS. of the *Office des Fous*, a festival like that of the boy-bishop, held here till the 16th century. Here are also some inscriptions and bas-reliefs from the old Roman walls. The public library of 12,000 volumes is placed in the College, or Lycée Impériale. There are a priests' seminary, a nunnery in St. Columbe's abbey, a salle de spectacle on the esplanade, baths, an orphan house, &c. No. 100,

in Rue Dauphiné, is an ancient *timbered house*, with a carved genealogy of Jesus Christ on the face of it. M. Chaulay, a notary here, is in possession of a painting on wood, of *Jean Cousin*, an artist born about 1500, at Coney (close by), to whom a broken stained window in the cathedral is attributed.

Outside the town is Motte du Ciar (a Gallic mound); the old *château de Fleurygny*. The hermitage of St. Bond stands on a hill, 328 feet above the river, near the station.

Razors and other steel goods are made, besides leather, &c.; it has a good trade.

Coaches to Courtenay (22 kil., south-west), Château-Renard, Chéroy, Douchy, Montcorbon, Villeneuve, l'Archevêque, &c. Troyes (*see* Route 62), is 43 kil. further.

[RIGNY DE FÉRON, 25 kil. east-north-east, up the Vannes, is remarkable for a church with a fine window, stained by Cousin, with the genealogy of Christ, and the life of St. Martin. Cardinal de Berulles was a native; he takes his name from a village to the south-east, which has one of the best churches in the department.]

Pass Étigny Church, and its old château, in which Catherine de Medici met the Duc d'Alençon to take measures against the Huguenots, 1578. Then

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne (8½ miles), or Ville-neuve-le-Roi, a pretty place on the Yonne, built by Louis VII. in 1170, along with the old bridge, 700 feet long, replaced by one of stone, in 1851. Its royal château was destroyed 1811, but Louis the Fat's tower, 87 feet high, still remains. There are also two Gothic gates of the 13th century, and a church partly as old, and 233 feet long, with a Renaissance front, and a tall square tower. Population, 5,200.

St. Julien-de-Sault (5 miles), on the river, opposite Villevalier, which is joined to it by a suspension bridge. Population, 2,460. It contains an old church and ancient houses. At Cézzy, which we pass, is a suspension bridge, with remains of old fortifications.

Joigny (7 miles), a sous-préfecture, on the side of a chalk hill, at the bridge on the Yonne, takes name from Flavius Jovinus, its Roman founder. It is steep in some parts, but has good points of view, and a long quay on the river. The Hôtel Dieu was

built by Jeanne de Valois, and the half-ruined château by Cardinal Gondl, of the 15th century, includes St. Jean's Church, on the hill. The law court (tribunal) is placed in St. André's old priory chapel. St. Thibault's stands among vineyards. Population, 6,800.

Good vin ordinaire, wine casks, &c., are produced here. Coaches to Alliant, St. Aubin, Toucy, Villiers-St. Benoit, &c.

From Joigny along the Yonne, we pass by a bridge on five arches, to

La Roche (6½ miles), where the Burgundy canal and the river Armagnac join, and the branch line to Auxerre turns off.

[To AUXERRE, trains run five times a day, in half-an-hour; distance 12 miles. Cross the Armançon and Serein, by six-arch bridges, to

Chemilly (4½ miles). Coaches to Seigneley and Héry. Appoligny church tower is seen.

Monéteau (3½ miles), close to a suspension bridge, on the Yonne. At 3½ miles beyond, is

#### AUXERRE, 109 miles from Paris.

HOTELS.—Du Leopard, on the Quay; La Fontaine. Population, 15,100.

Capital of department Yonne, seat of a diocese, and an ancient town, on a healthy slope, in the Burgundy wine country, above the River Yonne. It was called *Autissiodorum* when Cæsar took it, A.D. 521, and had a bishop as early as 375. It was pillaged by the English, during the captivity of one of its counts, who had accompanied John of France to England, after the battle of Poitiers. The river itself makes a port for the conveyance of produce, opposite an island covered with trees and mills. The streets are in general narrow. There are good prospects from the boulevards; on the promenade de l'Arquebuse, a cattle fair is held monthly.

The fine Cathedral dedicated to St. Étienne (Stephen), on the hill, built between 1085 and 1543, is 328 feet long, 111 feet high to the vault, with a spire tower (the last built) 195 feet high. It is chiefly in the flamboyant (Tudor) style, and much admired for its regularity, its fine portal of the 16th century, columns, figures, &c., and especially the large number of richly stained windows. The oldest part is the Romanesque west, of the 11th

century, which deserves notice. The altar is simple but grand, and has near it figures of the patron Saint, of Bishop *Amyot*, the translator of Plutarch, and Bishop Colbert, brother of the minister. St. Eusebius' and St. Peter's churches bear marks of the Romanesque style, the former having a spire tower of the 12th century. *St. Germain's Abbey* (now part of the *Hôtel de Ville*) covered the relics of above sixty saints, including the one commemorated by the Parisian church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and it holds the tombs of the old counts. The crypts of the 9th century, and the Romanesque tower of the 11th century, with a choir, &c., are all that remain of its church. Another church, St. Pierre, or St. Pere, originally founded in the 8th century, was rebuilt in the Renaissance style, and has a finely carved portal.

The *Præfect's Hôtel* was the bishop's palace. Its Romanesque gallery, or arcade, of the 12th century, is 72 feet long. Here Napoleon received Ney in 1813, styling him the "bravest of the brave." At the bibliothèque, or public library, are 30,000 volumes, 200 MSS., and Baron Denon's collection of medals, &c. The *clock tower*, or Tour Gallarde, on a gate near the old house of the dukes of Burgundy, was erected 1670, and marks solar and mean time, with the changes of the moon. The spire of open ironwork, is a modern addition, since the fire of 1825. There are also a large foundry, hospital, college, theatre, baths, barracks, a departmental lunatic asylum, and a botanic garden, in which stands the statue of J. J. Fourier, once Secretary of the Academy, and a native.

Trade in wine, as *petit vin d'Auxerre* (used to flavour Burgundy), *Châblis* (white), *Côte de la Chânette*, and *Côte de la Mégrène* (both red); timber for casks; and a few woollens, &c. An old song says of this place, and its wines—

"Auxerre est la boisson des rois,  
Heureux qui les boit tous trois!"

*Conveyances*: Daily by coach, to Poigny, Châblis, Courson, Vermanton, St. Sauveur, St. Amand, Avallon, Entrains, Cussy-Tannay, Donsy, Corbigny, Combe, Chassy, Châtillon-en-Bazois, Châteauneuf-Chinon, &c. By rail to Cravant, Clamecy, towards Nevers, &c.

*Tours* (18 kil. south-west), on the Oronne, was a place where Hugh Capet's brother, St. Héribert,

built a château, and died 995. At Maifron is a mineral water.—At 18 kil. south-west of this is

ST. SAUVEUR, in the beautiful country of Puisaye, having a *château*, an ancient tower, and the ruins of Moutier Abbey.—At 10 kil. further to the west, towards the Loire, stands the fine *château of St. Forgeau*, in the midst of a great park. It was founded as far back as 980, and now belongs to the Marquis de Boisgelin.

VERMANTON (18 kil. south-south-east of Auxerre), in a pretty part of the Cure, under a hill, has an old Church, with a remarkable recessed porch, full of carvings.

Cravant, the fourth station from Auxerre (11 miles). Here a branch is in progress to Avallon, &c. (see below).

Coulanges-sur-Yonne (17 miles), followed by

Clamecy (5 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Nièvre, of 5,600 inhabitants, on the Yonne and Beuvron, with a good trade in wood, charcoal, &c., and some good churches. Near it are the Villette paper factories. Coaches to Vazzy, La Charité, Premery, and Nevers. Rails are in progress to Nevers, and towards Mâcon.

VAZZY (15 kil. south-east), under a vine-covered hill.

LA CHARITÉ, 36 kil. beyond. Hence it is 23 kil. up the Loire to Nevers; and 45 kil. to Bourges (see Route 45).

From Clamecy, on the road to Chalons, you pass

VEZELLY (18 kil.), having the very ancient Madeleine Church, which belonged to the abbey founded in the 9th century, by Gherard de Roussillon, where St. Bernard preached a crusade before Louis VII., in 1145. T. Besa, the reformer, was a native.

AVALLON (16 kil.), a sous-préfecture of department Yonne, in a charming valley on the Cousin, was the Roman *Aballo*, and had a castle of the dukes of Burgundy. Petit Coura, the site of a Roman camp, offers a fine prospect. Population 5,630. The church has a curious porch. Coaches to Aisy and Tonnerre station on the main Lyons line.

At 20 kil. to the east are the famous *caves of Arcy-sur-Cure*, which includes several chambers, the largest being above 1,300 feet. They are visited in dry weather, about August or September.

Returning to La Roche, our main line follows the Armançon to

**Brienon** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a port, with a carrying trade in wood. Population, 2,690. Cross the Armançon, by a viaduct on 9 arches, to

**St Florentin** (5½ miles), on the Armançon, where the Armançe joins it, and where the Canal de Bourgogne turns off by an aqueduct over the latter. It is an old town, in a pleasant spot, with good prospects, especially from the hill near the priory ruins, after which it was christened "Mont Armançe," during the Revolution. One of its Counts (created Duc de la Vrillière), was a favourite of Louis XV. The old church of St. Sepulchre was begun 1376, on the site of a rural château, and has some stained glass, with a good choir, &c. It is a conspicuous object, to which 35 steps lead from the street below.

Coaches to Chally, Ervy, Châblis, Troyes, Somery Auxon, &c. (see Route 62).

[**ERVY** (21 kil. east-north-east), on a rocky height above the Armançe, in department Aube, commanding a fine view around, has some old houses and a porte, or gate, of its ancient walls.]

**Flogny** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near the Armançon, which has a *Roman camp* on its banks, and is crossed by a suspension bridge. The church is ancient; there is a modern château.

[At **POITIGNY**, 10 kil. to the south-west, on the Serain, which a bridge (pont) crosses, is the fine Gothic Church of a Cistercian abbey (founded 1114), 310 feet long, 71 wide, and 67 high.]

The line passes the old church of Daunemolne, and that of Épineuil in the midst of vineyards.

**Tonnerre** (8 miles), a *buffet*, 123 miles from Paris.

*Hotel*.—Poste.

Population, 4,800. A sous-préfecture, in a fertile wine country, on a rocky hill over the Armançon, belonging to the Marquis de Louvois, whose old château was the seat of Margaret of Sicily, St. Louis' sister-in-law, and founder of the rich hospital here, for the sick, now forming the chapel to the new building, raised in 1848. It has on its face a large gnomon or dial, placed there, 1786, by *Peronillest*, a monk of St. Nicholas' old abbey, which was founded 980. Notice the effigies of

Margaret, with those (by Girardon) of Louvois, Louis XVI.'s war minister, and eight stone figures in the calvary.

Parts of the town walls remain. The best promenade is the *Pâtis*. In Faubourg Bourborean, a spring called *Fosse Dionne*, falls into a basin, 42 feet diameter, used by the washerwomen. St. Pierre's Church, near the hospital, on a steep rock, which overlooks the town, has a Romanesque front and Gothic clock tower. In Rue de l'Hôpital is the curious old Hôtel d'Uzés. At the Hôtel de Ville is a portrait of *Davoust*. The theatre was an Ursuline convent. There is a large horse market (*marché-aux-chevaux*) held here.

It was sacked by the English, 1359, and ravaged by the plague, 1569 and 1632. The chevalier *d'Eon* was a native; his house is near the station.

Trade in white and red wine, force-meats (*andouillettes*), *snails*, stone for sculpture, &c.

Coaches to Châblis, Lormes, Niry, Avallon, and Troyes.

[**CHÂBLIS** (12 kil. west-south-west), on the Serain, is noted for its *white wines*, and stands near traces of a Roman way to Auxerre. Population, 2,000.]

**Tanlay** (5 miles), has, in its church, an altar brought from St. Martin's old abbey; but is most remarkable for the fine *Château* of the Marquis de Tanlay, one of the best preserved in this part of France, and a good specimen of the *Renaissance style*, which succeeded the Gothic. It was begun (on the site of an earlier) 1559, by François de Coligny, brother of the admiral who was killed on St. Bartholomew's day, and finished 1642, from designs by Le Muet, having cost about four million francs. It forms a high-roofed quadrangle, with low, round, domed towers at each end of the open side, and a gateway in the middle. In the interior is a large *picture gallery*, with frescoes of the leaders of Coligny's day; also a highly decorated chapel; while the grounds comprise gardens, avenues, a canal, château d'eau (water works), an ancient lîmetree in the park, the ruins of Quincy abbey, &c. The line passes a tunnel of 582 yards, to

**Lexinnes** (3½ miles), a street of houses, on the Roman way to Sens. Stone quarried here. Cross the Armançon and the canal, the former by a *ha' some bridge of five arches*; then cross the r

of Passy, 1,094 yards long, and its quarries, followed by another bridge over the Armançon.

**Ancy-le-Franc** (5 miles), among forests and forges, is a bustling port on the Armançon. Here is a fine *château*, bequeathed by the late Marquis de Louvois to M. de la Salle, and built between 1555 and 1632, from the designs of Primaticcio—a square pile, with pavilions at each corner, one of which is a chapel, decorated with frescoes from the *Pastor Fido*, by Nicolo del Abate.

**Nuits-sous-Ravières** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), has a gate left of its old fortifications. At Ravières are an old church and *château*, and the ruins of *Rochefort Castle*, on a scarped rock.

[Here a branch rail turns off, *viâ Sennevoy*, &c., to **Châtillon-sur-Seine** (21 miles), where it meets a branch from Troyes, *viâ Bar-sur-Seine* (Route 62). A continuation is in progress from Châtillon to Chaumont.

**Châtillon-sur-Seine**, a sous-préfecture of 4,900 population (department Côte d'Or), in a hilly but healthy spot on the Seine, where the little Douix joins. It was one of the first seats of the Dukes of Burgundy, and, in 1814, was noted for the conference between Napoleon and the Allies. Among the buildings are, the Hôtel de Ville, in the old Benedictine convent, St. Nicholas church, of the 12th century, a chapel which belonged to the ducal castle, a library of 7,800 volumes, a college, hospital, &c., and a large *château* (at Chaumont), built by Marshal Marmont, who was born here. A Roman way to Auxerre may be noticed.

Trade in iron, wood, wool, paper, &c.

*Hotels*.—Du Commerce; De la Côte d'Or.]

**Aisy-sur-Armançon** (5 miles), or **Aisy-sous-Mougement**, the latter being a village in department Côte d'Or, from which there is a fine view of a Roman tower, and the valleys of the Armançon and Brenne. The country here becomes more hilly and wooded. Leave the Armançon, with the village of Buffon (derived from *bis fons*) in view, for

**Montbard** (6 miles), a pretty spot on the Brenne, in department Côte d'Or, the birth-place of Buffon and Daubenton. The *château* of the former stands among gardens and avenues, on the hill, at the top of which are the walls of the great naturalist's study, and the Tower of St. Louis. His bronze statue,

by Dumont, has just been set up. There is also a square donjon tower of the old castle of the Dukes of Burgundy. Population, 2,700.

In the neighbourhood are the remains of *Montfort Castle*, which belonged to the Princes of Orange, before the Revolution, and of *Pontenay Abbey*, the church of which, 940 feet long, was built by an Englishman, Everard, Bishop of Norwich. Coaches to Semur, Saulieu, Avallon, Goulmètres, Époisses, Rouvray, &c.

[SEMUR (18 kil. south), or Semur-en-Auxois, on a picturesque granite rock, over the Armançon (crossed by a high one-arched bridge, and another bridge), is a sous-préfecture of 2,700 souls, and was the old fortified capital of the *Auxois* district in Burgundy, to which Henry IV., in the troubles of the League, 1490, transferred the Dijon parliament.

It is divided into three parts, the Bourg, the Donjon, and the Château. That which gives name to the last is now a barrack; and the four great towers of the *donjon* are close to the bridge. *Nôtre Dame Church*, built 1066, by Robert I., 218 feet long, has a triple portal between square towers in the front, an ancient pulpit, and bas-reliefs over the west porch, representing the death of the founder's predecessor, Dalmace, whom, they say, he poisoned. A MS. of the 11th century is at the library, which contains 15,000 volumes. There are also a college, theatre, new *abbatoir*, &c.

*Salmasius* was a native; his defence of Charles I. produced Milton's "*Defensio pro populo Anglicano*." Several falls of the river are near, and on *Mont Auxois* is a Roman camp.

Druggets and coarse woollens are made; trade in wine, cattle, corn, fruit, honey, &c.

*Hotels*.—De la Côte d'Or; Du Dauphin.

**SAULIEU** (26 kil. south-south-west of this), is an old walled-up place, among woods and lakes, having two ancient churches, with traces of a Roman temple, and a way to Autun. *Vauban* was born at *St. Léger-de-Foucheroise*, near this. **CHÂTEAU CHIRON** (21 kil. south of this), a small sous-préfecture, on a mountain about 1,900 feet above sea level, in the midst of woodland, near the source of the Yonne. The sit., though healthy, is sharp and cold. Population, 2,000.]

From Montbard, the line crosses the canal and the Brenne (on a bridge of four arches). Flins-les-Montbard is opposite the site of the camp of Verdingetorix. The Brenne improves in scenery to Grignon Château, and

**Les Laumes** (9 miles), on a plain between the Brenne and the Oze, near to *Alise Ste. Reine*, the *Alesia* of Cæsar, which Verdingetorix held against him for seven good months. It stands on the slope of *Mont Auxois*, a ridge 2,187 yards long, and 475 yards high, isolated on three sides, where it commands the valleys below. Ste. Reine's chapel and spring are much visited in September. Coaches to Flavigny, Semur (as above), Vitteaux.

**FLAVIGNY** (10 kil.), population, 1,110, on a scarped and almost inaccessible rock, preserves its old walls and gates, houses, an interesting church, with a Dominican priory, lately established by Abbé Lacordaire, and an older Carmelite convent, which appears on the hill.

The *Château de Bussy-Rabutin*, belonging to Comte de Sarcus, and first founded in the 12th century, deserves a visit for its *collection of paintings*. It forms three sides of a square, with a donjon, chapel, &c., and belonged to Mad. de Sevigné's cousin, Roger de Rabutin, who wrote "*Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules*," in which she with others was satirized.

**VITTEAUX** (19 kil. south), a pretty little place on the Brenne, among vineyards, rocks, and woods, with parts of an old château, razed 1638. Woollens are made, and it is noted for its prunes, &c.]

We next pass Mont Pavenel, the old château of Thénassey, Boux-sous-Salmaise, at the mouth of a combe, under a hill, 1,640 feet high, and the old tower and walls of Salmaise.

**Verrey-sous-Salmaise** (18 miles). The château here is used for a *magnanerie*, or nursery for silk worms. We here approach the summit of the Côte d'Or ridge, which divides the sources of the Seine, Armançon, &c., on the north, from the streams which flow to the Loire and Rhone. That part between Blaisy-Bas and Mâlain stations, may be traversed on foot, for the view it affords over *Burgundy and Franche Comté*, and of the *Jura chain*. A long cutting precedes

**Blaisy-Bas** (6½ miles), which, with *Mont-Haut*, whose picturesque old castle appears on the heights, is a small village, remarkable for its *tunnels*, opened 1849, after 8½ years' labour, as many as 2,600 men being sometimes employed by the contractor, M. Debains. Its length is 4,100 mètres (13,452 feet, or 2½ miles), and it runs through a mountain, 1,940 feet above the sea, or 643 feet above the railway, which here attains its highest level. One of the twenty-one shafts is 656 feet deep. Though the tunnels of Mont Cenis, Mauvage (on the Rhine and Marne Canal), and La Nerthe (on the Avignon and Marseilles line) exceed this length, it ranks as one of the greatest works of the kind in Europe. The cost was above £400,000.

Coaches from the station to Sombernon, an old castle of the Dukes of Burgundy, Saint-Seine, Commarin, Vitteaux, Arnay-le-Duc, Pouilly-en-Montagne.

[**ST. SEINE**, or **SEINE L'ABBAYE** (14 kil. north-east), in a deep valley among the hills, has a good *Church* of the 15th century, which belonged to a Benedictine abbey, founded 534, by Seyne, son of Comte de Mémont. Among the remains stands Dr. Guettet's *Water-Cure*, established 1846. About 10 kil. north-west is the source of the Seine, the ancient *Siquana*, in a wood; and near that, of the *Ignon*.

The line comes out of Blaisy-Bas tunnel at a decline of 40 feet below the culminating point at its entrance, and descends through the rolling hills and valleys (called *combes*, as in Devonshire) towards Dijon, by a succession of tunnels and viaducts.

Leaving the cutting under the cliffs of Baulme-la-Roche, it passes a viaduct 623 feet long, 84 feet high, on 12 arches; then a tunnel of 1,076 feet to

**Mâlain** (5 miles) and its old château, near Signal-de-Mâlain, a mountain 1,994 feet high. Population, 1,100. The nuts here are noted, and vines begin to appear. At *Château d'Urcy* Lamartine wrote his *Meditations*. It was the property of his grandfather and uncle. Coaches to Glissey, Pont de Pany, Pont d'Ouche.

Pass Léo viaduct, 525 feet long, 76 high, on eleven arches, with a hill in view 1,332 feet above sea level; then, deep cuttings, and a *consequence*

embankment 82 feet high, to the *Combe de Fain*, traversed by a *viaduct* of 721 feet, on a double row of arches (13 over 7) 144 feet high. A deep curve brings us into the valley of the Ouche, with distant prospects of Mont Afrique, and other points of the Côte d'Or mountains; and the pilgrim chapel of *Nôtre Dame de l'Étang* is passed. Then, *Combe Fouchères* viaduct on five arches, 59 feet high; a tunnel; *Combe Bouchard* viaduct, 492 feet long, 125 feet high, on another double row of arches (11 over 7); and another tunnel. Next comes *Velars*, with its paper mills, blast furnaces, nail and wire factories. *Matoye* viaduct, 295 feet long, 73 high, on five arches, is succeeded by that across *Combe Neuven*, 774 feet long, 73 feet high, on 15 arches. The *Combe* of *Champ-Moron* contains a model farm in the ruins of a priory.

**Plombières** (4½ miles), in a pleasant hollow on the Ouche and the Canal, has an old church, and priests' seminary. Its walnuts and cherries are celebrated. The rocks, which border the river for the next 2½ miles, are traversed by deep cuttings, viaducts, and four short tunnels; and the terminus commands a good view of the Côte d'Or mountains, and the spires and towers of the old city of

### DIJON.

A *buffet*. 196½ miles from Paris, 123 from Lyons. The *embarcadère*, near the Botanic Gardens and *Port Guillaume*, was opened by the Emperor *Napoléon*, 1851.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel du Jura, near the Railway Station—economical, well-ordered, and scrupulously clean; *De la Cloche*; *Grand Hotel de Bourgogne*.

*French Protestant Chapel*.

*Bankers*.—Guilot and Co.

*Post Office*.—Hôtel de Ville, *Place des Ducs* de *Bourgogne*.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—Churches of *Nôtre Dame*, *St. Michael*, &c.—Hôtel de Ville—Château—Palais de Justice—Théâtre—*Bossuet's* house—Statue of *St. Bernard*.

Population, 39,200.

A fine old town, the capital of department Côte d'Or (formerly of *Burgundy*), seat of a bishopric, an university (or college), a military division, &c., and centre of the *Burgundy* wine district; in a rich *valley on the Ouche*, where the *Saône* joins it, about

800 feet above sea level, near *Mont Afrique* and the Côte d'Or hills. This plain stretches to the *Jura* range, of which there is a view in clear weather.

The Germans captured it October, 1870; and here, 21st January, 1871, being surprised in a fog, by *Menotti Garibaldi*, they lost a flag, after hundreds of its defenders were killed—the only flag lost by them all through the war.

It was the Roman *Dibio*, and after being a separate lordship, came to the Dukes of *Burgundy*, who reigned here (with some interruptions) from about 1030, to the death of *Charles the Bold*, 1476, when *Louis XI.* took possession. It was nearly taken in a siege by the Swiss, 1513, but they were fortunately bought off.

The houses are of stone, seldom more than two stories high. There are five gates in the old walls, which are now turned into handsome *public walks*, among which are the *Marronniers*, near the *Guillaume Gate* (rebuilt as an arch, 1783, on the *Paris road*), the *Botanic Garden* (where there is an enormous poplar, 25 feet round, planted 1550), and the *Parc*, laid out by *Le Nôtre*, near the Ouche. Near the Château is *Jouffroy's* bronze statue of *St. Bernard*, born at *Fontaine-lez-Dijon*, 1091.

*St. Bénigne's Cathedral* is a Gothic pile of the 12th century, 227 feet long, by 93 wide, and 89 high, having a good wooden spire of 328 feet, erected 1742. Over the portal (which is of the 10th century) is carved the *Martyrdom of Stephen*, by *Bouchardon*. Within are the statues of *St. Joseph*, *St. John the Baptist*, and *Augustine*, by the same artist; *St. Thomas* (and busts of other apostles), *St. Médard*, &c., by *Dubois*; the tomb of *Uladislas* (1388), *King of Poland*; and those of *Philippe le Hardi*, and his son, *Jean-sans-Peur*, whose bodies were found in good preservation, 1841. The relics of *Jean's* daughter, *Anne of Burgundy* (and *duchess of Bedford*), were added in 1853. The crypt is of the 10th century.

The old cathedral church of *Nôtre Dame*, built between 1252 and 1334, is 151 feet long, and is to be restored. It has a curious west front, almost square, composed of a plain triple portal below, and, above, two rows of delicate columns, 16 in each row, from which the statues have been torn away. There is also a spire, a well-balanced roof, a group of the

**Assumption**, by Dubois. The ancient clock, made by Jacques Mard, a Dutchman, was given by Philippe le Hardi, in 1382: it is placed in a spire tower in the west front, the only tower completed. From this Dutch machinist many French clocks are called "jacquemards." *St. Michael's* church, of the 15th century, is a handsome mixture of Gothic and Italian (or Renaissance) styles, about 200 feet long, with a rich-looking triple portal, by H. Samblin. *St. Anne's*, at the orphan's hospital, has a dome, 52 feet across.

Before the Revolution, Dijon possessed 33 churches and chapels, most of which have been removed or desecrated. *St. Stephen's* (the most ancient), is the corn market; the gate of its abbey remains. The *Carmelite Church* is a military prison, and the convent a barrack. *St. Philibert's*, opposite the bishop's palace (a modern pile), with its stone clock-tower, is a storage store. The nave of *St. John's*, where Bossuet used to preach, is now used for a market. *St. Nicholas's Romanesque tower* is a belfry. The church of *St. Pierre* is quite new (1856), in the Gothic style of the 13th century, by M. Lassus.

The *Palais des Etats*, or *Hôtel de Ville*, in Place d'Armes, which belonged to the dukes, and was afterwards used by the provincial States, has been new fronted, with a portico, &c., so that there is little ancient about it. What remains of the old palace are the great square *Tower* (now the Observatory) 152 feet high, finished by Charles the Bold; the *Tour de Bar*, in which King René was shut up; the guard room, the kitchen, and a carved mantelpiece, 30 feet high. Charles the Bold, Jean-sans-Peur, and others, were born here. Here are kept the archives of the duchy, a cabinet of natural history, a library of 50,000 volumes (besides 630 MSS. and 2,400 medals), and a museum, which includes 1,000 pictures of various schools, pieces of sculpture, the cup of St. Bernard, and the fine *effigies* of Dukes Philippe le Bon, and Jean, which, before the Revolution, stood in the Chartreuse convent (on the Semur road), now the site of a lunatic asylum.

Near Porte Guillaume are remnants of the walls of the old *Château*, built 1478-1512, repaired by Henry IV.; afterwards used as a prison for Mirabeau, Toussaint, l'Ouverture, &c., and now occupied by the gendarmerie.

The *Préfecture*, built 1750, by Lenoir, and *Palais de Justice*, are large buildings—the latter begun by Louis XI., and completed in the Renaissance style, was the seat of the Burgundy parliament. The *Théâtre*, in Place St. Étienne, is also a large building, being 200 feet by 70, with a portico of eight pillars. The public *baths* are in Place d'Armes.

The *École de Droit* is in the old Jesuits' College. Notice the *Maisons Milsand* and Richard, in Rue des Forges, *Hôtel Vogué*, behind Notre Dame, and some other old houses. There are, besides, a general hospital, containing Dubois' "Charity," founded 1206, cavalry barracks, a college, school of arts, botanic garden, &c.

*Bossuet* (Bishop of Meaux), Crébillon, Piron, Mad. Ancelot, the Duc de Bassano (Maret), Admiral Roussin, Marshal Vaillant (son of a poor man), are among the natives of Dijon. *Bossuet's house*, is No. 10, Place St. Jean; Crébillon's, No. 32, Rue Porte d'Ouche; Dubois, the sculptor's, No. 36, Rue Berbissey; the house of Buffon's family, No. 34, Rue Buffon; and Prudhon's, No. 23, Rue Prudhon.

Trade in *wine* (Chambertin, Beaune, Vougeot, &c.), grain, wool, leather, vinegar, good mustard, &c.; a few woollens, cottons, and silks, are made. It is famous for *gingerbread* and its *confitures d'épine-vinette* (berberry).

*Conveyances*: By rail, to Dôle, Gray, Besançon, Mulhouse, &c. (see Routes 21, 22).

Besides the smooth hills and mountains of the Côte d'Or round Dijon, *excursions* may be made to *Fontaine*, 8 kil. from Porte Guillaume, the birth-place of St. Bernard, and Talant (close to it) the *Aix Talentina*, where the Ducs de Bourgogne had a fortress.

Leaving Dijon, the line crosses the Ouche, and Burgundy canal, with the *branch line* to Dôle, &c., to the east, and approaches the *Burgundy wine district*, which extends over about 70,000 acres. The best soil is found about half-way up the slopes, from 790 to 1,050 feet above sea level. Two classes are distinguished—those of *Côte de Nuits*, for richness of colour and body, and the *Côte de Beaune*, for delicacy and bouquet. At *Chenôve*, which the line passes, are the *clos* (climates), or vineyards of *Clos du Roi*, and *Chapitre*, which were specially reserved for the ducal table and the canons of Autun. In the neighbourhood of Fixin (known by the



tower of the 14th century), are the vineyards of *Perrière, Chaptire, Arvelets, Tremble, Echeseaux*, and *Clos Napoleon*—the last taking name from a bronze statue to the Emperor, by Rude, erected 1846, by M. Nolot, who accompanied him to Elba.

*Brechon* and *Clos de Orbillon* (where that writer held property), are also of first quality.

**Gevrey-Chambertin** (6½ miles), at the entrance of the picturesque *Combe de Lavaux*, is divided into *Les Baraques* (i. e., huts), *Rue Basse* and *Rue Haute*, and contains a church of the 13th century, with a tower of the same age, built by the abbots of Cluny. Population, 1,600. *Rue Basse* belonged to the family of *Chambertin*, the first cultivator of the famous wine of that name. *Clos de Bèze* stands almost as high in character.

The vineyards of *Clos de Tart, de Laroche, Morey, Chambolle, &c.*, are next passed. *La Grognot* hill is formed of curious-shaped rocks. *Musigny*, is another excellent growth.

**Vougeot** (3½ miles), on the *Vouge*, where the finest Burgundy is produced, at the *Clos de Vougeot*, a field of 125 acres, which belonged to *Cîteaux Abbey*, and is now the property of M. Ouvrard. The *Cuvée*, contains 24 vats, holding 450 puncheons each; two cellars will hold 16,000 puncheons. The price is 6 to 8 francs a bottle, for the oldest.

The next vineyards are those of *Gilly* and *Grands Echeseaux*, and *Romanée Conti*, at *Vosne*.

**Nuits** (3½ miles), a small town, once fortified, on the *Musin*, under *Côte Nultonne*. Population, 3,270. It has two churches, &c., and the *Clos de St. Georges* vineyard. On a solitary hill, to the north-west, about 550 yards high, is *Vergy Château*.

Coaches to *Cîteaux*, *Ambigny le Magny*, *Brazey*, *St. Jean-de-Lozne*.

[*Cîteaux Abbey*, 12 kil., founded 1098, by St. Robert, was the residence of St. Bernard. It produced four popes, and at one time had 1,800 monasteries for men, and 1,400 convents for women, in connection with it. It was suppressed 1790, and was almost destroyed. What remains is now an agricultural Reformatory.]

Cross the *Musin* to *Premeaux*, its vineyards, stone quarries, bridge, and sulphur spring; then the viaduct on the *Courtaux* where the hills begin to rise, and the quality of the *Côte de Nuits* wines rises in consequence.

**Gergeloin** (2½ miles), has a church with a Romanesque tower, restored since 1836.

Next to this, but at some short distance from the station, is **SERRIGNY** (population, 1,830); then **ALOZE** and the chapel of *Nôtre Dame du Chemin*, where the *Côte de Beaune* wines begin, under the names of *Corton, Charlemagne, &c.* This is followed by the village of

**SAVIGNY** (population, 1,800), which produces *Vergelesses* wine and has a *château* of the 14th century.

Cross the *Rhoin* to **Beaune** (5½ miles).

*Hôtels*.—*Beauquis; De France; Brian; De l'Arbre d'Or; Duchevreuil*.

A sous-préfecture and centre of the Burgundy wine trade, *Vin de Beaune, &c.*, on the *Bouze*, with a population of 11,500, mostly wine dealers, coopers, &c. It was a Roman military post, and, in the 13th century, noted for its scarlet dye, and the excellence of its iron and steel articles. Two round towers of *Louis XI.*'s castle remain.

The *Collegiate Church* of *Nôtre Dame*, a curious building with several low spires, begun in the 12th century, was restored in 1852. It has some old tapestry. Chancellor *Rollin's hôpital*, founded 1443, is in the Gothic style, with a court &c., and *Van Eyck's "Last Judgment."* There are a library of 80,000 volumes, a museum, theatre, &c., with *Rude's statue of Monge*, the mathematician, a native.

[**NOLAY** (18 kil. south-west), in a white wine country, at the bottom of a narrow valley, has a good spire church, and the tower of its old *château*. *Carnot* was born here. At *Bout-du-Monde* (End of the World), at the source of the *Cusanne* (4 kil. off), is the fine fall of *Marsault*, 66 feet down, into a rocky hollow below. Population, 2,300.]

Near the 6-arch viaduct, on the *Bouze* are **POMMARD** (population 1,170), and **VOLLENEY** or **VOLENEY**, both noted for fine wines.

**MERSAULT** (4½ miles) has a spire church, and an old country-house. Population, 2,180. Its white and red wines are noted. *PULIGNY*, further on, is the seat of the exquisite *Montrachet* wine, then *Chassagne* and its vineyards.

Cross the *Dheune* by a skew viaduct, to

**Chagny** (5½ miles), once a fortified post, now a great centre for wine. Population, 2,870. A tower (used as a prison) of its old castle still remains. This was in 1365 the head-quarters of a gang of freebooters, called *Ecorcheurs*. The church has a Romanesque tower.

Coaches to Décize, St. Beraïn, Conches, St. Émiland, Montceaux, Blanzay, Gélénard, &c. By rail to Epinac, Autun, Etang, Montchanin, Le Creuzot, Décize, Digoin, &c., on the lines from Nevers and Moulins which come in here.

[(A). Chagny to Nevers.

**Epinac** (17 miles), among coal and iron mines (population, 4,000), from which a goods rail runs north to the Canal de Bourgogne.

**Autun** (67 kil. south-south-west), on the Arroux, where seven roads meet, is a sous-préfecture, in department Saône-et-Loire, a bishopric, &c., remarkable for its Roman remains. Population, 12,000.

*Hotels*.—La Poste; De la Cloche (Bell).

It was the Roman *Bibracte*, or *Augustodunum*, one of the chief places in Gaul, and was burnt by the Saracens about 730. The present town is on a slope, under three hills (*Mont Drac* or *Druid*, *Mont Jeu* or *Jove*, and *Mont Cenis*, which has a lake supplying the town with water), occupying about one-third of the old site, within the ancient walls, which are solid and entire in most parts, and about 3½ miles round.

Two gates out of four are left, composed of arches on arches, with pilasters, &c. One is *Porte St. André* (46 feet by 66 feet), close to St. Andrew's Church; the other and the best, *Porte d'Arroux*, or *Porta Senonica*, is 58 feet by 46, and leads over the river, past the site (circular) of the Temple of Pluto, to the mouth of the Tarenai, which joins the Arroux here, and is crossed by a sort of bent *Roman Bridge*, or causeway, on seventeen arches, more than 300 feet long.

Between this and the bridge of St. Andoche, on the *Champac*, or *Campus Martins*, stands another relic, the *Temple of Janus*, a square pile, of which three sides remain, 56 feet long, 22 high. The *Marché* is the *Martiale Forum*, at the centre of the old town, where the two

leading roads meet. *Place de Ladre*, in the Ville, or lower town, has around it the sites only, of the Emperor's palace, the temples of Hercules, Apollo, and Minerva (called *Tour St. Andoche*), the baths, the Monian schools, &c.

In the upper town, or Châtean (where the capitol stood), is *St. Lazare*, or *Lazarus Cathedral*, of the 12th century, having a fine crocketed spire, 167 feet high, four quaintly carved pillars in the entrance, a good choir, statues of President Jeannin (a native of Autun), fourteen chapels, a window, stained with the Virgin's genealogy, and Ingrès' "Martyrdom of St. Symphorien." *Talleyrand* was at one time bishop of Autun. An Ionic fountain adorns the *Place* (square) in front.

Other buildings are, the bishop's palace, a large pile; the college, founded by the Jesuits, to which Joseph and Lucien Bonaparte were sent; and the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, which contains a museum of 3,000 coins, specimens of natural history, and a library, among which are many rare books and MSS.

The tower of Francis I. is a ruin; the ruins also of the Roman theatre and amphitheatre are visible, inside the old walls (to the east); and traces of the *naumachia* (in a hollow) lie without. On a hill to the south, called *Champ des Vines*, is the *Pierre de Couhard*, a kind of stone pyramid, 72 feet by 59, and 65 high. Carpets, rough bed coverlets, &c., are made here.

*Conveyances*: By rail to Chagny, Etang, and Nevers on the Orléans line.

In the neighbourhood are *Uchot* and its legan stone, the coal mines of Epinac, Creuzot, &c., and *Champpréy*, where *Mad. de Genlis* was born.

**Etang** (6½ miles), where the branch from Creuzot falls in.

**Cercy la Tour** (68 miles).

**Décize** (9 miles), the Roman *Decetia*, on a rock in the Loire, near iron and coal mines. Population, 4,400. Down the river to

**Nevers** (22 miles), as in Route 45.

(B) Chagny to Le Creuzot and Moulins.

**St. Leger** (9 miles), on the Canal de Centre. Montchanin, or M. les Mines (population, 2,000), where a loop line turns off to Etang & Nevers (as above) 94

**LE CREUZOT,**

(4 miles), the seat of the great works of M.M. Schneider & Co., employing 10,000 out of the population of 25,000. The foundries, shops, and yards, are traversed by about 20 miles of railway. Locomotives and railway plant of every kind are made; coal and iron being found on the spot. Here Assi, the Communist leader, got up an insurrection, 1870. Following the Moulins line from Montchanin, we come to

**Paray, or Paray-le-Montal** (32 miles), in a fertile valley of Saône-et-Loire. Here the line from Mâcon, *viâ* Charolles, falls in. (See page 92).

**Digoin** (7½ miles), on the Loire, where the Canal du Centre falls in. Population, 3,100; with a trade in pottery and salt.

**Moulins** is 34 miles further. (See Route 45.)

The line passes under the Canal du Centre, by a tunnel of 256 feet, then through the *Chagny tunnel*, 580 feet long, and through cuttings ending in a view of the four towers of *Rully Castle*. Agneux camp (a Roman work) is near.

**Fontaines** (1½ mile), at the foot of Mont St. Hilaire, 395 yards high. It has an old church.

We cross the *Thalie* to *St. Cosme* cutting; then on to

**CHALONS-SUR-SAONE**

(6½ miles), or **CHALON**, as it was called, 239 miles from Paris.

**Hotels**.—Des Trois Faisans.

Population, 20,000.

A sous-préfecture in department Saône-et-Loire, and an ancient place, on the Saône, where it is navigable to Lyons, and whence the Canal du Centre (cut in 1791), proceeds to join the Loire at Digoin. The town suffered greatly in the inundations of 1840.

It is *Cæsar's Cabilonum*, a town of the *Ædui*, which he made a Roman granary. Both Augustus and Constantine visited it. Attila took it after a siege, 451; and the Saracens, in 732. It suffered in the wars between Louis XI. and his restless *vassal*, Charles the Bold, who held it as part of *urgandy*. The Austrians took it, 1814.

Its broad Quay offers a rather good view; and they say the Dauphiné Alps, though 120 miles off, may be seen (?) in clear weather. A stone bridge of 5 arches, with its piers carried above the parapet in the form of obelisks, joins it to the suburb of *St. Laurent*, on an island in the river, where there is an Hospital (1528) with public baths attached, and a promenade.

The principal Church of the 13th century, and another church (St. Pierre), are the only two left out of fourteen.

The other noticeable objects are, a new Hôtel de Ville, Bibliothèque of 10,000 volumes, salle de spectacle, a pretty cemetery, a prison on the solitary system, a modern hall aux grains, a fountain, with a figure of Neptune, in the Place de la Beaume (which has an old gate near it), a college, and a granite obelisk, in Grand Rue, on the canal.

Denon, member of the Institute, and Niépce, one of the inventors of photography, are natives of Chalons.

At 3 kil. to the east is the church of *St. Marcel's Abbey*, where Abélard died.

Manufactures of oil from cole-seed (for which there are crushing mills), bricks, tiles, glass, beet-root sugar, white beer, iron barges, and *écailles d'abiettes*, for mock pearls. Trade in these, Burgundy wine, grain, timber, charcoal, &c., which find their way here, as an entrepôt for the north and east of France.

*Conveyances*: By rail to Lons-le-Saulnier.

[It passes **Louhans** (21 miles), a sous-préfecture of 3,800 population, in a fertile plain, on the Saône, with a good trade in corn, poultry, &c., and manufacture of iron. The houses are old, and there are traces of Roman possession.

*Hotel*.—Du Cheval Blanc (White Horse).

**CHISEAUX** (32 kil. south-east of this), among the Jura mountains, has a large church, with many eccentric carvings about it.

**Lons-le-Saulnier** (17 miles), on the line from Bourg to Salins. (See Route 21.)

From Chalons the banks of the Saône are flat, at first, but cultivated with fruit trees and vineyards. Barges traverse the stream all day long. The railway takes the direction of the road, on the west side of the river.

We pass St. Remy, and *Tuât château*, where Henry IV. and Mayenne signed the treaty which put an end to the civil war; *Lux*, so called, because Constantine, it is said, saw the cross there; St. Loup, its pilgrim fountain, and old castle; Marny and its paper mills; Ormes, which had a bridge in Roman times; to

Varennes-le-Grand (3½ miles), in a pleasant meadow tract of country. Population, 1,440. Ferté is the seat of Baron Thénard, the chemist. Cross the Graplotte and Grosne to

Sennecey-le-Grand (5½ miles). Population, 2,500. Here are iron works, mulberry gardens (first planted 1824), and remains of *Ruffey Château*. The old Chapel of the *Sires de Lagny*, on a hill, was restored in 1854. Coach to St. Gengoux-le-Royal. Across the Natouze, to

Tournus (6½ miles), an ancient town of 5,610 population, at the new suspension bridge on five piers. It has an Hôtel de Ville, with a black granite pillar in front, found in the Saône, and said to be Roman; a hospital of the 13th century; an old half-Romanesque church; part of St. Philibert's Abbey, founded 875, and restored, 1850, &c. There is a slab (over the house where he was born, 1726), to *J. B. Greuse*, the painter, some of whose works are in the Madeleine Church.

Manufactures of pottery, leather, beer, sugar, couvertures, silk thread, &c.

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe; Du Sauvage.

From Tournus, the line passes *Villars* church and château—the former of the 12th century; and *Uchizy*, with a population of 1,522, mostly descendants of Illyrian settlers, who came here in the last century, and still remain a distinct people. There is a suspension bridge at

Fleurville (8½ miles), where Roman remains were found when the rail was made, 1853. At *St. Albain*, are the battered walls and tower of an old château, and its church is ancient. Coaches to Lugny, Romenay, and *Pont de Vaux*, near the east bank of the Saône, a pretty village in La Bresse, in department Aisne, noted for its *capons*. About 5 or 6 miles to the west of St. Albain, is *Cluny*.

Senozan (3½ miles), a pleasant place, with some good paintings in its church. There are a few traces of a château, which, having been bought by a man who made a fortune by hawking lace, came

to Talleyrand's brother, who married a descendant, and who was one of the last victims of the reign of terror. Many country-houses and vineyards are seen on the hills around Mâcon, which is 7½ miles from the last station.

## MACON,

A *buffet*, 275 miles from Paris, 45 from Lyons. Here the direct line to Geneva, Aix, and Chambéry, parts off (Route 23) for through trains to Geneva, Turin, Brindisi, *via* Mont Cenis. (See Route 23.)

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe, good; Des Champs Elysées; Des Etrangers; Du Sauvage. Population, 18,000.

This chief town of department Saône-et-Loire, and head-quarters of a military division, on a low hill, in a fertile spot, was once the Roman *Matisco Eduorum*, seat of a diocese, and of a country called the *Mâconnais*, sold by the Burgundian dukes to France, 1241. It was ravaged by the Huns and other invaders, and suffered in the religious wars of 1562, from both parties. The Austrians took it, 1814, after a little fighting; Napoléon was received here, 15th April, 1815.

Like all old towns, most of the streets are narrow and dirty; but it has pretty walks and good prospects on the quai, and in the neighbourhood. From the 12-arch bridge leading over to St. Laurent, and lately altered and improved, you may even see Mont Blanc. The bridge itself replaces a Pont Jud, built, they say, by some Jews, whom Philippe le Bel expelled.

*St. Vincent's church*, in Place d'Armes, on the hill, of brick and stone, was built 1810-16, by Napoléon's order, and stands opposite Soufflot's hospital (1758-70). It was designed as a substitute for the old cathedral church, which was demolished, 1793, except the two octagon towers (one crowned by a low spire, visible all round), and parts of the front and cloisters. St. Peter's church, formerly attached to the Cordeliers' convent, is now used by the gendarmerie.

The *Préfecture* is on the site of the citadel (pulled down 1585), and was the bishop's palace. A public library and theatre are at the *Hôtel de Ville*, the old seat of the Counts Montrevel.

There are two hospices for incurables and orphans; a palais de justice, in pretty grounds; a departmental asylum, to which a Romanesque chapel

added, 1853; and some old houses in Rue de l'Oratoire, with another worth notice, in Rue Dombey, on the quai. One of the best buildings is the *Hôtel de Sennecey*.

The Mâconnais women wear a peculiar head-dress, consisting of a black felt hat over a white cap.

About 3,000 Roman coins were found here, 1764, with a few marbles; and a Roman way may be traced towards Autun.

*Lamartine*, the Republican statesman and poet, is a native, and had a seat at *St. Point* (12 kil.), in a beautiful spot among the Charolais hills, near an old castle, which his pecuniary difficulties have obliged him to part with.

Pottery, leather, &c., are made; there are dye and printing works, a copper foundry, &c., and a trade in wine (from Thorins, Moulin-à-Vent, Romanèche, &c.), grain, cattle, timber, &c.

*Conveyances*: By steamer, to Lyons, Chalons; by rail, to Bourg and Mont Cenis (Route 23), Cluny, Charolles, &c.

The rail of the *Compagnie des Dombes et des Chemins de fer du Sud-Est*, passes Cluny.

[*Cluny* (14 miles), which has the cloisters, abbot's house, a chapel, and two towers, of the famous *Benedictine Abbey*, the head of that order, which was destroyed at the Revolution, 1789. Its church was 600 feet long. It was rich in MSS.; and had a revenue of 70,000 livres. Then comes

*Charolles* (24 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Saône-et-Loire, of 3,300 souls, was the capital of *Charolais*, a county in Burgundy, and stands between two hills, on one of which is an old castle. Crucibles are made. One of its counts, of the royal blood, in the time of Louis XV., amused himself by firing on the passers by, and having killed a man, asked the king for letters of pardon. They were granted. "But," said the king, "I have also signed a pardon for the man who may kill you by way of reprisal." Further on is *Paray-le-Montal* (9 miles), on the rail to *Digoin* (near the Loire) and *Moulines*.]

Leaving Mâcon, we pass *St. Clément* (noted for its cream), where the branch line to Geneva turns off across the Saône (Route 33); then cross the *Ville Croix*, to

*Créches* (4½ miles), which has a beet-root factory in its old château. Cross the Arieis to

*Pontamevaux* (2½ miles). Then the *Manvaux*, by a 3-arch bridge; and pass the suspension bridge at *St. Romain*, a village of 80 or 90 houses, which was overwhelmed by the flooding of the river in 1840, all but its church.

*Romanèche* (2½ miles), i.e. *Romanesque*, a place where Roman remains have been found. Population, 2,470. It has mines of manganese, and is noted for the *Moulin-à-Vent* and *Thorins* wines. The Jura hills in view. Coaches to Fleury and Tholsey, in the Dombes country (across the bridge), to the east.

Cross the Ardière to

*Belleville* (5 miles), a small town (population, 2,920) and port, the Roman *Lemna*, in a cultivated spot, in department Rhône, which was inundated in the memorable year, 1840. Its Romanesque abbey church, founded by the aires of *Beaujeu*, contains some of their monuments. There is also a richly endowed hospital, and a suspension bridge spans the river. Coaches to Cercier, Châtillon-les-Dombes, Villié, St. Igny-de-Vers, Charlieu, &c. Rail to Beaujeu.

[*Beaujeu* (9 miles), has remains of an old château on the hill above it, once the seat of the lords of *Beaujolais*.]

At Montmerie, on the east bank of the Saône, is a high tower, on the hill, and a suspension bridge (across an island), which with the quai was rebuilt 1840. Population, 1,960. Cross the *Vauxonne* to

*St. Georges-de-Reneins* (3½ miles), with a population of 2,920, and a chapel, *Nôtre Dame des Eaux*, resorted to in times of drought. Coaches to Montmerie, Blacé, Salles, St. Étienne, Vaux, Trivlers.

Beauregard Bridge and the *Iles de Guerlain* are next passed, and the *Morgon*, by a nine-arch bridge, to

*Villefranche* (5½ miles), or *V.-sur-Saône*.  
*Hotels*.—De Provence; Faucon.

A pretty sous-préfecture of 11,690 souls, in department Rhône, among vineyards, and good points of view from the hills around. It was founded by *Humbert*, Count of *Beaujolais*, who granted his vassals a franchise, in the shape of land at three deniers a fathom, and the privilege of boating there

wives. The latter are good-looking, however, and are noted for their liveliness.

Among the buildings are, the *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Renaissance style, a Gothic church, of the 14th century, restored 1856, and some statues added to it; and a Jesuits' seminary. The church spire was burnt, 1566, by the negligence of the plumber, who was in consequence *burnt alive* before the church. There are some old houses in Grande Rue. The earliest Cordelier church in France was founded here by Guichard III.

Cottons, linen, calico, &c., are made here. Coaches to Ars, Theizé, Chamelet, Grandris, Tarare, Roanne, &c.

Further on is Pommies, which has supplied Lyons with stone for many centuries; and below the bridge of St. Barnard, is

**Anse** (2½ miles), in a spot proverbial for its fertility, according to the old rhyme—

"De Villefranche à Anse

Le plus belle lieue de France."

Population, 2,081. This was a Roman station, *Assa Paulini*, or *Antiam*, and remains were found in 1844, near the site of Caesar's palace, now a chapel. The old *château* is used as a gendarmerie barrack. Cross the Azergues, a branch of the Saône, by a four-arch bridge.

**Trévoux** (3 miles), on the west, in department Ain, at the new suspension bridge, with an island in front, is a sous-préfecture, and has remains of a *castle* on the hill; also the house where the Jesuits printed their *Journal de Trévoux* and *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*; and the old palace of the Parliament of Dombes, now the Palais de Justice. The terrace commands a fine prospect. Population, 2,750. Trévoux, they say, comes from *Tres Vies*, because three Roman roads met here. Here wine is drawn for gold and silver lace, but the business has declined.

Further on, you leave on the right, *Mont d'Or*, so called from its rich appearance in autumn, and having a view which takes in the fine plains of Burgundy and Lyonnais, and the Dauphiné Alps. Ile Bene is near.

**St. Germain-au-Mont d'Or** (3½ miles), is at the foot of the mountain, which rises in three peaks, 2,050 feet above sea level, at the highest. On one peak, *Mont Célindre*, is a pilgrim's chapel, reached by

omnibus, commanding a fine view. Its goats' milk cheese is held in esteem. At *Chasselay* is a lead mine.

**Neuville** (2 miles), on the east bank, joined to *Villevert* on the west, by a suspension bridge. Population, 2,130. *Frelzet*, cotton and silk thread, &c., are made here.

Albigny and its four wooded islands take name from a battle fought here between *Albion* and Septimus Severus, in 171, when the former was defeated. The Saône now narrows between hills, covered with villas and gardens.

**Couzon** (1½ mile), a pretty spot, formerly noted for its wines, now for its stone quarries. Those of St. Cyr and St. Didier yield many fossils. Near the bridge, is *Rochetaillé*, so called from a cutting (*taille*) through the rock, made by Agrippa for his Roman way, and part of an old *château*.

Through *Pilonnière tunnel*, 525 feet long, to

**Collonges** (1½ mile), at the foot of Mont Célindre, with a population of 1,050. *Fontaines* opposite it, possesses many oil, corn, and print mills, turned by its five streams. About ninety of its houses were carried away by the floods of 1840. Omnibuses run to Lyons.

A suspension bridge from each side of the river, rests on *Ile Barbe*, which is crowned by the very ancient *abbey of St. Rambert*. Pass through the *tunnels* of St. Rambert and La Mignonne, 820 feet and 174 feet long, to

**Vaise** (4½ miles), a station for passengers and merchandise, with a large dépôt, &c. Its church is a modern Byzantine structure; and its houses suffered in 1840. Lyons, from the Saône side, appears in a fine spot (something like the Avon, at Clifton) extending along the banks of the Saône and Rhône, backed by a picturesque amphitheatre of hills, with country-seats, gardens, and vineyards, spread over the landscape. The grey, rough rocks are seen here and there, looking out between the tall houses.

Cross the high road from Paris, &c., by skew bridges; then pass *Mont Iténé*, by the *Quarantaine tunnel*, 7,146 feet long, 802 feet below the top of the hill, and ventilated by six shafts. Pass over the Saône and its quays, by the *Pont de la Quarantaine* of iron (a previous stone bridge had down), and to the *Gare de Perrache*, at the south end of 1

(3 miles from Vaise), the general station for all the lines, which meet here, covering 20 acres. Bridges have been built for the joint use of the railway and of the carriages and passengers. Omnibuses wait on the trains, 8d. to 8d.

### LYONS, or Lyon,

319 miles from Paris, 281½ from Marseilles.

**Hotels.**—Grand Hotel de Lyon, a first-class hotel for families and gentlemen, and charges not out of proportion to the comfort.

Hotel de l'Europe; particularly good, and commanding on one side a delightful view.

Hotel de l'Univers, at the side of the Railway Station of Perrache. Proprietor, Mr. Dufour.

Grand Hotel d'Angleterre et des Deux Mondes, Place Napoléon. Mr. C. Patrel, proprietor.

Hotel du Parc et de Bordeaux, the nearest to the Station of Perrache. Excellent Restaurant.

De France, Rue de l'Arbre Sac; Hotel Beauquis, Place Belle Cour; Du Nord, Rue Lafont, &c.

Hotel des Negociants; Bayard; and Du Luxembourg.

**Cafés.**—Perle, Jeune France, Rhône, Neuf Lyon, Berthoud, &c.; many being in Place des Célestins; also Casati, Poulet, Toriani, &c., for chocolate, a cup of which taken before dinner (2 o'clock), is ½ fr.; dinner, 2 to 3 fr. The small loaves, cakes (brioche), beer, pork sausages, and river fish, are noted.

Omnibuses run to most of the best points of view near the city, and to several pretty villages round it: such as, Ile Barbe, Oullins, and Longchêne water cure, Charbonnières and its springs (8 kil.). Mont Celindre, near St. Cyr, St. Bonnet-le-Froid (16 kil.) on a hill, St. Foy, Roche-Cardon, Collonges, Icully, &c. Cabs may be hired in Place Louis Napoléon.

Post-Office, in Place Bellecour.

English Service, No. 2, Rue de Pavis, at 11 30 a.m. on Sundays.

Chapel Evangelique, in Rue de l'Arbre Sec.

English Vice-Consul, C. Haden, Esq.

American Consul, P. Osterhaus, Esq.

**Objects of Notice.**—Views from Fourvières and Guillotière Bridge—Place Bellecour—Statue of Napoléon—Cathedral—St. Martin d'Alnay Church—Palais de Justice—Palais des Arts and Museum—Hotel Dieu—Arsenal.

Population, 324,000. This includes Lyons proper with Fourvières, St. Foy, &c., containing two-thirds of the whole; La Guillotière and Le Brotteaux, the richest quarters, on the east, or left bank of the Rhône; Croix Rousse and St. Paul, to the north where the weavers live (the master manufacturers in St. Clair); Vaise, to the north-west on the Saône.

This old and populous city is the capital of department Rhône, head of a military division, seat of an archbishopric, and of the silk trade, &c., on the grand route to Marseilles and Italy, in a fine spot at the junction of the Saône and Rhône, backed by hills crowned with country seats, vineyards, and mulberry trees. Great part, called the *Bourg*, stands on the tongue of land between the rivers—the Saône, as the poets long ago remarked, stealing quietly by and losing itself in the Rhône, which rushes past with a strong tide towards the Mediterranean. The point where they now join (Mulatière bridge, which the St. Etienne rail passes over), is some distance south of the old junction (near Ainay bridge), and the land thus reclaimed and called Perrache, after the architect who, about 1770, effected it by turning the course of the Saône, is laid out and partly built on. This tract includes the Cours Charlemagne, Bayard, Suchet, Champ de Mars, Cours Napoléon, &c., and is bordered by the Chaussée Perrache and Cours Rambaud, close to the water, planted with trees, in some parts, for promenades.

The Roman city, founded 47 B.C. by Lucius Munatius Plancus, the consul, and called *Lucidunum* and *Lugdunum* after him, occupied the west side of the Saône (which was not crossed till the 9th century), on the hills of St. Sebastian and St. Just, where Fourvières church now stands. Great roads, made by Agrippa, went hence to the north (through the Pierre Selve, or Petra Seissa and Rochetaillé, i.e. c. rock), and to Spain, Marseilles, and Italy. Marc Antony constructed the *aqueducts*, of which there are remains on Mont d'Or, at Pilat, and other places. Lyons was taken by the Huns, and by the Saracens (725); became the capital of Burgundy, and was a length a seignery, held by its archbishops. The people began to choose their magistrates, 1195. Philippe le Bel incorporated it with France, 1310. It suffered much from the religious wars of the sixteenth

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century, when the Protestants of the Cevennes were hunted down. One of their leaders, the Baron des Adrets, took it by surprise, 1562; but it revived upon the issuing of the edict of Henry IV., as mentioned below. A pestilence, 1628, carried off 35,000 people in three months. At the Revolution it sided with the Girondists, and was, therefore, unmercifully punished by the revolutionary leaders, who, in 1793, sent against it an army of 60,000 men; after a siege of three months it yielded, and the scenes which followed, by order of the infamous Collot d'Herbois and Couthon, were as bloody and terrible as the Noyades at Nantes. "The name of Lyons," said Barrère, the Conventualist, "must be blotted out. It shall be henceforth called *Ville Affranchie*; and on the ruins of this infamous city a monument shall be erected, attesting the crime and the punishment of the enemies of liberty. Its inscription shall be, '*Lyons made war against liberty, Lyons is no more.*'" Many of the best buildings were demolished, "au nom de la loi;" and prisoners despatched by the scaffold and the fusillade, by hundreds, daily. The Austrians took it 1814, and carried the keys to Vienna. It opened its gates to Napoleon, 1815, at the commencement of the Hundred Days, and he was so touched by his reception that he cried out "Lyonnais, je vous aime,"—words now carved on his statue, in la Perrache. It was the scene of insurrection, 1831-34, at the cost of hundreds of lives.

The Lyonnais people are intelligent and jocose, and of nick-names, of argument, and fighting (as the events of 1793, 1831-4, prove); but they are well-sized and almost as poor and miserable as the Highland weavers, who are their cousins by a few removes, being descendants of the Protestant exiles driven out of Lyons and other parts of France in 1685, at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This Edict, when passed by Henry IV., 1598, brought peace to the French Protestants, and especially to Lyons; but its revocation by Louis XIV., sent 30,000 families into foreign countries, and so reduced this city, that a century after (1787), there were but 7,500 workmen left in it. This act of wicked folly made Christina of Sweden say, that Louis XIV. had cut off his left hand with his right.

The silk trade was first introduced in the 16th century, by Italians, who fled from the civil wars of

their own country; Colbert encouraged the planting of mulberries; Ferrandines were invented 1630, by Ferrand; poplins, about 1700; velvets and moirées, 1730; and the Jacquard loom, 1802. There are about 10,000 small silk mills, employing 140,000 persons. Other staple trades are, dying, hat-making (45,000 yearly); gold and silver work, and bijouterie (trinkets), to the value of 12 million francs; chemicals and varnishes, stained papers, beer and liqueurs, soap, tanning, steam-engines, and machinery—water-power for the works being close at hand. Design is promoted by the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* (school of fine arts) founded in the year 13 of the Republic, under five professors; and by the Martinière Institution, or *Ecole des Arts et Metiers*, i.e., practical arts and trades, near Pont du Champ, supported by a bequest of General Martin, who made a fortune in India. A *Conseil des prud'hommes*, i.e., a standing committee of masters and men, settles disputes about wages, &c. It was first established here by Napoléon, and has been highly beneficial.

One of the best views of the city is from the heights of La Pape, near the Strasbourg road, where you see it spread below you, with its rivers, quays, bridges, and faubourgs, and catch a prospect of the country, with the Dauphiny Alps, and even Mont Blanc in the distance (100 miles away). Another view may be had from the telegraph on Mont St. Irénée, or from the Church of *Fourvières*, or at the Belvedere or Observatory, above the west bank of the Saône, reached by the Tilist or Palais de Justice Bridges. Go also to Quai St. Clair, and to Guillo-tière Bridge, at night, when the city is lit up.

About 18 Forts strengthen the points around, most of them built since 1834, when the insurgent weavers, &c. were put down by the soldiery with great bloodshed. The largest are Forts Caluire, Montessuy, Brotteaux, Villeurbanne, Irénée, &c. A large artillery establishment, between Les Brotteaux and Part-Dieu Forts, is nearly completed.

Broad Quays, as usual in French ports, line the river banks, the best of which are—Quais Villeroi, St. Antoine, des Célestins (near the theatre and cafés), d'Angoulême, and de l'Hôpital (on the Rhône), and St. Clair, the finest of the whole. There are 28 in all. At Quai Monseigneur, in La Guillotière the Rhône steamers lie, while the cable boats land at Quai de Paris.

The *Rhône* is about 660 feet broad, on the average, and crossed by eight bridges, besides the new one higher up, for the Geneva line, on seven arches, each 105 feet span. These are (beginning from the north), as follows:—St. Clair, suspension bridge. Morand, of wood, built 1774, leading to Brotteaux. La Fayette, foundation on stone piers, 700 feet long. L'Hôpital, suspension, opposite the Hôtel Dieu, or general hospital. La Guillotière (having a good prospect), the oldest and longest (widened to 36 feet) and shortened, 1339, being 1,152 feet, from end to end, on eleven stone arches (when first built 1190, it had 20); here 233 persons were killed in a crowd, at a fête, 1711. Napoléon, suspension, one of the latest built. Another suspension bridge is to be built between this and la Guillotière. Then comes the *viaduct* for the Lyons and Mediterranean line of stone and iron, on five arches, with ways for carriages and foot passengers accompanying it.

Eleven or twelve bridges cross the *Saône*, which is from 330 to 500 feet broad. Beginning at the south, where it joins the *Rhône*, we have the double Mulatière bridge, for the use of the St. Etienne railway and foot passengers, 475 feet long, on four iron arches, replacing a wooden bridge, carried away by the floods of 1840. The tubular Pont de la Quarantaine, for the Paris line. The Napoléon, suspension, in line with that over the *Rhône*. Ainay, near that church, 476 feet, on five wooden arches, restored 1835. St. George's, a suspended passerelle. Tilsit, one of the best, 492 feet long, 44 wide, on five stone arches, built 1808. Palais de Justice, suspension, 538 feet, replacing one carried off in 1840. Du Change, rebuilt 1843,—there was an old one here as early as 1050, with houses on it. La Feuillée, suspension (suffered in 1810), very elegant, with lions at the ends. St. Vincent, a passerelle, rebuilt since 1840. De Serin, of stone, built 1816, to the new Quai de Vaise. Du Mouton, suspension. La Gare, suspension, 558 feet; and the suspension bridges of Ile Barbe. A bridge is projected below Pont de Serin, near the Pierre Scissee (a rock cut through, it is said, by Agricola), and the statue of Clebérger. Some bridges are longer than there would seem to be need of, on account of the floods, which swell both streams, after continued rains. Foundations are recorded in 592, 1070, 1602, 1711, and especially in 1810, when boats floated in Place

Bellecour, Place de la Préfecture, and les Brotteaux. The houses in the last still show traces of the height to which the latest flood, that of 1856, rose, in May of that year, after breaking its banks. By means of its rivers and the canals which fall into them, Lyons is able to communicate with all the great towns of France.

The Houses are in general high, but the streets narrow and badly paved, so that, however pleasant the town looks in summer, it is shocking in rainy or snowy weather, when, from its situation, the atmosphere is very misty. Great improvements, however, have been effected since 1848, by widening and draining the old streets, and building new ones. The Rue Impériale, 105 feet wide, in which stands the new Exchange and Bank, was built, 1855-6. It runs from the Hôtel de Ville to Place Impériale, and Hôtel Dieu. Rue Centrale, behind it, is another new street, in the densest part of the city. Some of the oldest houses, worth notice, are in Rue St. Jean, Rue Lainerie, Rue de la Poulallerie (old Hôtel de Ville), Rue Mercière, Rue St. Guze (commandery of Malta); also on Quai de Flandre (house of Roi de Ribauds), Quai Fulchiron, Place d'Albion. The Passages, or galleries, de l'Argue and de l'Hôpital, are covered arcades of modern date.

There are several public Places or squares. Place Bellecour, the most fashionable, is 1,017 feet by about 690, fills 15 acres (Lincoln's Inn Fields is 13½) and has a bronze of Louis XIV., by Lemot, put up 1828, to replace one thrown down, 1793, by Couthon, the terrorist, who also ordered some of the best houses here to be razed. Place des Terreaux is small, but contains the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais des Arts, and a pretty fountain, erected in 1856. One side is rebuilding. Here the band plays, and reviews are held. A flower market is also established here. Here Cinq Mars and De Thou, after their confinement in Pierre Scissee Castle, were executed, 1642, for conspiring against Richélieu; and the guillotine was set up, 1794. Place du Méridien, or des Cordeliers, a good point of view, has a column 70 feet high, with a channel in it showing the direction of the meridian, and a figure of Uranus on the top, put there 1788, by Payet. In Place des Célestins stand the theatre, &c. Place du Change has the *Fontaine de la Vierge*. Place Cathénaire, at

called after a mayor, is opposite the Jardin des Plantes (botanic gardens), and contains a bronze statue of *Jacquard*. Place Louis XVIII., near the station at Perrache, is now called *Place Louis Napoléon*; is both large and square, and planted with trees. Here stands Niewerkerke's equestrian statue of *Napoléon*, put up in 1852. Place Louis XVI., at Brotteaux, is also a regular square. Near this is Place Pothin and its monument to the 210 victims of Collot d'Herbois' fusillades. Place St. Jean, near the Cathedral, contains a fountain group of the Baptism of Christ, by Bonnasseux, and the fruit market. There are few other fountains worth notice. A *Compagnie Générale des Eaux de France* (a rather magnificent title) have erected reservoirs on Montessuy Hill, to supply the city, and find moving power for the small factories.

Of the eighteen Churches, the *Cathedral of St. Jean* is the first. It stands on the west side of the *Saône*, under Fourvières Hill, where the Roman city was begun. The oldest part is of the 12th century. It has a high front, with three deep doors in it, ornamented with statues; a rose window, and low towers at the outer corners. There are also two other towers (in one is one of the largest *beils* in France), a nave, 260 feet long, stained windows (lately restored), a large high altar, several side chapels (the *St. Louis or Bourbon Chapel* being richly carved), and a curious superannuated clock, made by Bâlois, 1598, which showed the saint days, changes of the moon, &c., besides having figures to strike the chimes, and a cock to crow the hours.

*Notre Dame de Fourvières*, near it, and the Observatory tower on the hill above, whence the fine view is obtained, occupies the site of Trajan's *Forum Vatus*, and is full of offerings to an image of the Virgin, which adorns it. It was built before 1168, and lately rebuilt. A gilt bronze of the Virgin was placed on the new spire tower (172 feet high) in 1811; while two paintings by Dausigny and Orsel (the latter a native artist) commemorate the deliverance of Lyons from the cholera, and the inundations of 1840. Lyons is assumed to be peculiarly under the Virgin's patronage, and her worship is therefore greatly cultivated here. Her statue, above mentioned, bears this inscription:—  
"O Marie, Mère de Dieu, Cette Ville est à vous,

Protegez-la." About a million and a half of pilgrims visit this church annually. From the house of Abbé Caille, near this, Pope Pius gave his benediction to the city in 1805. *St. Irénée's church* (modernised in 1830) has a crypt where Irenæus was buried, when martyred by Severus, in 197.

Ainay, or *St. Martin d'Ainay*, abbey church, on the site of Caligula's Athenæum, to which Juvenal refers, has the granite pillars of a small temple, built here by Augustus; and below is the dungeon where the martyrs Pothinus and Blandina were confined. It was first built in the 6th century, rebuilt in the 10th and 11th centuries, in the Byzantine style, and of late completely restored. In the Virgin chapel is her statue by Bonnasseux. *St. Nizier*, formerly a cathedral church, is large, and a good specimen of flamboyant Gothic of the 16th century, having a lofty vault, the Virgin chapel, with another statue by Coysevox, good carving in the choir, an ancient crypt, and a tall spire, to which a companion has been added. *St. Paul*, a small, pretty, Gothic church, replaces one built by Charlemagne.

The *Chartreux church*, founded by Henry III., on Croix Rousse Hill, has a good dome by Soufflot, a well-proportioned choir, and a fine marble altar. *St. Donaventure's* or the Cordeliers' church, built 1326-1468, has a good front and stained windows, but is most remarkable for being the scene of many events in the history of Lyons. It was the headquarters of the insurgents in 1834, many of them being killed at the altar. At *St. George's* there is a tall spire. It was founded in the 6th century, and afterwards used by the Knights of Malta, was ruined at the Revolution, but is now restored. *St. Pierre* is a modern church, with a curious Romanesque portal of the 9th or 10th century. *St. Just's* was rebuilt 1661. *St. Polycarp*, lately enlarged, is also modern, and has the best organ in Lyons. The *diocese of Lyons* is one of the oldest in France, dating from the 2nd century.

The *Protestant chapel*, built 1749, by Soufflot, was used as an exchange till 1810. A chapel, in the form of a pyramid, occupies the place where the massacres of 1793 took place, at Brotteaux. A new synagogue, in Rue Lanterne.

The new *Palais de Justice*, on the *Bonne*, by Baltard, has a colonnade of twenty-

pillars, and is adjacent to the old one, which was the seat of the Counts of Roanne, now a prison. The *Hôtel de la Préfecture*, in Place Confort, is, with some alterations, part of the Jacobin convent. A better building, and one of the most uniform of this class, is the

*Hôtel de Ville*, built 1646-55, by S. Maupin, in l'Place des Terreaux. In the front, 157 feet long, marked by a clock tower, &c., restored by Mansard, 1702, are a bas-relief of Henry IV. on horseback, and figures of Hercules and Pallas. The wings, with their high roofs, are 383 feet long, down to Place de la Comédie, and include two courts, over the first of which the club-room rises, 141 feet high. In the vestibule are the Coustous' bronze figures of the Rhône and Saône, from Louis XIV. statue, which stood in Place Bellecour; one mounted on a roaring, the other on a quiet, lion, as characteristic symbols of the two rivers. Blanchet's wall paintings are seen further on, up the grand staircase, which is admired for its construction. The archives are placed here, and it has also a curious collection, made by M. Rozaz, of medals, proclamations, caricatures, pamphlets, &c., between 1789 and 1840. Opposite the Hôtel de Ville stands the

*Palais des Beaux Arts*, a large square of 531 feet, with a figure of Apollo in the midst, built 1667, by Valsinière, on the site of St. Pierre's Benedictine convent (of which the cloister and chapel remain), and restored 1851. It includes a gallery of 500 pictures, chiefly by Flemish and Lyons artists, one being a view of the old bastille, on Pierre Scisac (pulled down 1789); Roman mosaics and other marbles, especially the bronze tables of the Emperor Claudius (a native); a museum of medals, silk, machines, subjects of natural history, works of art, busts of natives, a portrait (in *E*) of Jacquard, &c.; and a special library of 50,000 volumes and 40,000 engravings, &c. This is open from 11 to 3, by passport.

The *Jardin des Plantes* (Botanic Garden), in Place de Sathonay, on the site of a Roman naumachia (where marine fights were displayed), has a bust of Abbé Rozier, the agriculturist, who was killed in his bed by a shell in the siege of 1793—an orangery, &c., and commands a good prospect of the city. At a public *Bibliothèque* on Quai du Rhône, in part

of the old convent of Trinity, is a rich collection of 140,000 volumes, and 2,400 MSS.; one room is 164 feet long. The college, or *Lycée*, is close to it.

Among the *Charitable Institutions* are, the General Hospital, or *Hôtel Dieu*, a vast pile on the Rhône, 355 yards long, first founded, they say, by Childebert, in the 6th century, but re-built with its large dome, &c., since 1793, by Soufflot, and enlarged 1842. It contains 1,800 beds. In the herb garden is the tomb of *Narcissa*, of Young's "Night Thoughts." She was brought hither from Montpellier. To the south of it is the *Hospice de la Charité*, as large, if not a larger building, founded 1617, for 400 poor people, besides orphans, &c. Behind this is an excellent *Military hospital*.

The hospice of l'*Antiquaille*, for 600 incurables, lies on the west side of the Saône, on the site of the Roman emperor's palace, afterwards of a monastery. A *Dépôt de Mendicité* stands on the east bank, on the site of Charreaux convent. There is an old hospice (asylum) on Quai de Flandre, and an Institution for *Sourds-Muets* (deaf and dumb), on Monté Balmont, near St. Just. At the *Mont de Pitié* pledges are taken for loans, under proper regulations.

The *Grand Théâtre*, near the Hôtel de Ville, is large and plain; another, called Cercle Musical, is on Quai des Célestins, in the remains of an old church. A *Jardin d'hiver* and Collée, at les Brotteaux, and a Hippodrome, in Perrache. There are baths in all parts of the city, the largest being opposite the Collège.

The Cemetery de Loyasse (near that fort) large and well planted, is at Fourvières; another, de la Madeleine, near the Guillotière Church. The *Douane* (custom-house) and salt stores are near the Tilait bridge, on the site of the old arsenal. Veterinary school and large barracks at the ends of Sorb bridge. The government tobacco factory, on Com Napoléon; the new prison of St. Joseph, and the Abattoir, at Perrache. Here, also, is the *Artillerie Arsenal*, built 1840-50, by Baltard, on the banks of the Saône,—a large establishment, where everything necessary for an army is made.

The corn and wine markets are also worth notice as well as the large Hôtel des Monnaies (or mint) in the old Ursuline convent, and the *Monnaie Civile*, near St. André's Church, in the Guillotière.

This last is an institution peculiarly French, for regulating the price of bread. There is also a *Condition des Soies*, or test house for *silk*, in Rue l'olycarpe, first established by the Republic. On Quai de Flandres, or Bourgneuf, is the wooden figure of the *Homme de la Roche*, Jean Cléberger, a benefactor of the town. A *Tour de la belle Allemande*, at Rochette, is said to commemorate his wife.

Further up the Saône, in a charming spot, is *Ile Eurbe*, an island covered with trees and the buildings of St. André's old abbey, Charlemagne's house (?), a church, &c., and joined to the main land by suspension bridges. The Lyonnais always visit this at Easter and Whitsuntide.

At Fort de la Motte, on the east side of the Rhône, Henry IV. was married to Marie de Medici. The Fountain of Rozet, near *Roche Cardon*, stands in a wood. On a little brook behind St. Foy, are remains of a *Roman aqueduct*.

Some of the eminent *natives* of Lyons are the Emperors Caracalla and Claudius; Germanicus; St. Ambrose; Jussieu, the botanist; Louise Labé, or la belle Cordière, a poetess of the time of Francis I.; Richât, the surgeon; Mad. Récarnier; Roland, the Girondist minister; J. B. Say; Jacquard, buried in Oullins church; Marshal Suchet, &c. Herod, the tyrannarch, was banished to Lyons by Caligula, A.D. 43.

*Conveyances:* By rail to Paris, Dijon, Bourg, Mulhouse, Geneva, Chambéry, Turin, Bourgoin, Grenoble, Avignon, Marseilles, Cette, Roanne, Orléans, &c. By *steamer*, to Avignon, 9 hours; Beaune; Chalons, 8½ hours; Valence, 4 hours.

[The direct rail to **Bourg**, under the *Compagnie des Dombes et des Chemins de fer de Sud-Est*, passes through the marshy principality of Dombes, to **Mionnay** (11 miles), **Villars les Dombes** (25 miles), and **Bourg** (35 miles), where it meets the *Lyons and Besançon Line* by way of **Amberieu**. (See Route 23). From Bourg this latter line passes **Moulin-des-Fonts** (10½ miles), **Coligny** (3½ miles), **St. Amour** (3 miles), in department Jura, **Cuisseaux** (5½ miles), with an old church, **Beaufort** (6 miles), and **Lons-le-Saulnier** (¾ miles), where the line from **Chalons-sur-Saône** falls in.

## LONS-LE-SAULNIER.

**Hotels.**—Du Chapeau Rouge (Red Hat); Jacquinet; Robert, &c. Population, 9,860.

This capital of department Jura (formerly of Franche Comté), is in a hollow or gorge of the Jura mountains, covered with vineyards. It is noted for its *salt springs*, which were worked by the Romans, from whence it received its name, *Ledo Salinarius*. The ground is so undermined in them that there are few large buildings.

The church is on Place d'Armes, which has a fountain and pedestal, which, till 1830, bore a statue of Pichegru. Covered galleries or arcades line the principal street, which is lit with gas. There are a college, a library of 3,000 volumes, a museum, theatre, &c. General Lécourbe was born here.

At the north end of the town, near the old castle of Montmorot, are the *Puits des Salines* (salt springs), rising into a great pit 65 feet deep, whence the brine is carried by pumps and wooden gutters to vast buildings, for filtering and boiling it. About 20,000 quintals (of 100 lbs. each) are made. There is a good trade also in iron, wood, wine, eaux-de-vie, Gruyère cheese, &c.

In the neighbourhood are the old *abbey* of Baumes-Messieurs, under the fine Roches de Baume; the very old church of Coldre, near a well-preserved Roman camp, the château du Pin, where Henry IV. once stayed, the château d'Arlay, which belonged to the Prince d'Artemberg, and the *fall* of Poltte (15 kil.) on the Ain (about 33 feet down).

From Lons-le-Saulnier, on the road to Geneva, you pass Clairvaux (23 kil.) at the bottom of a pretty valley, near a lake.

St. LAURENT (26 kil.) is the next place (see Route 29), beyond which is **Geneva**. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Switzerland*).

Our line goes on to **Polligny** (18 miles) under the Jura mountains. Population, 5,500. It is a sous-préfecture, of the old *Castrum Olinaum*, at the head of the Golantine, in a gap of the mountains; and has part of an old fort and a Roman way called *Chemin Romain*; several fountains and mills, and manufacture of pottery, saltpetre, &c.

**Pierre** (30 kil. west of it), near the fine moated *Château* of Thiard, or Thyard, built 1672. It consists of two courts, and contains, among other rooms, the *cabinet de l'Empereur*. In which are Napoléon's writing desk and bureau.

**Arbois** (7½ miles), 946 feet above sea; with a population of 6,700, and factories of paper, &c. Here Pichegru was born. **Mouchard** (5½ miles), a junction station 5 miles from Salins, 38½ miles from Pontarlier, 20 miles from Dôle. 51½ miles from Gray. **Byans** (12 miles), near *Quingey* and its stalactite grotto; thence down the Rhône and Rhine Canal to **Besangon**, (13½ miles). See Route 21.]

### ROUTE 20—Continued.

#### Lyons to Avignon, Marseilles, and Toulon.

By rail to Marseilles, 218½ miles. Trains, 7½ to 12½ hours. Opened throughout in 1856. Close to the east side of the Rhône, the St. Etienne line follows the west bank as far as Givors.

The Rhône is navigable with difficulty above Lyons, but the descent is easy and rapid though obstructed by sand banks. To Avignon (about 150 or 160 miles), 9 hours is allowed; but to ascend it, against the current, takes 45 hours; a barge takes 14 days. A number of suspension bridges cross this beautiful stream, which flows with a rapid winding course, and a breadth nearly uniform, to Avignon, between hills covered with corn-fields, vineyards, and mulberry-trees, and often crowned by the picturesque remains of many old feudal castles. It divides the old provinces of Dauphiné, Vivarais, &c.

From the station in Cours Napoléon, the line crosses the Rhône to the suburb of *La Guillotière*. St. Foy and its heights are perceived in the west, crowded with country-seats. The first station out of Lyons is

**St. Fons** (3½ miles), or St. Foud.

**Feyzin** (3 miles), or Feyzin, opposite Irigny, is the first village in Dauphiny, and has a college and a seat of the *Comtesse de Brison-Chaponay*, whom *Josephine* and her daughter visited here, before the revolution. Its Gothic church is modern. Near the Rhône, is **SOLAISE**, which has a *lithary*, or milc-stone, standing on the

ancient way to Vienne, with the figures, VII., on it. St. SYMPHORIEN d'Ozon contains part of an old castle of the counts of Savoy.

**Serezin** (3½ miles), near which is TERNAT, with an old château, and St. Mayeul's Romanesque priory church, founded in the 12th century. Through a valley which hides the river, to

**Chasse** (3 miles), having railway communication with GIVORS station on the west bank. It stands opposite Ile Blanche and other islands in the river Chasse or Seyssuel, as it was called, gave name to the *Saxeo'um vines*, of which Pliny speaks. There are ruins of a château of the Vienne archbishops.

**Estressin** (5 miles). Close to the next station, Vienne, there is a tunnel of 2,640 feet, and a *viaduct* over the Gère, on two arches of 52 feet span, with another on 25 arches, over the port, at its mouth.

**Vienne** (1½ miles).

*Hotels*.—Du Nord; De la Table Ronde.

Population, 20,000.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Museum—Temple of Augustus—Arcade du Forum—Aiguille—Aqueduct—Cathedral—Church of St. André-le-Bas.

This very old town, a sous-préfecture in department Isère, and once the seat of a diocese, is at the Gère's mouth, at the suspension bridge to St. Colombe, in an amphitheatre of vine-covered hills. The Gère turns many mills for linen, cotton, iron, paper, glass, hemp, &c. It was the *Vienna Allobrogum*, or chief town of the Allobroges, and came to be an important Roman city, "*pulchra Vienna*," of Martial, "*Vienna opulenta*," of Ausonius; but declined after the Burgundian kings sold it to the archbishops. Traces of Roman works are left on Mont Pillet, Mont Arnaud, Mont Salomont, &c.; the last having remains of a middle-age castle.

The *Musée*, where many Roman marbles, inscriptions, &c., are collected, was itself a temple to Augustus and Livia, afterwards used as a church; it is something like the *Maison Carrée* at Nîmes; was restored in 1858, and contains also a library of 6,100 volumes. Near the theatre is an ancient *portico*, now called the *arche de triomphe*, or *Arcade du Forum*. Its principal arch is 49 feet by 25.

Outside the *Porte d'Avignon*, is the *Plan de l'Aiguille* (needle), a pillar of unknown history, 51 feet high, composed of a quadrangular pyramid, rest-

ing on four open arches, with Corinthian pillars at the corners. It is usually called *Pilate's Tomb*. Remains of quays on the river, of *aqueducts*, of an *amphitheatre*, &c., have been noticed.

The large *Cathedral church* of St. Maurice, near the river, is partly of the 11th and 12th centuries, the latest addition being in 1515; it has two towers, a sculptured portal, approached by 22 steps, and a balustrade, a high vault on 49 pillars, a tomb of Bozon, King of Arles (1200), a fine altar by Sloozi, &c. In 1312, a council met here by order of Philippe le Bel, to pronounce against the Knights Templars.

St. André-le-Bas *Church*, which was partly made out of a Roman temple, was the burial-place of the Burgundian kings, as far back as 993; it has a light Romanesque tower, and some ancient cloisters. There are remains of St. Pierre's monastery, founded in the sixth century; also an old college of the Jesuits, a corn market, two hospices, &c.; with a *house* in the Renaissance style, in Rue Marchande.

*Archelaus* was banished from Judaea to Vienne, by Augustus, in the year 9, A.D.; and to this place, also, *Pontius Pilate* was banished, by Tiberius, about 38, A.D. It became the seat of one of the earliest Christian churches, in Gaul.

The new quay is about 1,600 yards long; steamers run hence to Lyons, besides those from Avignon, which touch here. At Pont l'Évêque, on the Gère, lead mines are worked. The road to Grenoble is 86 kil., by way of La Détourbe, la Frette, &c.

Opposite Vienne are St. COLOMBE and St. ROMAIN-en-GAL, both abounding in Roman traces, which turn up now and then. Three Roman bridges, they say, at one time joined St. Colombe to Vienne; it was afterwards noted for its religious houses. In the Cordeliers' *convent*, which still exists, Philippe le Bel and Philippe de Valois stayed at their visits to Vienne, 1312 and 1343. Further south is St. CERN, nearly opposite to the old church of *Nôtre Dame de l'Île*, which belonged to a priory of the 12th century, the cloisters of which are standing. The line deserts the river for several stations from Vienne. The next to it is

Vaugris (3 miles), to the north-west of which, across the river, is AMRUIS, which was known as *Ampurcius* in the 6th century, and has a seat of the

old family of Maugiron. The red *wines* of Côte Rotie begin here, and at Tapin (1 mile further); and it is known also for its apricots and melons. The Côte Rotie vineyards, first planted, they say, by the Emperor Probus, extend to St. Péray, near Valence. *Mont Pilas* in the distance (south-west), 3,500 feet high, is round-topped, and frequently covered with snow.

Les Roches (4½ miles), near the villages of Auberville, Clonas, &c., has a population of 2,000 souls. From it a road leads by a suspension bridge to CONDRIEU, on the west bank, noted for its *white wines*, which rival champagne. Its population (4,000) are hardy Rhône sailors and bargemen. It was founded by Archbishop Raynaud in the 12th century, and gave origin to the families of Cardinal d'Arces and Marshal Villers. St. Pierre and Limony, further on, are also known for their wines.

Le Peage de Roussillon (5½ miles), has a château, in which Charles IX. ordered the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar. Here, according to a common belief, the real "climate of the South" begins.

Salaise (2½ miles). On the west bank, is *Servières*, which had the misfortune to be ravaged by the cholera in 1822, and the floods of 1840-1. It has a good trade in wine and timber. A suspension bridge joins it to SABLONS, a place in department Isère, which has an old château, and Peyraud on the west, opposite the little river Dolon, which runs up to Charvass.

St. Rambert d'Albon (2½ miles) close to the river, again. Here the *branch line* to Grenoble, of the Dauphiny Company, turns off to the north-east. Another line to Annonay, on the south-west, crosses the river to

Peyraud (3½ miles), Midon (5½ miles), ending at

Annonay (3 miles), an old town in the Ardèche, among rocks, and on the Déone, where the Causse joins. It is the Roman *Annoneum*, and is noted for the manufacture of gloves, excellent paper, and white silk. Mulberry trees are planted all round it, and both rivers are lined with factories; some belonging to the *Montgolfiers*, of the same family as the brothers Joseph and Stephen (natives), who went up in their first balloon here, 6th June, 1783. An obelisk to their honour stands in Grand Place.



has a suspension bridge, and a library of 12,000 volumes. Population, 16,800. Boissy d'Anglas, president of the Convention, was also a native.

The factories for preparing glove skins occupy 2,011 persons. About 330,000 dozens are prepared annually, of which one-half are sent to England.

*Hotels*.—Du Midi; Du Nord.

[The Grenoble line, above-mentioned, was opened 1858. Distance, 56 miles. The stations are as follows:—

**Beaurepaire** (12½ miles).

**La Côte St. André** (10½ miles).

**St. Etienne de St. Geoirs** (4½ miles).

**Ireux** (3½ miles).

**Rives** (3½ miles). Here the road from **Bourgoin** station falls in (see Route 25). Rives stands on the Furens, at the edge of a pretty valley, where manufactures of linen, paper, iron, steel, are carried on. Population, 2,420. Château d'Allivette is near. Soon after this, you come into a beautiful part of the Isère, called the *valley of Grésivaudan*, richly cultivated.

**Volron** (6½ miles).

**Moirans** (4½ miles). Here or at **Voreppe** (3 miles), conveyances to *Grande Chartreuse* are taken (see Route 25). Coach also to **TULLINS** (population, 5,000), in a rich valley, where various manufactures flourish.

**St. Robert** (7½ miles). Then

**Grenoble** (3 miles), see Route 25.]

Between St. Rambert, on our main line, and the next station is **CHAMPAGNE** and its curious Romanesque church, half fortified, once part of a Benedictine abbey, founded by the Dauphins, and built out of a Roman temple. It is covered with quaint carvings.

**Andancette** (3½ miles), which has a tower of the old counts of Grésivaudan, is brought into communication (by a suspension bridge) with **ANDANCE** on the west, which was ravaged by both sides, in the religious wars of 1575. It stands among vineyards. The Roman *Figline* is near this, as proved, by traces of a bridge, aqueduct, &c. *Wach to Annonay, which can be reached by rail via St. Rambert (as above).*

Before the next station you pass near **Pontass**, and the ruined tower of **Château Pilate**, so called after Pontius Pilate, who, they say, drowned himself here after his banishment to *Viègne*.

**St. Vallier** (4½ miles), at the Galaure's mouth, a place of 3,000 souls, who make silk and pottery. It has a Roman pillar, and belonged to the brother of Diane de Poitiers, whose Gothic *château*, on the cliffs, with large gardens laid out by Le Nôtre, is now the seat of M. de Chabrillan. The old *château des Rioux*, to the north, is used as a factory for chemicals, that of *St. Barthélemy de Vals*, up the Galaure, stands most picturesquely over a narrow gap, called *Rochetaillée*. A suspension bridge leads over to *Sarras*; and thence a road goes to *Annonay*.

*Hotels*.—Post; Grand Sauvage.

**Servez** (3½ miles), opposite Arras. The scenery improves in character, and the Dauphny Alps appear.

Soon after we pass *Crozes*, standing behind the Côteau (hill) of *l'Hermitage*, where the famous *Hermitage wine* is grown, so called from a hermit's cell at the top.

**Tain** (5 miles) is the Roman *Teyna*, and has, in the Place du Taurobole, an altar, found in the 16th century, at the top of the Côteau de l'Hermitage, just mentioned. Trade in wine, silk, grain, &c. Population, 3,000. The church was part of the Benedictine priory in which Charles the Dauphin was married to Jeanne de Bourbon, 1350. Excellent grey granite is quarried at *Pierre Aiguillon*. Two suspension bridges cross the river. Conveyances to *Tournon* and *Romans*.

[**TOURNON**, on the west side of the Rhône, below the Doux's mouth, is a sous-préfecture in department Ardèche, and has at the *Mairie* remains of the old *Castle* of the Comtes de Tournon (one of the most ancient names in French history), and the *Ducs de Soubise*. *Cardinal Tournon*, prime minister under Francis I. and three other kings, whose life was written by Henry Terna, a native of this town, founded a College here, 1542. It was the first held by the Jesuits, in France, attracted many scholars, and was not given up till 1766. It is now a Lycée, surrounded by fine gardens. The castle

is near the two suspension bridges to Tain, one of which, built 1825, by M. Seguin, is the oldest in the country. Population, 5,250.

*Hotels*.—De l'Assurance; Du Louvre.

A road from here to St. Agrève and Le Puy.]

**La Roche de Glun** (5½ miles), opposite Glun, in Ardèche, carries on a trade in wine, wax, shot for sportsmen, &c., and is named after a rock, crowned by the old *castle* of a feudal seigneur, who used to take toll of passers by. Population, 2,100.

Cross the Isère, which passes Châteauneuf a little above, and joins the Rhône opposite Châteaubourg, so called after a *château*, lately restored, and once held by Barjac de Pierregourde, who figures in the civil disputes of this part. *Mont Blanc* (80 miles off) may be seen here in clear weather. *Cornas*, a little further south, is noted for its red wines. Beyond it are the heights of *St. Péray* and its old *castle*. These give name to a variety of the Côte Rotie wines, the district of which terminates here. Cross the Isère by a handsome viaduct, the centre arch 118 feet wide. At 5½ miles from La Roche is

### VALENCE.

A *buffet*, 65½ miles from Lyons, 153½ from Marseilles.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; De France; De Grand St. Nicolas; Du Louvre.

Population, 18,720.

The *cafés* are in Place d'Orléans, &c.

Chief town of department *Drôme* (in the old province of Valentinois in Lower Dauphiné), seat of a diocese, &c., and of an artillery school, where Napoleon studied, 1785. It stands on the east bank of the Rhône, here crossed by a large *suspension bridge*, built 1828, which offers an extensive prospect.

It was the capital of the Sigalanni, called *Valentia* by the Romans, who have left remains of pavements, &c. Like other old places, it suffered from the Visigoths, Huns, and subsequent invaders. After being held by the bishops as a county, it became the head of a duchy, which was united to the French crown under Charles VII. Protestantism took root here from the first; so that in the religious wars, the Baron des Adrets made it his head-quarters, after slaying the Roman Catholic governor at his own door. Here, also, *Plus VI.* died a prisoner, 1799, at the *Hôtel du Gouvernement*.

The streets are narrow and dirty. Parts of the old fortifications are left, having their bastions on the town side, and so placed, it is said, by Francis I., to overawe the citizens. The *Citéadel* commands a view of St. Péray Castle, and the mountains of Vivarais opposite. Another view is to be had from the Polygon, or Champ de Mars. In Place des Clercs stands a bronze monument to *General Championnet*, a native. Near this, in *Grande Rue*, you see M. Auriel's library, a curious half-Gothic house, called *Maison des Tités*. *Bona-parte* lived at No. 4, in the same street.

St. Apollinaire's *Cathedral*, having been often burnt and restored, is a mixture of various styles (beginning with Romanesque), between 1098 and 1604, marked by a tall square clock tower, burnt 1822, and rebuilt 1838. It holds a marble cenotaph to Pope Plus VI., with his heart and a *bust* by Canova, besides a painting of St. Sebastian, by Carracci, &c. Among the side chapels is that called the *Pendentif Chapel*, a small square building, with a hanging vault on four piers, built 1548, by Canon Mistral, in the Renaissance style, and having the arms, &c., of his family, with many good carvings. The bishop's palace is ancient. A handsome palais de justice was built, 1826. There are a public library, Gothic theatre, baths, &c.

One of the Scaligers was, by some accounts, professor of the university here, before its removal to Grenoble. About 1661, *Racine*, in a letter to la Fontaine, says, that when he travelled south of Lyons, the Provençal *patois* prevailed to a general degree. The women are noticeable for their good looks and liveliness.

Comte de Montalivet was born here.

Trade in silk gloves, Valence handkerchiefs, &c.

By rail to Grenoble and Chambéry.

[A]—**Valence to Grenoble**, by rail, up the Isère, 61½ miles. It passes

**Romans** (12½ miles), in a pretty spot on the Isère, across which is a stone bridge to Péage, *i.e.*, a ferry. Founded in the 9th century, and has parts of its old walls left, with a church of the 10th century. Here *Humbert II.*, the last native dauphin, made over his dominions to Philippe of France, 1348. Population, 18,000. Tannin is the chief employment, and the

noted for its wine, truffles, liqueurs, &c. At 12 kil. further is

**LES FAURIS**, where a road turns off by the suspension bridge over the Isère on to *Pont-en-Royans*, so called after a bridge, said to be Roman, thrown across the torrent of the Bourne. About 16 miles to the south-east, is the castle of *La Chartretonnière*, in the beautiful alpine valley of *St. Jean-en-Royans*.

**St. Marcellin** (17½ miles), a small sous-préfecture on the Isère, in a fine spot.

**Moirans** (20 miles), near the junction of the lines from *St. Rambert* and *Lyons*. **Voreppe** (3 miles), whence the *Grande Chartreuse* may be visited (Route 25).

**Grenoble** (8½ miles), as in Route 25, on the way to Chambéry.

(B)—**Valence to Gap**, 88 miles.

**LA PAILLASSE** (9 kil.) down the Rhône.

**CREST** (16 kil.), on the Drôme, the old capital of the Valentinois, under *Roche Courbe hill*, has a castle, and took part with the Albigenses against Simon de Montfort. Population, 5,500. General Digonet was a native. A little further on is *Aouste*, the Roman *Augusta*.

**SAILLANS** (15 kil.), up the Drôme. About 13 kil. south is the picturesque *hermitage of Félimes*, in a very solitary spot, reached by 50 steps in the rock.

**POULAIX** (7 kil.)

**DIE** (9 kil.), or *St. Die*, on the Drôme, a sous-préfecture of 4,000 souls, among the mountains, was the *Dea Vocantiorum* of the Romans, who left some relics, which are collected at the old bishop's house. *Porte St. Marcel*, a triumphal arch, in the ancient walls of the Gap road, is worth notice. It was the head of the *Diols comté* (joined to Dauphiny, 1189), and seat of a diocese till the time of Louis XIV., when the cathedral Church (ruined in the religious wars) was rebuilt; length 265 feet by 75 broad, without a single pillar.

Trade in silk, oil, fruit, and excellent white wine, called *Clairette de Die*.

*Hôtels*.—*St. Dominique*; *Des Trois Faisans* (Three Pheasants).

In the neighbourhood are, *Montagne de Glandasse* (2,690 yards high), where the bear, chamois,

white hare, &c., are found; *But de St. Genie* (1,650 yards); *Montagne de Forduries* (near *St. Julien*, 10 kil. off), on which are a grotto and lake, where a June cattle fair is held; *Montagne de Solore*, and its grottoes; the *Mont Inaccessible* (10 kil.), which only the chamois can reach, but which a *Sieur de Domjulien* scaled, 1492, by the help of ropes, to please *Charles VIII.*, and planted crosses on the top.—*Bouvante*, 20 kil. north-east, is a fine spot among the mountains of the *Royannis*, near the head of the Bourne.

**Aix** (6 kil.), on the Drôme, where the *Bes* joins from above *Chatillon*, which has caves no one can descend, because of the carbonic acid gas given out.

**LUC** (10 kil.), the ancient *Lucus-Augusti*, has a Roman tomb for its public fountain.

**RAURIÈRES** (10 kil.), still on the Drôme, is the only good pass through the mountains here.

**LA BAUME-DES-ARNAUDS** (12 kil.), in department *Hautes-Alpes*, so called from a grotto near it, and a fine cascade, down which the water falls 70 or 80 feet.

At 48 kil. further is **GAP** (see Route 25.)

The beautiful suspension bridge, from *Valence*, leads over to *Guilhaud*, and the *château de Crussol*, the old ruined seat of *Geraud Bastet*, and his descendants, finely seated on a parapet of cliffs, the gables of its keep are called the *Cornes de Crussol*, by Rhône sailors. About 1 mile further is *St. Peray*, celebrated for its light, sparkling wine, and also for its stone quarries. In the latter, were found, in *Louis the Dauphin's* time, the bones of "a man 23½ feet long," most likely, a fossil of the saurian tribe. *Beauregard château*, which was a prison, is now turned into a wine store. *Soyons*, to the south, with three islands in front, has a slanting tower left of its old castle, and was once noted for an abbey, founded in the 12th century, but moved to *Valence*.

Islands begin to abound in the river from this point, and its banks become more irregular. Views of the *Dauphiny Alps*, on the east, and of the *Cevennes mountains* to the west, are obtained across the fertile plain, which borders the Rhône on both sides.

**Etoile** (6½ miles), opposite Ile St. Marcel. Population, 3,300. *Charnes*, on the west of the Rhône, a little way up the small river Embroye, has, on the rocks behind it, the ruined *chapel* of a castle—one of the many which lined this river in feudal times.

[**BEAUCHÂTEL** (2 miles from this), on the river Eyrieux, is so called after a castle which belonged to the bishops of Valence, and has a wire suspension bridge across its little but rapid stream, which tumbles into the Rhône close by.]

**Livron** (5 miles) is on the Drôme, which falls into the Rhône, three miles below. It stands on the Marseilles road, and has a population of 4,000, with some part of a *château*, besieged by the Roman Catholic leader, Bellegarde, and demolished by Louis XIII. On the opposite bank of the Rhône stands La Voulte, to which there is a rail; thence to Le Pouzin and Privas.

[**La Voulte** (3 miles), behind a group of islands, called Ile de Roussillon, &c. Population, 2,000, in the foundries, &c., which now occupy the rather fine remains of a *Castle* (called *La Volta*, in the romance language, because the Rhône turns round the rock it stands on), of the house of Levy and the princes of Rohan. There used to be in the old chapel a picture of the Virgin appearing to her *relation*, the ancestor of the Levys, as he stood with his cap in his hand. A label out of his mouth was inscribed, "*Je vous salue, ma cousine*," to which she was made to answer, "*Couvrez vous, mon cousin*."]

**Le Pouzin** (3½ miles), at the L'Ouzève's mouth, where the road to Privas, Aubenas, &c., turns off, suffered much in the religious wars of the time of Louis XIII., and was taken after a long siege, by Montmorency, 1628.

**BAIX** (3 miles from this), a little beyond the Payre's mouth, was another of the Protestant strongholds, and the birth-place of Archbishop Audibert de Lussan. Several islands face it.

**PRIVAS** (13 miles). (See Route 29.)

Cross the Drôme by a viaduct (below Boucher's bridge, constructed for the road), to

**Loriol** (2 miles), which is chiefly supported by the carrying trade along this route. Population, 3,580. It is the Roman *Aureolum*, founded, some

say, by Aurelian. Faujas, the naturalist, died at his house of St. Fond, 1819. Coaches to Crest, Flaviac, St. Julien.

**Saulce** (4½ miles), a little beyond which, on the west bank of the Rhône, is *CRUAS*, behind another group of islands. It has a Romanesque parish church (partly washed away), as old as 1095, and once part of the more ancient abbey of St. Benoit.

**La Coucourde** (3½ miles), is near the hamlets of Logis Neuf, &c., and the half ruined *tower* of *Lén*, on a stream of that name, so called after a Princess Béghene, who retired here a leper.

The line passes close to *ANCONE*, below Ile Blanc, the ancient *Ancunum*, taken by storm by Lesdiguières, 1586, when the fortifications were reduced. It is opposite *Meysse*, on the river Lavezon, on the west of the Rhône, which has a quarry of gunflints.

A little below it a bridge leads over to *Rochmaure*, and its old basalt *castle*, on a lava cliff, 320 feet high, once the seat of the Adhemars, and a stronghold of the Catholics. The *Voican de Chénécart*, a collection of basaltic pillars, is near this.

**Montelimar** (7 miles), a sous-préfecture (of 12,050 souls), in department Drôme, on the rivers Roubion and Jabron, and the Marseilles road, in a fertile spot, cultivated with vines, mulberries, olives, oranges, &c. Some ancient Gothic *ramparts* and gates, and a *château*, now turned into a citadel, remain. It belonged, till 1198, to the Adhemars (from whom its name is derived), was dreadfully injured during the religious wars; and gave birth to D. Chamier, a Protestant minister, who was shot while defending a breach at Montauban, 1621, and who, therefore, according to a joke of the Catholics, died *canonized*. There was a fight on the bridge between the Duke of Angoulême's troops and those of Napoléon, 1815. It has a good mineral water, and a trade in *Nougat cakes* (of honey and almonds), fruit, wax, oil, grain, cattle, morocco leather, &c.

*Hotel*.—Post.

The roads to Dieu-le-Fit, Châteaun-Grignan, Nions, &c., turn off to the east.

Coaches to Aubenas, Le Thell, Villadieu, Villeneuve de Berg, &c.

[At 25 k.l. east is *DIEZ-LE-FRÈ* (i. e. God made it), an industrious little place, at the Jahra's head, noted for its mineral waters, useful in bilious and other complaints: linen, cotton, and silks are made. A curious proverb, called by the good English name of "Tom Jones," near it, has a high vault, and many beautiful staircases. Population, 4,200.]

On the west bank of the Rhône is

*LE TREUIL*, at the bridge below Loizene Island, which was taken and reduced by Louis XIII. in 1632, and is noted for its pottery.

Near it are the *Marquis of Joviac's* *vast* (with a gallery of Roman inscriptions), the *Burkes des Dames* (at Aps), where some of the persecuted Albigenses were once hid, and *Moles* on the river *Frayol*, which runs into the Rhône a little south.

*Châteauneuf-du-Rhône* (5½ miles), on the slope of the hills, has part of a Roman camp and various marks of a decayed town. Population, 1,440. It gave birth to an adventurer called the *Marquis de Courbon*, who led the Venetian armies at the siege of *Negropont*, and fell when thirty-nine years old. The river from this part is less hilly on the banks, but more winding in its course, and broken with islands. On the sloping cliffs, on the west bank, lies *Viviers*.

[*VIVIERS*, the old walled capital of the *Fiscaria*, now seat of a *bishopric*, with 2,700 souls (it once had 15,000). It grew out of a Roman town called *Alps* or *Aps*, on the *Escontaye*, which runs up by it; but fell into decay after the religious wars here. The choir and tower of the *Cathedral*, standing over the town, are Gothic; the nave is more modern. The *bishop's palace* is a fine building, with good grounds about it. The new priests' *seminary* stands close by. *Richellieu* visited this place in his ascent of the Rhône, 1642, with his two victims, *Cinq Mars* and *De Thou*. A road to *Villeneuve de Berg* goes off to the west.]

*Donzère* (2½ miles), opposite *Ile Toncheloz*, was given to the bishops of *Viviers*, 877, who had an *abbey* here, and built a *château* of the 16th century, of which there are some fragments on the cliffs above. They were styled *princes* of *Donzère*. It commands a view over the plains of *Vaucluse*, and

is noted for its red wine. Population, 1,770. A large group of islands 2 miles long, called the *Margiries*, divides the Rhône into two branches below this point.

[At 15 k.l. east, up the *Berra*, are the remains of the fine

*Château de Grignon*, half demolished at the Revolution, and remarkable as the residence of *Madame de Sévigné*, who has made it familiar by her charming *Letters*, and died here in 1756. It stands on a rock above the town, contains many windows, has a wide terrace round it, and became the head of a comré, 1550. *Frederic Barbarossa* once resided here. The plain church contains the tomb of *Madame*.]

*Pierrelatte* (5 miles), with a trade in wine, silk, fruit, and grain. It had a castle on the rocks (*Pierre*), 300 feet high, taken by the *Baron des Adrets* with great bloodshed. Population, 2,400.

[A suspension bridge crosses to]

*BOCCO-SR-ARDÉON*, on the west bank, which has a large and good *Church*, built in the 10th century, by the bishops of *Viviers*, on the site of the relics of *St. André*, a disciple of *St. Polycarp*. It was one of the chief seats of the bishops, and had many convents before the Revolution. Population, 4,700. At the fountain of *Tourne*, is a *grotto*, with a carving of *Mithras* sacrificing the bull, with his dog, an altar, and traces of an inscription.

*St. MARCEL* (about 3 miles), in the *Ardèche*, has a part of the old seat of the *Bernis* family, where a cardinal of that name was born, 1755. Population, 2,600.

At 6 miles east-south-east of *Pierrelatte* is

*St. PAUL TROIS-CHÂTEAUX* (or *Three Castles*), a very old place under a hill, and the capital of the *Tricastins*, when the Romans came in, who called it *Augusta-Tricastinorum*. Remains are seen of an *amphitheatre*, of a wall (in *St. Jean* quarter), mosaics, bas-reliefs, and a *gate* (one of three), called *Fan Jow*, i. e., *Fanum Jovis*, because it was part of a temple of *Jupiter*. Many fossils are collected near this.]

*La Palud* (5 miles), the first place in department *Vaucluse*, and once a fortified town, belonging to the *Knights Templars*, with a *viere church*. A road goes off to *Syon*. Population, 2,800.

**La Croisnière** (3½ miles). Coaches to Pont St. Esprit and Nyons.

[**PONT ST. ESPRIT**, on the west bank of the Rhône, below the river Ardèche, which falls in here, and gives name to the department, is a dirty place of 5,550 souls, with a citadel. Its remarkable *stone bridge* of twenty-six arches, 2,622 feet long, was built 1263-1309, by a brotherhood of masons, &c., called the Frères-du-Pont, with subscriptions collected in Holy Ghost (St. Esprit) Chapel, hard by. The centre arch is 108 feet wide. It will be observed that the bridge itself is not built *straight*, either from the difficulties of finding a good foundation, or probably, to withstand the current.

The town was occupied by both parties in the religious wars in the time of Louis XIII., and sacked by the Baron des Adrets. Roads go out to Barjas and Mende, also to Nîmes.

**NYONS** (34 kil. east-north-east), or **NIONS**, on the Aigues or Eygues, is a sous-préfecture (population, 6,350), in department Drôme, and the ancient *Neomagus*, finely seated over the beautiful valley of the river, under the Col de Devos, Mont de Vaulx, and Mont de Garde Crosse. It had a château of the Dauphins, and in 1622 against the Duke of Savoy, made a worthy defence, headed by the daughter of Marguerite de Charce.

The town proper, called the *Hâilles*, from an arched building here, is divided from the *Bourg* and forts (where the castle stood), by old walls and gates. In the lower part at the defile of Filles, a very old, if not Roman, *bridge*, crosses the river by a single stone arch, 127 feet wide, 65 high, having a square tower in the midst.

The valley of the Aigues is like a garden all the way from the Rhône, between high hills covered with vineyards, olive-yards, mulberry-grounds, &c. It is remarkable for a healthy wind called *Vent Pontias*, blowing down the valley from the mountain of that name at the head of it, every day till noon, when it is succeeded by another blowing up it, called *Vésine*, more hot and enervating. A road turns off to Carpentras.

**NOLLANS** (20 kil. south), in a picturesque ravine

on the Ouvèze, under Châtelard and other mountains. It has a sulphur spa, &c.

**VAISONS**, a little lower down the Ouvèze, in department Vaucluse, is the Roman *Vaisio*, with remains of a circus, *aqueduct*, temple, a good bridge of one arch, &c.]

**Mondragon** (2 miles), standing on the river Lez, under an old ruined *castle* on the rocks, was held by the archbishop of Arles, with the title of prince. Population, 2,840.

**Mornas** (3 miles), nearly opposite St. Étienne-de-Sorts, is an ancient place, with a ruined *castle* above it, which was taken, 1562, by one of Des Adret's fierce captains, Dupuy Montbrun, and its defenders forced to jump from the rock on the pikes of his soldiers. Their bodies were then put in a boat to float down the river, with this notice to the people of Avignon, "Pass these merchants, as they have paid their passage at Mornas." The Ilue diverges from the river, to


**Piolenc** (1½ mile), a small fortified post, with a ruined *castle* near its church, in a spot about 1½ with wine, corn, fruit, &c.

[About 4 miles south-west, across the Rhône, is **CODOLLET**, near the Cèze's mouth, noted for its wine, and, formerly, for the château of the Marquis d'Ancèzune-Cadart, who received Louis XIII. here, in 1662. A few grains of gold have been picked up in the little stream.]

After leaving Piolenc station, and crossing the Aigues and Arais (now the Meyne), we reach

**Orange** (4½ miles), in a well-watered plain.

*Hotels*.—Des Princes; De l'Évêché; Poste; Luxembourg.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Roman Arch and Theatre—Church.

Though now a sous-préfecture in département Vaucluse, with 10,010 souls, and much decayed, it was the *Arausio* of the Romans, who placed the second legion here, and have bequeathed a famous *arch* and a *theatre* to present times. It was also the seat of an archbishop; but an Englishman will be pleased to look upon it as having once belonged to our great deliverer, William, *Prince of Orange*, through his ancestor, René de Nassau, who succeeded to the principality, on the death of his uncle Phillibert de Chalon, 1580. After the death

William III. it was seized by Louis XIV., but the title and arms are still borne by the eldest son of the king of Holland.

It has narrow straight streets, with several fountains, and a new college, near which is its greatest curiosity, the Roman

*Triumphal Arch*, called the "Arch of Marius," though the founder and date are uncertain. It stands across the Lyons road, on the north side of the town; is nearly square, 70½ feet wide, and 64 feet high, with a centre arch and two side arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, and carved with bas-reliefs (different for each face), of fruits, cornucopias, syrens, ships, military trophies, &c., all in good condition. Formerly it was enclosed within a castle of the Princes of Orange. The Roman

*Theatre*, called the "Cirque," rises over a hill to the south, close to the remains of the old citadel. It is well preserved, and makes a large half circle, with two rows of arcades, and a heavy wall across it, formed of great blocks joined without mortar, 334 feet long, 120 high, and 13 thick. It would hold about 6,000 persons. You may see in the wall, above the cornice, the holes for the poles which the awning was spread upon. A museum of Roman marbles, &c., has been collected within it. Parts of baths and aqueducts are noticed elsewhere. St. Eutrope's Church is of the 10th and 11th centuries.

Trade in silk, wool, oil, scented wines, truffles, &c.

Coaches to Carpentras (also reached by rail from Sorgues, as below), Gap, Nyons, Serres, Veynes. Roads strike off west to Vaison and towards Mont Ventoux.

Close to the east bank of the Rhône is

CADEROUSSE, just past the large island of Pilboulette, which is noted for its fertility. It was given by Pope Alexander VII. to the Dukes of Avignon, and now belongs, with a handsome seat, &c., to the Duke of Gramont-Caderousse.

Population, 3,000. Nearly opposite stands

MONTFAUCON, with St. Genies-de-Comolas behind it.

**Courthézon** (5½ miles), a little fortified place on the *Seille*, where *Jos. Saurin* was born. Population, 2,620. Across the Rhône is Rochemaure.

[*ROQUEMAURE*, past *Ile de Lers*, is so called from the dark colour of the cliffs (as in the Latin

*maurus*, a Moor). According to some, it is the spot where Hannibal crossed the Rhône on his way to Italy, 218 a.c., and is further noted as the place where Clement V. (on his way to his native town, Bordeaux) died, in 1314. He was hardly dead when his attendants went off with everything they could lay their hands on, leaving his very body half burnt by a torch which fell on it. Trade in wine, eaux-de-vie, olive oil. Population, 3,650. About 1½ mile to the left, the suburb of *Sauveterre* carries in its name (Safe ground) the memorial of a fortified retreat against robbers in old times.]

**Bedarrides** (3 miles). Population, 2,790. This is the nearest station to

CHÂTEAUNEUF-DU-PAPE, opposite *Ile d'Oislet*, so called from a fortified country-seat of the Popes, built by them on the sloping heights near the river, when they reigned at Avignon. Towers, walls, gates, &c., still remain.

**Sorgues** (3 miles), a little way up the Ouvèze or Sorgues, which falls in here, is on a bend of the Rhône, round the large *Ile de la Berthelasse*. Sorgues, with a population of 4,800, stands in a wide plain, on which Cneius Enobarbus defeated the Celtic barbarians. It has a curious old four-arch bridge, and the walls of a castle of the Counts of Toulouse, which Urban V. enlarged for a country-house.

[Here a short branch of 10½ miles to **Carpentras**, passes by **Entraigues** (3½ miles), and **Montoux** (7½ miles).

**Carpentras**, a sous-préfecture, with a population of 11,000, under Mont Ventoux, over the deep ravine of the Auzon, in a fertile spot. It was *Carpenterate* and *Forum Neronis* of the Romans, who settled a colony here, was pillaged by Crocus, the Pomeranian leader, in 286; and by the Lombards, Saracens, &c.; but revived again under the encouragement it received from Popes Clement V. and Innocent VI. The former began the *aqueduct*, 10 kil. long, from Mont Ventoux, finished 1720-34, part of which, 2,790 feet long, crosses the river on forty-eight arches. It still retains its old turreted walls and four gates; that of *Porte d'Orange* bore a great tower. There are good walks outside the faubourgs, with delightful prospects.

The fine façade of the hospital was built in 1751.

The Gothic cathedral church includes a tower of Charlemagne's time, and *pillars* (in the front), brought, they say, from the Temple of Diana, at Venasque. Near the palais de justice (which was the bishop's seat), in the Place, is a very much decayed Roman *Arch of Triumph*. The public *Library*, given by Bishop Ingulnebert, comprises 22,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS., many of which belonged to Peyresc, the scholar, besides engravings, paintings, 6,000 medals, antiquities, &c. There are also a large *lavoir public* (or baths), theatre, new prisons, market halls, &c.

Trade in spirits, wine, essences, oil, fruit, silk, &c.  
*Hotels*.—Du Nord; De l'Europe.

At 12 kil. north-east, is Bedouin, where the *Ascent to Mont Ventoux* begins: it takes from four to five hours to reach the top (10 kil.) which is about 2,200 yards above the sea level (the highest in all this quarter), and looks like a cone placed on the top of a dome. The north side, on the Drôme border, is steep and almost inaccessible. At the summit (covered with snow three parts of the year), is a *chapel*, near a lake, whence there is a splendid panorama, which takes in the Rhône, the Alps, Cevennes, &c.]

**Le Pontet** (3½ miles), from which it is 3½ miles to the old papal palace, &c., of the city of

### AVIGNON.

A *buffet*, 143½ miles from Lyons, 75½ from Marseilles.

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe, clean and comfortable; Du Louvre; Du Luxembourg.

Population, 36,400.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—*City Walls*—Cathedral—Papal Palace—Museum—Bridge.

This old city of the Popes, chief town of the *partement* of Vaucluse, seat of an arch-diocese, &c., is in the valley of the Rhône, where the Durance joins it, in a country of orchards, vineyards, mulberry and olive grounds. The Romans when they colonized it, called it *Avenis*. It afterwards came to the Burgundians and Ostrogoths; was for a while kept by the Saracens; and at length was divided between the Counts of Provence and Toulouse. Louis VIII. took it after a *siege*, 1226, for favouring the Albigenses.

Pope Clement V. (a Frenchman) came to live here, 1309, and in 1348, Clement VI., the anti-pope, bought it of the Countess of Provence. The last resident Pope was Benedict XIII., whom the French drove away, 1403; but it was garrisoned by his successors, under a vice-legat, till 1791, when it was forcibly annexed to France. The Inquisition was established here. While the Pope held the town, the river belonged to the King of France, who kept him in check at Villeneuve.

It lies almost entirely within its machicolated *Walls*, which are strengthened with ramparts and towers, partially destroyed by the inundations of 1866. The court or promenade round them commands very pleasing prospects of the country, the green islands of the Rhône, Provence, the Alps, &c. Houses of stone; the streets narrow and winding. Rue de la Ferraterie is the most bustling; Rue Calade contains several fine buildings. The Jews live in the Juiverie. The quays are large. A long wooden bridge leads over to Ile de la Berthelasse, near the picturesque remains (three or four arches, with a chapel) of a stone one, built by St. Benzet in the 12th century. This is continued from the island by a suspension bridge to Villeneuve-les-Avignon.

The *Cathedral*, called Notre Dame des Doms, on the Rocher des Doms (which forms a level ridge at the back of the town, and is mounted by steps), was rebuilt by Charlemagne; but the oldest part of the present building is a doorway of the 11th century. It has monuments of Archbishop Libelli, John XXII., Benet XII., and the brave Crillon, who was a native, with the papal (now archbishop's) marble throne, Charlemagne's chapel, some old frescoes, and modern paintings. Close to it is the large

*Palace of the Popes*, an irregular Gothic pile, now used as a barrack and prison. It was begun by John XXII., and finished by Urban V. (1366-70), and included seven great towers. The south side hangs over a precipice. *Rienzi*, the "last of the Tribunes," was kept a prisoner here by Clement VI., his feet being chained to the roof of his prison. It has traces of frescoes by Giotto and S. Aretino (both doubtful); the *Salle de la Question* (where heretics were tortured), and the *Glacière Tower*, whence the revolutionary mob threw their prisoners, 1793. The Rocher des Doms, now laid out with flowers and



the ruins, is worth ascending, were it only for the fine view from its top.

St. Pierre's church, of the 14th and 15th centuries, has a good front, built 1512, and a black marble pulpit. There are 16 other churches; at one time there were 60, and as many religious houses. *St. Agricol* (named after the patron saint of Avignon) offers a fine nave, of the 14th century. At *St. Didier's* (a church of the 14th century) is part of a curious *bas-relief* of Christ carrying the cross, by King René, the other part being in the museum. The ruined *Dominican* church and its cloisters are used as a cannon foundry. That of St. Martial (11th century) contains the *Musée Bequien*. A fragment is left of the *Cordeliers*' church, which had the tomb of Petrarch's *Laura de Sade*, whom he first saw here, 1327. A cypress marks the spot.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was the Pope's Mint, built 1620, by Paul V. It stands in *Place de l'Horloge* (where most of the cafés are), so called from the *Jacquemart* or *belfry tower*, close to the theatre (built 1817). Near it, on Place d'Oule, Marshal Brune was killed by the royalists, 1815. The public *Library* of 60,000 volumes and 1,200 MSS. is placed in the *Musée Calvet* (so named after the founder), with Roman and other inscriptions, 20,000 medals, sculptures, the *Inquisition seal*, rare books, pictures by Italian and Dutch masters, the Vernet's, &c., and a cabinet of natural history, geology, &c. One of the pictures is Vernet's "Mazeppa," and here is the remainder of King René's *bas-relief*. At the lunatic asylum (*hospice des aliénés*) is Guillemin's famous *irony crucifix*, 26 inches long, which was in *Miséricorde Church*. *Hôtel de Crillon*, of the 17th century, is in Rue de la Masse. The *Préfecture* is a modern building. The *Protestant Temple*, about 150 years old. A vast pile, called the *Hôtel des Invalides* (for soldiers), was suppressed in 1850, and turned into a *Penitentiary*.

[VILLENEUVE-LES-AVIGNON (population, 3,560), across the new bridge, contains various remains, as the old fort and abbey of *St. André*; the *Chartreuse convent*, and its ruined church; the fortified church of *Nôtre Dame*, of the 14th century. In the *Hôpital Church* is Innocent VI.'s tomb, also another picture attributed to le bon *Rol René*, and *Mignard's* portrait of Madame de

*Ganges*, the belle *Provençale*, whose fate was a melancholy one.]

The women of Avignon are handsome. Its climate is soft but variable. North and north-west winds blow vehemently; but the people comfort themselves with a proverb founded on experience—

"Avenio ventos,  
Sine vento venenos,  
Cum vento fastidiosus."

The *manufactures* are silk, madder, leather, honey, cantharides flies, olive oil, &c. *Madder* was first introduced by a Persian, styled *Joan Althen* on the bronze statue erected to him by the grateful Avignones, on the Rochers des Doms.

*Conveyances*: By steamer to Valence, and Lyons (being against the stream,—the steamer takes three or four days to go up). The new road to Geneva by the plains of the Bresse is open, by coach, to Carpentras, Digne, &c. Coaches to Vaucluse, Apt, Pertuis, Sallon, St. Remy, &c. A caleche may be hired to Vaucluse (17 miles) there and back, 22fr., including the driver (see A. below). Senary Abbey and Pont du Gard are near (see C.) St. Ruf's Romanesque church is also within a short run.

[ (A.) Avignon to Vaucluse, &c., by way of the rail to Cavallion. It goes past St. Saturnin d'Avignon (8 miles), in department Vaucluse. Population, 2,020. Le Thor (2½ miles), with a Romanesque church. Population, 4,160. L'Isle-sur-Sorgues (3 miles), on the Sorgues, noted for its eels and trout. At 8kil. to the left is

Vaucluse, at the head of a deep cleft (*vallée clausa*) in the limestone of Mont Ventoux, where the Sorgues takes its rise, in precipices 500 feet high. In summer it is seen trickling down from many parts of the rock; but when the snows melt at the beginning of spring, it falls like a cataract, from an arched cave (over-shadowed by a fig-tree), into the dark pool or Fountain of Vaucluse, below. Petrarch describes it in his Letters, and they show his little country seat on a hill to the right, with remains of the bishop of Cavallion's castle. An ugly pillar stands close to the pool. Hotel.—De Laure.

Cavallion (5 miles), on the north bank of the Durance; once a Roman colony and a bishop's

see, in a fertile spot, where vermicelli, silk, &c., are made. It has a triumphal arch and a church of the 11th century.

**APT** (25 kil. from L'Isle), a sous-préfecture of 5,800 souls, in department Vaucluse, on the Cavalon, founded by Cæsar, as *Apta-Julia-Vulgentes*. Old walls run round it, and it stands in a valley among vines and olive yards. Its church of the 10th and 11th centuries, contains an old crypt. Pont Julien is ancient.

**FORCALQUIER** (36 kil.), another old place, once the capital of the *Memini*, now a sous-préfecture in department Basses-Alpes. Population, 3,060.

About 50 kil. further is  
**DIGNE** (see Route 25), up the Durance.

(B.) *Along the Durance.*

**CHÂTEAU RENARD** (16 kil. south-east), on the south side of the Durance, is so called from an old castle which commands a noble range of view. Further up the river is *Organ*, once a Roman settlement, with old walls, and two or three castles round it. Still higher up the river is *Cadenet*, 19 kil. south of Apt, near the remains of a Roman station; the *font* in the church is Roman. Beyond this is the Romanesque chapel of *Bonnieux*.

(C.) To **Pont du Gard**. About 13 miles west of Avignon is

**Pont du Gard**, a noble Roman remain, being part of the great *aqueduct* (17½ miles long) which carried the waters of the Azure to Nîmes; and looking like a screen across the valley. It is a mass, 640 feet long and 133 high, of *three rows of arches*, one over the other—the lowest, a row of six arches; the next, eleven of the same size; the third, twenty-five small arches, having the water way above them, where it ran 6½ feet wide and deep. It was used as a road before a separate bridge was built, 1747, close to the bottom of it. Being half-way between Avignon and Nîmes, it is common for pic-nic parties from both towns to meet here to pass the day.]

From Avignon, the Marseilles line crosses a plain on an embankment high enough to escape the inundations of the Rhône, and the Durance, a brawling changeable stream, here traversed by a handsome *aqueduct*, constructed by M. Dillon, 1794 feet

long, on twenty-one arches of 66 feet span, resting on piles. The suspension bridge for the road, and the castles of Barbentane and Château-Renard, are in view.

**Barbentane** (3½ miles), at the foot of the rock of Montagnette, has a castle of the 12th century, built by Archbishop Rostand, of Arles. We are now in department Bouches-du-Rhône, part of Provence. Pass Rognonas to

**Graveson** (3½ miles), near Cadillan.

**Tarascon** (5½ miles). Here the line to Nîmes, Montpellier, and Cotte, turns off (Route 30), crossing the river, near the suspension bridge, to Beaucaire. Tarascon is an old fortified town, of 11,515 population, having a fine ruined *Castle* (Château du Roi René), a square machicolated pile of the 15th century, with two round towers, on a rock above the Rhône. St. Martha's church, of the 14th century (the portal is Romanesque, 1187), contains seventeen curious *paintings* of the Saint's life, by Vien. At St. Jacques' is a picture by Vanloo. There are also a palais de justice, Hôtel de Ville, library, theatre, ship-yard, &c. The Rue des Halles and its arcades, are worth notice. Trade in silks, wine, oil, eaux-de-vie.

*Hotel*.—Des Empereurs.

Coaches to St. Remy, Aix, &c.

[St. Remy (13 kil. east), in a fine spot, on the Réal canal, has *Roman remains* about fifty feet asunder: one, being part of a triumphal arch, the other, a mausoleum of beautiful design.]

**Segonnaux** (4 miles). The country is flat and uninteresting, to

### ARLES (6½ miles).

**Hotels**.—Forum; Du Nord.

Population, 25,600. Here a line runs off to Lunel, Montpellier, &c.

This town, remarkable for its Roman remains and its beautiful women, is a sous-préfecture, in a marshy but cultivated spot, at the head of the delta of the Rhône, about 24 miles from the Mediterranean, to which a canal runs down as far as Port de Bouc.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Obelisk—Roman Amphitheatre—Theatre—Aqueduct, &c.—Alyscamps Cemetery.

It was the Roman *Aralata*, a port of great trade which Constantine improved and called *Constance*

It fell to the Goths, and after Charlemagne's time was the head of a *kingdom* (including Provence, Dauphiny, and Savoy), under Bozon and his four successors; then became subject to the Emperors of Germany, and was given up to France in the time of Charles VI.

Aries stands on a rock; its streets are irregular and narrow; a bridge of boats leads to Trinquerville, which Constantine founded. Place Plan de la Cour is shaded with trees. In Place R. yale is the *Hôtel de Ville*, built by Mansard, in a rich Corinthian style.

St. Trophime's *Cathedral*, originally begun 626, by St. Virgilius, has a large and highly decorated *portal* of the 12th century, with columns, niches, grotesque sculptures, a Romanesque tower, and a fine *cloister*, half Romanesque and half Gothic, adjoining the old palace of the Archbishop, with an ancient *Obelisk* in the middle of it. This is a single block of plain granite, 50 feet long, and was brought here by the Romans, but remained on the ground till set up, in 1676, in honour of Louis XIV., with a pedestal and lions, and a globe and sun, for an apex, added to it, making a total height of 65 feet.

The Roman *Amphitheatre* is in pretty good condition. It is an oval, 333 feet by 450, in three stages of about 60 arches each, chiefly in the composite style. It had four principal entrances, with upwards of forty rows of seats, and would hold above 2,500 persons. Two later towers have been built on it. The interior has been cleared out, and a light railing erected round it, to preserve it from injury. Here a real *bull-fight* was performed in 1853, by artists from Spain. Near it and the old house of La Miséricorde, are some arches of a Roman *Theatre*, now called the Tower of Roland, with two columns of breccia marble on the site of the stage, remains of seats, and a gate, not far off. In Place St. Lucien, or du Forum, are two granite *pillars* of a Temple of Minerva, and some other fragments, supposed to be of the Pantheon. Ruins of an *aqueduct* are also seen. The *Tour de la Trouille*, near the old house of the Grand Prior of Malta, was built, they say, by Constantine. In some respects *Aries* has more of the appearance of a decayed Roman town than any other place in France.

St. Anne's old church, now the *Museum*, contains a good collection of bas-reliefs, busts, altars, grave-stones, of the times of the lower Empire (from

Alyscamps), a famous *head of Diana*, &c. The public *library* numbers 12,000 volumes. There is a school of navigation, a college, &c. Good walks on the *Lice* (i.e., Lists) promenade, by the Grapponne canal.

Nôtre Dame de Grace church, with its eight-sided steeple, stands in the old *Roman Cemetery*, called Alyscamps, or *Eliscamp* (Campus Elysiar), where many ancient gravestones remain, on a hill outside the town, now occupied by the railway workshops. The Pagan tombs are marked "D. M." (for "Dis manibus"); the Christian, by the cross. On another hill are the ruined *church* (partly as old as the 10th century) and cloister, the machicolated tower (built 1369), 85 feet high, and St. Avix, or Crucifix, chapel (in shape of a Greek cross, built 1019), all belonging to the *abbey of Mont Majew*. On the Montagne des Cordes are traces of a Celtic town. *Baux* is a deserted town, with several houses cut out of the rock, and an old castle.

The Emperor Constantine's son was born here.

Manufactures of silk, soap, brandy, good sausages and a trade in corn, wine, oil, manna, salt, wool, cattle, horses, &c. *Conveyances*: By coach to Aix, Salong, &c.; rail to Lunel, &c.; steamer to Marseilles.

[*Aries to Lunel, &c., by rail.* It passes

*La Camargue* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the *Camargue*, or delta of the Rhône, below Aries; a salt marsh, full of lakes, where the pelican, flamingo, and heaver breed, and vast numbers of horses and cattle, and 150,000 sheep, are pastured. In the hot season the sheep are driven up the hills, with a file of goats at their head. One part called the *Crau*, is a desolate flinty plain, without tree or shade; across which the mistral blows with terrible keenness. There used to be a saying, that the Durance, the parliament, and the *mistral*, were the three curses of Provence. "It is difficult to give," says Trollope, "an adequate idea of the detestableness of the climate under the influence of this scourge. The same sun is shining in the same bright blue sky, but the temperature is glacial. The bolsters blast chills the very marrow bones. The whole air is so full of dust that it is impossible to stir out without getting the mouth and nostrils filled with it. The inhabitants hurry through the bleak

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streets, cowering, as best they may, under their hooded cloaks. The Rhône is blown into white crested little waves. And all this may very likely continue for the next week, or month, perhaps."

**St. Gilles** (3½ miles), on the Beauce canal. Population, 6,400.

**Gallician** (7 miles).

**Marsillargues** (6 miles), in a dull spot, on the Vidourle, noted for its wines and alcohol, and having a *Castle*, built 1623, with Diana of Poictier's cypher upon it, and many portraits of the Calvinsson family, to whom it belongs. The annual *errades*, or meetings for baiting and marking the wild bulls from the Camargue, offer great sport here.

**Lunel** (2 miles) on the line from Nismes to Montpellier and Cette (see Route 30).]

Leaving Arles, by the Alyscamps workshops, one of which is 490 feet diameter, we cross the plain by a viaduct of 2,526 feet, on 31 arches. The arches of the Craponne canal (named after its constructor, in the 16th century) are seen. It is used for irrigating the arid soil.

**Raphele** (4½ miles), with the very old *Castle* of Baux, on the left.

**St. Martin** (5½ miles).

**Entressens** (7½ miles), in the midst of the desert.

**Miramas** (3 miles), and its old *castle*. The great Marseilles aqueduct is seen now and then.

**St. Chamas** (3 miles), a small port on the Étang de Borre Touloubre, having a genuine Roman bridge, called *Pont Julien*, of one arch, 70 feet long (besides the cross arches at each end). There is a large government powder factory, and an old church, on a ridge which divides the town into two parts, connected by a tunnel. Population, 2,640.

Here the hills appear again.

The uneven valley of the Touloubre is traversed by a picturesque *viaduct*, 1,263 feet long, and at a height varying from 26 feet to 82 feet. It rests on 49 Gothic arches, formed by interlaced semi-circles, with the solid mass above each pier hollowed out for the sake of lightness. Cross the Arc, to

**Berre** (8½ miles) in a pleasant but marshy spot on the lagoon, or *L'ang de Berre*, with a good

trade in oil, almonds, figs. Population, 1,880. At the mouth of the lake is the fishing port of **Martigues**, with a population of 7,500.

Another *viaduct* on 6 arches, to **Bognac** (3¼ miles), in a fertile plain, near the same lagoon.

Here the *branch line* to Aix turns off (Route 37).

The main line passes over the Grande Beaume and Baon viaducts to the hill of

**Vitrolles** (3½ miles). There is an *hermitage* on the site of an old castle, at top, which gives an extensive prospect. Several cuttings, and the Cadière viaduct on seven arches, bring us to

**Pas-de-Landiers** (2½ miles). Another deep cutting leads to the *tunnel* of *La Nerthe*, the greatest work of this kind in France, exceeding Blaisy tunnel by 1,640 feet. It is 33 feet high, and 15,150 feet, or nearly three miles long; and ventilated by 22 shafts, one of which is 607 feet deep. It cost 19½ million francs. Soon after the *Mediterranean* appears, with the splendid panorama which surrounds Marseilles.

**L'Estaque** (5 miles), near the *Roman pyramid* of Penelle, is followed by the viaducts of **Riaux** (6 arches) and **Château-Follet** (5 Gothic arches), a deep cutting, an embankment 56 feet high, protected from the sea by a solid wall, another tunnel (St. Louis) of 1,510 feet, and a viaduct across the pretty valley of Ayglades, and at length the large and handsome *débarcadere*, near the cemetery, in Boulevard d'Orléans, 6½ miles from L'Estaque, commanding a fine view of the city and the Mediterranean.

### MARSEILLES, or Marseille,

218½ miles from Lyons, 534½ from Paris, 770 miles from Calais, about 810 miles from London.

**HOTELS**.—Grand Hotel du Louvre.—A very fine new hotel, just opened, in a good situation, and affording extensive accommodation.

Grand Hotel Noailles, Rue Noailles, Canebière Prolongée.—A large and first-rate hotel, combining superior accommodation with moderate charges.

Grand Hotel de Marseilles.—Good and well situated, having a view of the celebrated allies of Mulham, the Port, and Canebière.

Hotel Bristol.—Good situation, English spoken, recommended.

Grand Hotel de l'Univers et de Castille.  
 Hotel d'Angleterre, Place Royale; Empereurs,  
 Rue Canebière; Luxembourg, 26, Rue St. Ferréol;  
 De Genes, 8, Quai du Port; Europe, 9, Rue Pavil-  
 lon; Louvre, 16, Rue Canebière; Du Prince, 12,  
 Place Royale; Du Nord, 8, Rue Thibureau;  
 Orléans, 19, Rue Vacon; Richellen, 50, Rue Vacon;  
 Italie, 7, Quai Napoléon; Ambassadeurs, 8, Rue  
 Beameau.

A cup of excellent coffee or chocolate, at the  
*Cafés*, 60 or 75 centimes.

*Omnibusses* run to all parts of the city from the  
 station.

Population, 300,140.

*English Vice-Consul*, Edward W. Mark, Esq., Rue  
 Dragon, 92.

*American Consul*, M. Price, Esq.

*English service* at the church, Rue Silvabelle, No.  
 100, and at the Sailors' Club, 8, Rue Impériale.

*Sea Baths*, on Bassin d'Arenes, 1½ fr., including  
 omnibus; lodgings, 6 to 7 frs. per day.

*Post Office*, in Rue Jeune Anarcharis.

Time from London, about 40 hours. Fares:—1st  
 class, £6 14s.; 2nd, £5.

**CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Harbour—  
 Rue de Canebière—Hôtel de Ville—Consigne—  
 Triumphant Arch—Cathedral—Museum and Gallery.

This large city is the capital of department  
 Bouches du Rhône (which was part of Provence);  
 head-quarters of a military division, seat of a  
 bishopric, &c., a consulate, and the chief port and  
 packet-station in the Mediterranean. It stands  
 about 27 miles east of the delta, or mouths of the  
 Rhône, in the Golfe du Lion (i.e., of the Lion—not  
 Lyons, as it is usually called), and 450 miles from  
 Algiers, the settlement of which has greatly stimu-  
 lated its prosperity. It is the *oldest place* in France,  
 or in western Europe, having been founded as far  
 back as 600 B. C., by Greek settlers from Phocæa,  
 under their leader Euxenus, who called it *Massalia*  
 or *Massilia*. From hence they also colonised  
 Nicea (Nice), Antipolis (Antibes), Agatha (Agde),  
 and other little republics; while the mother city  
 increased in power and fame, in spite of the  
*savagery of Athens and the Carthaginians*. It was  
 taken by Hannibal, punished by Cæsar for aiding  
 him, ravaged by the Visigoths (A. D. 483),  
 and the Ostrogoths (548), the Saracens

(735), and at length came to the Counts of Provence,  
 1257. Alphonso of Arragon sacked it, 1491, and held  
 it for two years, but it revired under le bon roi,  
*René of Anjou*, who died here, 1480. In his time it  
 was noted for its soap and glassworks, its furs and  
 hides. Under Louis XI. it became part of France;  
 the Duke of Guise occupied it for Henry IV.; Louis  
 XIV. entered it through a breach in the walls, in  
 token of his displeasure for its resistance to him,  
 and curtailed its political rights. It was ravaged  
 by the plague 1580, and again by the *Great Plague*  
 of 1720-21, when 40,000 or 50,000 out of 90,000 were  
 carried off, and Bishop *Belzunce*, Chevalier Rose,  
 and others, exerted themselves so admirably. At  
 the Revolution it supported the Girondist party  
 with great fervour, and was, therefore, visited with  
 the bloody vengeance of the Terrorists, who sent  
 Fréron and Barras here, to purge the city. The  
 famous *Marseillaise song*, to which it gives name,  
 was composed at Strasbourg, by Rouget de l'Isle,  
 and first sung here at a banquet given to the  
 Deputy, Barbaroux.

As seen from Viste hill, for example, on the Aix  
 road, Marseilles appears most happily placed in a  
 picturesque and convenient spot at the bottom of  
 a natural inlet, which opens right out to the Medi-  
 terranean; limestone hills rising gradually all  
 round, to a height of 550 feet in some parts, with a  
 clear and beautiful sky overhead. Thousands of  
*bastides* (as they call the country-seats here) dot the  
 sides of this amphitheatre, and numerous gardens  
 of vines and olives are dispersed about; but the  
 soil being white and dry, it is excessively hot in  
 summer; then, gnats and mosquitoes bite, the keen  
 north-west *mistral* blows, and perhaps a scorpion  
 may be found in one's bed. The town surrounds  
 the harbour like a horse-shoe the oldest part, with  
 its narrow dirty streets, being on the north side,  
 while the modern and better built quarters are on  
 the east and south. The *Rue de Canebière* and  
*Allées de Méilhan* (running nearly east and west),  
 the most bustling and frequented thoroughfare in  
 Marseilles, nearly mark the line of division, while  
 the Boulevards show the extent of the old town  
 and the site of the ramparts; taken down, 1800.  
 These offer the best promenades; there are others  
 in Cours Bonaparte (near the arsenal), and Grand  
 Cours. This last is part of a long route (running







nearly north and south) which stretches from *P. rue d'Aix* to the *Prado*, and includes *Rue de Rome*, *Grand Chemin de Rome*, *Place Castellane*, &c. It is now adorned by fountains, and *Barras* & the statue of *Bishop Belzunce*, set up in 1863.

Great improvements are making in Maroussa by the authorities, under the direction of M. M. the contractor, at an estimated cost of 1,000,000 fr. Of this sum, 4,000,000 are for rebuilding the cathedral; 16,000,000 for the new port of Arene; 2,000,000 to saw-wooding the neighbourhood; 500,000 to transplanting the Lazaretto. Fr. M. Mirès having acquired the site of the Lazaretto, and that of the ground near the Lazaretto, will indemnify himself by laying out the money, &c., and has engaged to build a church for his pension.

Most of the Places (or squares, and Promenades) are ornamented with fountains supplied with water from the subterranean cuts from the Marseeime, and the great canal from the Durance. That of Place du Ferreol, was raised to the memory of those illustrious persons who attended in their triumph at the great plague. One in Rue d'Artois is entirely dedicated to "Homer by the construction of the *Phoenix*;" another, stands in *Place Royale*, the largest square in the city. That of Place de l'Esplanade, is a black marble column, the base of which is on four lions. The *Phoenix* is a figure of a bird in Rome, is a little pyramid placed on the top of a house of this Marseille, and which is the symbol whose works once served to burn the city, but were swept away after the destruction of the city known in England at the burning of London. The House, the old British Minister, was erected to him in 1757. Place de l'Esplanade is the site of Roman baths. The large Place de l'Esplanade or Champ de Mars, a Roman site, is a large square with a basin, in the midst of which is a column rising up a jet of water 124 feet high.

The large Corinthian triumphal arch at Aix, was begun, 1422, in honour of the Pope, Louis, but remained unfinished till the 16th century.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
 1100 S. EAST ASIAN BLVD.  
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

...the ...

1. *Pharmaceutical industry*—The pharmaceutical industry is the largest of the three industries, with sales of \$10.5 billion in 1990. It is the only industry in the sample that has a significant number of firms that are publicly traded. The industry is characterized by high R&D expenditures, high barriers to entry, and high profit margins.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987).  
 2. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987).  
 3. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987).  
 4. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987).

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国环境与发展”会议上，江泽民总书记发表了重要讲话，指出：“中国的环境问题，已经到了非解决不可的时候了。我们决不能走一些发达国家走过的老路，决不能走先污染后治理的老路。我们必须在经济发展的同时，把环境保护放在突出的位置，实行可持续发展战略。”

1. The first group of students (Group A) was assigned to read the text and identify the main idea of the passage.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.



nearly north and south) which stretches from Porte d'Aix to the *Prado*, and includes Rue de Rome, Grand Chemin de Rome, Place Castellane, &c. It is now adorned by fountains, and Ramus's bronze statue of *Bishop Belrunce*, set up in 1853.

Great improvements are making in Marseilles, by the authorities, under the direction of M. Mirès, the contractor, at an estimated cost of about 30,000,000 fr. Of this sum, 4,000,000 are devoted to rebuilding the cathedral; 16,000,000 to the new port of Arenç; 2,000,000 to sweetening the old harbour; 500,000 to transplanting the Lazaretto to Frioul. M. Mirès having acquired the site of the Lazaretto, and that of the ground near the Joliette, will indemnify himself by laying out new streets, &c., and has engaged to build a church free of expense.

Most of the Places (or squares) and Promenades are ornamented with fountains, supplied by subterranean cuts from the Huveaume, &c., and the *great canal* from the Durance. That of Place St. Ferréol, was raised to the memory of those excellent persons who attended on their townsmen in the great plague. One in Rue d'Aubagne, is actually dedicated to "Homer, by the descendants of the *Phœaciens*;" another, stands in *Place Royale*, the largest square in the city. That in Place des Fainéants, is a black marble obelisk, 23½ feet high, on four lions. The *Fontaine de Puget*, in Rue de Rome, is a little pyramid placed before the old house of this Marseillaise architect and painter, whose works once served to adorn his native city, but were swept away after the Revolution. He was known in England as the builder of Montague House, the old British Museum. A statue was erected to him in 1857. Place de Lenche was the site of Roman baths. The large Plaine St. Michel, or Champ de Mars, a Roman site, is now ornamented with a *basin*, in the midst of which an island darts up a *jet of water* 184 feet high.

The large Corinthian *triumphal arch*, at the Porte d'Aix, was begun, 1823, in honour of the Duc d'Angoulême, but remained unfinished till the Revolution of July, when it was dedicated to the "military glory of France." M. Penchard is the architect. *The figures of Courage, Resignation, Prudence, Foresight*, are by David d'Angers.

The *Harbour*, or *Port*, forms an oblong of about 2,080 feet by 980, or about 70 acres, and is extremely safe, though the mouth is narrow. It is generally crowded with the shipping, of which it will hold 1,200, with water deep enough for those of 600 tons. A great disadvantage is, that the ebb and flow of the tide being very small, the *stench* of the sewers opening into it is constantly felt; but it is proposed to remedy this by sluicing it with the surplus water brought down by the city aqueduct. It is lined with narrow quays, where all the costumes and languages of the Mediterranean may be seen and heard.

On the south side, or Rive Neuve, or Commerce, are the mast-house, the *douane* and magazines, with a canal running round them, the place-aux-hulles (oil stores), ship yards, stores for soap, bones, &c. Along the opposite side, or Boutique, you see the Place du Cul de Bœuf, the Consigne or Board of Health, the fish market, the *Hôtel de Ville*, stamp office, bazaar, shops for ship-chandlery, &c. At the Consigne are pictures, &c., worth notice—Puget's *Plague of Milan* (a bas-relief); Gerard's *Plague at Marseilles*; H. Vernet's *Scene during the Cholera*; and David's *St. Roch praying for the Victims of the Plague*. A wet dock, or Bassin de Carénage, lies just outside the harbour, on the south, close to Fort St. Nicholas, which guards this side of the narrow entrance; the opposite side being guarded by Fort St. Jean.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, a small building, of no particular merit or character, has bas-reliefs on its front, with Puget's bust of Louis XIV. and a Latin inscription; on the staircase, a statue of Liberty, and some pictures in the hall. The ground floor was used for the *Bourse*, or Exchange, now transferred to a separate timbered building, or rather to the open space in Place Royale, where the merchants prefer to meet, till the new one in the *Canebière* is built.

The *Préfecture*, in Place St. Ferréol, on one side of a wide court, has two façades, and is one of the largest public structures in the city. It was built by Roux, a rich banker of the last century, who died Marquis of Brue, after impoverishing his fortune by making war, on his own account, against England, because one of his ships had been *spoiled*. On this occasion he *lured a monster*

beginning with—"George Roub to George Roy," in the style of Ancient Pistol. Near the old prisons, is the Palais de Justice, with nothing to distinguish it. The new prisons, built 1833, are at Porte d'Aix.

Among the market places, or *Halles*, are the vieille Poissonnerie, the halle Puget, and halle neuve (new), rebuilt 1861, on the site of an older one. A large Boucherie, or shambles, stands on the sea, between the anse (bays) de l'Ourse and de la Joliette—the latter, they say, named after Julius Cæsar—*Julia statio*. Here a new port has been made, inside a breakwater and two moles; but it is reported to be dangerous with unfavourable winds. It is taken, as it were, out of the Mediterranean, and forms a rectangle, equal in area to the old harbour, with which it is joined by a canal, behind Fort St. Jean. The digue, or breakwater, is 1,334 yards long. The moles, or jetties, which strike out to it perpendicularly, are 437 yards long, and 546 yards apart. The stone was quarried in the rocks near Notre Dame de la Garde. An Imperial Palace, among other projected works, has been built here. Not far from this, at the entrance of the town, is *Porte Joliette*, one of the few pieces of antiquity here, but much decayed, and used as the bureau of the Octroi.

Most of the churches are plain buildings. That of De la Major, or the *Cathedral*, which stood near the Anse de l'Ourse, was the most ancient; it replaced a temple to the "great goddess Diana," whose worship the Greeks brought here, and was a tasteless mixture of various styles, with the front spoilt by the plasterers. It was pulled down, and the work of rebuilding it commenced on the same site, in 1853. *St. Victor*, now the oldest, is near Fort St. Nicholas and the Carénage basin, and stands over the burial-place of an early martyr, which became the site of a rich abbey, founded in the 5th century. It is Romanesque for the most part, and has crypts of the 11th century (one of which was re-opened 1857) with Pope Urban's two towers, built 1350; and an image of the Madonna, to which the people came to pray in long seasons of drought. *St. Vincent de Paul* is in the Allées des Capucins. Near the Cours Italien is *Notre Dame du Mont*, re-built 1822, except its old clock-tower. It contains pictures by Serre, with good carved work in the choir, &c. That on Mont Carmel, near triumphal arch, has a good prospect. A new

circular church stands close to the *Flânerie des Accusés*, which overlooks the town, and is the tall Romanesque clock-tower of a large church pulled down at the Revolution. There is another at a little distance from it. The *Chapelle du Château Bâton* belonged to a castle on the site of Fort St. Jean. A pretty chapel of the 17th century, called the Madeleine, or Chartreux, outside the town, has a good nave, and light campanile towers. There are Protestant and Greek churches, the former in *Rue de Grignon*, near the Jews' Synagogue.

*Hôtel Dieu*, or *Hôpital du St. Esprit*, behind the Town-hall, was founded 1188, and is a large irregular mass in the heart of the old city, having beds for 560, and a chapel built, 1600. *La Charité*, near Place de l'Observance, founded 1640, for 850 old people and orphans, forms a court, in which stands an oval chapel, by Puget, with a dome. Among the other charitable institutions are the two hospices of St. Joseph and St. Lazare; the asylums for *Aliénés* (lunatics) and for the Deaf and Dumb (*sourds-muets*); the former, a large building in Avenue Bayle. The new Military Hospital is in Quatre de la Plaine.

Most of the learned societies are established in the old convent of the *Bernardines*, in Cours du Marché (near the Champ de Mars), which has several long galleries in it, a tower and a cruciform church, crowned with a dome. Here are the Academy of sciences and belles lettres; a large public *Bibliothèque*, or library, of 70,000 volumes and 1,300 MSS., in a room 130 feet long, open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; cabinets of Roman and Greek antiquities (busts, sarcophagi, &c.) and of medals and natural history, a *Picture Gallery* in the old chapel, of about 140 paintings of the French school 89 specimens, by Puget, Serre, and others), Italian and Flemish schools, (Rubens's *Boar Hunt*, &c.); the college, or high school; with schools of design and architecture, &c. A school of Navigation is established in the Observatory, which has a fine prospect. The *Jardin des Plantes*, or botanic garden, in the Chartreux quarter, opened since 1810, contains many exotics, including an orangery.

In Place Royale is the Grand Théâtre, with a portico of six columns, like the Odéon of Paris, built 1787. Théâtre Français, or Gymnase, stands

near the Allées de Mélihan. There is a Concert-hall; another place of amusement is the Montagnes Russes; *Baths*, in the Prado, near the Cirque Olympique, and the Château des Fleurs.

The Gendarmerie Barracks are near Places de la Porte d'Aix and du Terras. The *Arsenal* stands in Cours Napoléon, not far from his column and the road to Fort Notre Dame de la Garde, which occupies the most commanding point above the city, 545 feet high. It is so called from a pilgrim's chapel of the 13th century, round which Francis I. built the fortress, and is still crowded with a multitude of curious votive gifts from sailors, &c. At the Fête Dieu, its image of the Bonne Mère is carried about in procession. The prospect here embraces a beautiful panorama of the city, the coast, the sea, and islands off the town. Fort St. Nicholas, lower down, opposite Fort St. Jean (the chapel of which belonged to the Knights of Malta), was built round an earlier tower by Louis XIV., and has been lately restored. The rocks in this neighbourhood are covered with restaurants and guinguettes, celebrated for their *bouille-a-baisse*, which is flavoured with saffron. The Tour Carrée (Square Tower) was raised by King René.

About two miles west of the harbour is the *Ile d'If*, and the fort of Francis I., in which Mirabeau was confined. A little beyond it are two larger fortified islands, *Pomègue* and *Ratonneau*, joined by a causeway 980 feet long, making the *quarantine port* of Diéudonné (God-given), where 200 vessels may lie. Here Cæsar's fleet anchored when he took Marseilles; and, in the present day, when a foolish man forgets himself, they call him "Roi de Ratonneau," in allusion to the story of a poor lunatic soldier, who assumed the title of king, and turned the guns on his comrades, in 1765.

For sanitary purposes, there are a Lazaretto, of 50 acres, between Points de la Joliette and St. Martin (to be transferred elsewhere) where infected persons are fumigated; and the Consigne, or quarantine office, in the harbour. A large Cemetery is laid out beyond the city, near the railway station. An abundant supply of water is now brought in by the great canal lately cut from the Durance, 26 miles off. It is the work of M. Montfichon, and passes through several tunnels, and

along the great aqueduct of Rochefavour (1,300 feet long), over the Arc, coming into the city at a point 400 feet above the sea.

The *customs duties* of this port rise to a fourth or fifth of all those collected in France. The imports include hides, tallow, dried fruits, sugar, coffee, olive oil, cotton, wool, lead, bones, &c.; and among the articles made or exported are—salt meat, salt fish, fruit, almonds, wine, refined sugar, molasses, madder, oil, sulphur, soap, candles, chemicals, liqueurs, essences and perfumes, printed woollens and cottons, morocco leather, tobacco, hats, glass, porcelain, china, coral ornaments, anchorvies, &c. Steam engines are made by Taylor and Sons. Here the galleys of France were constructed before the formation of the port of Toulon.

In the suburbs are the villages of St. Genie, Capelette, St. Pierre, La Madeleine, Chartreux, St. Charles, Barthélemi, St. Just Passet, Belle de Mai, Bon Secours, Canet, and others; some of them seated on the little rivulets, Huveaune, Jarros, Plombières, and Ayglades. The last has an old Castle on it; and on the Huveaune is the aqueduct of Ville-la-Pomme, with Château Bouilly, a fine seat near the sea, built by a Marseilles banker. The *Valley of the Gitanos* is remarkable for rugged grandeur. St. Pons, Masargues, and Chamo de l'Etoile are worth visiting. Further off, is the *Madraque de l'Estagne*, where the large tunny fish is caught. Near it, a part of a Roman aqueduct may be seen, also the Boudo, which spouts up after rain, and the *Maoupasset*, a seat of King René's, where they show some of his paintings. Wild fowl swarm in the Étang (lake) de Martigue; and at Christmas, crowds of sportsmen go out to shoot wild ducks. A branch rail to the Sea Baths at M. Prado was opened 1873.

*Puy de Mîmet* (12 kil. north-east of the city), is noticeable for the experiments made there by Bason Zach, the astronomer, for measuring the density of the earth. It has a grotto, much frequented for the views about it.

White, red, and Muscatel wines are produced in this corner of France. The language is a mixture of French and Provençal (or corrupt Latin), with a tincture of Greek and Celtic.

Pytheas, an early navigator, who sailed to Britain and Iceland, and to the Baltic from this place, &c.

a native of it. In modern days it reckons *Puget*, the sculptor and painter, and *Barbaroux*, a member of the Convention.

**Conveyances:** By coach or rail, to Aix, Toulon, Nice, Draguignan, Martigues, Barjols, Brignolles, Manosque, Briançon, &c., on the routes to all the chief towns.

By steam, to every part of the Mediterranean (see *BRADSHAW'S Continental Railway Guide*).

The French mail Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes start on the China and Japan line, *via* the Suez Canal, every second Sunday; Pondicherry and Calcutta line, every fourth Sunday; Mauritius line, every fourth Sunday; Messina and Alexandria line, every Saturday; Constantinople and Black Sea line, every Saturday; Syrian line, every Friday or Saturday; Algiers line, every Saturday. A quarantine of five or six days may sometimes occur, against which the traveller should provide.

The Boats of the Compagnie Marseillaise (M.M. Fraissinet) leave every Monday for Cannes, Nice (12 hours), Savona, and Genoa. Every Wednesday and Sunday for Genoa (18 hours), Leghorn (10 hours), Civita Vecchia (12 hours), and Naples (14 hours). Every day for Cette (8 hours). Every Saturday for Agde. On the 1st and 19th of each month, for Malta, Alexandria, and Port Said. On the 1st, 11th, and 21st, for Messina, Greece, Constantinople, and the Black Sea.

Several of these places are also reached by the Boats of Valéry and Co.; whose steamers also run to Ajaccio (22 hours), Bastia (26 hours), Calvi, Palermo, and other ports in Corsica and Sicily. Those of the Compagnie de Navigation Mixte run to the Algerian ports. (See "Alphabetical List of Steamers," in *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide*).

## ROUTE 20—Continued.

From Marseilles, on the rail, to Toulon, the stations are—

**La Pomme; St. Marcel; St. Menet; La Penne; Camp Major;** as far as

**Aubagne** (17 kil.), a town of 6,200 souls, on a hill by the Huveaume, with a ruined *château* and a Roman bath in the neighbourhood. Its old name, *Ubania*, or *Oubagno*, was derived from the bare hills around. The Abbe Bartholomy, who

wrote the "Travels of the Jeune Anacharsis," giving an account of ancient manners and customs, was a native.

[At 5 kil. to the north-west, is the picturesque village of *Allauch*, with remains of towers, walls, &c., belonging to a much older place. All the coast from Marseilles to Toulon is a succession of hilly ranges, naked and sterile, but striking, especially from the sea.]

**Cassis** (6 miles), the *Carsicis Portus* of Antonine's Itinerary, with a good port. It has a trade in coral, fruit, and Muscatel wine.

**La Ciotat** (6 miles), the Greek *Cithavistes*; beyond which is the site of *Tarentum*.

**St. Cyr** (4½ miles), near *Le Beausset*, which has a trade in oil and wine. Here *Portalis*, the juriconsul, was born.

**Ollioules** (8½ miles), near a wild, deep pass, called the *Vaux d'Ollioules* (*olla*, a plate), with a ruined castle over it. A good trade in *immortelles*, for mourners, is carried on here. At 5½ miles from this is

## TOULON (41½ miles from Marseilles).

**Hotels.**—Grand Hotel de la Croix de Malte; Victoria.

**Restaurants.**—Café de Paris, Place du Champ de Bataille. Gibert and Moulard, the same place. Daumans, ditto.

**Cafés.**—De la Marine, Militaire, and De Paris, Place de Champ de Bataille; De l'Europe.

**Vice-Consul,** L. Jouve, Esq.

**Post-Office,** Rue Royale.

Population, 85,000.

The chief naval station in the Mediterranean, and a maritime sous-préfecture (in department Var), on a fine circular harbour or bay (called *Telo Martius*, by the Romans), with a roadstead outside, and a picturesque range of naked hills behind. It is as old as the 10th century; was taken by Charles V., in 1526; fortified in the 17th century, by Vauban; and besieged by Prince Eugene, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, 1707. It was blockaded by the English fleet, 1793, under Lord Hood, when 42 ships were burnt or taken, and 15,000 royalists received on board, as the republicans entered it, after a three months' siege, their success being due to the skill of Bonaparte, then a young officer of

artillery. It is strongly defended by batteries on all the commanding points, as Fort la Malue (a fine view), Faron, Aigullette, Ballaguer, Malbosquet, Napoléon, &c.

Rue de la Fayette is the best street, the rest being mostly narrow and crooked; hotels and shops in Place au Foin, Rue Royale. It has a Hôtel de Ville on the quay, in front of which is Daumas's colossal Genius of Navigation, and two carved *caryatides*, by Puget, whose house is behind it, in Rue de Rome. Some of Puget's work is seen in the cathedral of *Eglise Majeur*. The other churches are Nôtre Dame and St. Louis. The maritime Préfecture stands on Place de Armes, a large space, ornamented with fountains and sycamores. There are also in the town a civil hospital, hospice de la charité, gas works; a college and bibliothèque of 10,000 volumes; botanic garden, salle de spectacle, &c.

The Port includes (1) the small port Marchand; (2) Port de Commerce, or Ancienne Darse, constructed by Henry IV., with its long wide quay; and (3) Louis XIV.'s Nouvelle Darse, or *Naval Dock-yard* and *Arsenal*, to the north-west, which covers above 55 acres, and is joined to the old Darse by a turnbridge, while the mouth of both is shut up at night by enormous chains. The Arsenal may be visited (by order) from 11 to 12. At the entrance is an ornamental gate, by Lange, 1738.

Since the great fire of 1845, which destroyed £800,000 worth of property, there are five building slips, on which 15 ships may be constructed at once, and two of which, covered over, are 300 feet by 65½. Here, among the usual contents of a naval dock-yard, are workshops, 90 blacksmiths' forges, steam saw mills, mast house, rope and sail lofts; a general *magazine*, 328 feet by 56, and three stories high; cannon foundry; a park of artillery; a *salle d'armes*, or armoury; a *corderie*, or rope house, on 68 arches, about 1,100 feet long, begun by Vauban, and finished by Riquet, the planner of the Languedoc Canal; a naval artillery school, founded 1822, with laboratories, models, library, &c.; a surveyor's office, to which a school of design and library are attached; and a naval *Museum*, arranged in three great classes, viz., models of ships, machines, and general objects.

One relic here is the port admiral's ship, *Le Néron*, which brought Bonaparte from Egypt.

Three graving docks (*basins de radoub*) are near the large *Bagne* for 4,000 forgers or convicts, whose numbers have much diminished, since their transmission elsewhere. The new workshops for steamers are in Castegneau faubourg. The entrance to the Roads is defended by Louis XIV.'s Grosse Tour, and the modern batteries of Mitre, St. Louis Lalmaïque—the last, most carefully constructed. Here Abd-el-Kader, and Cabrera, the Carlist leader, were confined. On *Cape Sepet*, a look-out well known to the English fleet in the last war, is the tomb of Admiral Latouche-Tréville, near the *Sema-phore*. He commanded the port when Nelson was blockading it, 1804-5.

The large *Naval Hospital* of St. Mandrier, contains 2,000 beds. It stands on a hill, and forms three sides of a square, laid out with gardens and tropical plants. One of its cask cisterns has an *echo* which repeats the report of a pistol 66 times. At the round chapel is a dome, resting on 24 Ionic columns, outside; and 16 coupled Corinthian columns, within; on the plan of the Temple of the Sun at Rome.

Trade in wine, eaux-de-vie, oil, capers, dried raisins, almonds, oranges, figs, &c. Toulon has benefitted greatly by the colonisation of Algiers, the expedition for reducing which sailed hence in May, 1830, under the command of Admiral Duperré and General Bourmont.

*Conveyances* to Marseilles, Hyères St. Tropez, Ciotat, Brignolles, Draguignan, Grasse, Nice, &c. Omnibuses to La Vallette, Lagardi, &c. Steamers to La Seyne, across the harbour, hourly; to Algiers, 8th and 28th of the month, in 32 hours (120 leagues).

The rail is continued inland, *viâ* Hyères and Les Arcs, to Draguignan, and to Fréjns, Cannes, and Nice, described in Route 25.

**Hyères** (7 miles), so called from the town, which stands away to the right, near the marshes of the sea coast, but with a soft climate, is on the slant of an amphitheatre, sheltered from the north by hills nearly 1,000 feet high. It has orange and citron gardens, and a few date trees, with olives, mulberries, vines, fig, pomegranate, myrtle, &c. From Place de St. Paul, near that church, is a view of the Mediterranean, taking in the *Îles d'Hyères*, the ancient *Stacchades*, four of them fortified. In Place Nationale, stands a pillar to *Mausillon*, the preacher, who was born here, and the statue of Charles, Count of Provence. In the old town at



remains of a castle. At the seat of M. Dennis, is a collection of Roman antiquities, chiefly from the site of *Pomponiana*. There are a *Hôtel Dieu*, sea baths, a *Maison de Santé* for invalids, several villas and boarding-houses, with an English church, for invalids and visitors, who have been attracted hither of late years.

*Hotels*.—Des Ambassadeurs; Des Iles d'Or; D'Orient; D'Europe; Hesperides; Des Alpes Maritimes. Many furnished apartments.

Population, 10,860. Trade in wine, oil, and fruit.

[*St. Tropez* (45 kil. further on the coast road to Fréjus), is a pretty fishing town on the gulf of Grimaud, which makes a good harbour for it. Traces of the Roman *Heraclea Caccabaria* are found in the shape of inscriptions, columns, coins, &c.

About 30 kil. beyond it is Fréjus (*see* Route 25); and Nice is about 40 miles further.]

**Solliès-Pont** (3½ miles), on the Gapou.

**Cuers** (3½ miles), a pretty place among vines and olives.

[*Brignolles* (2 kil. north), a sous-préfecture in department Var, with 5,000 souls, in a fertile and healthy spot on the Carami, was once the second city in Provence, and carries on a trade in prunes, fruit, oil, soap, wine, liqueurs, &c. *Raynouard*, a writer on the poetry of the Troubadours, was born here.

*Hotel*.—De la Cloche Argent (Silver Bell).]

**Carnoules** (7½ miles), has on its right *Gardes-Freinet*, among the mountains, where the Saracens built the stronghold of Freinet or *Fraxinet*, about 890, which they kept till driven out by Guillaume of Provence, in 973. It stood on a point of difficult access, where traces of it may yet be seen.

**Le Luc et Le Canet** (12 miles), near a factory of Bohemia crystal glass. It is noted for its chestnuts.

[*Salernes*, 20 kil. north-north-west, near the picturesque valley of *Barthelmy*, has an old Moorish castle on the rocks.]

**Vidauban** (5½ miles), a pretty place among cork trees, &c., on the Argens, which, at *St. Michael's Chapel*, on the road to Tholonet, falls over a rock in fine cascades.

**Les Aras** (3½ miles), where the branch of 8 miles is off to *Draguignan*. (*See* Route 25.)

The next stations are **Le Muy** (5 miles), **Roquebrune** (3½ miles), etc., to **Fréjus** (5 miles); for which *see* Route 25.

### From Marseilles to Corsica.

CORSICA, being French territory and containing the birth-place of the Bonapartes, it may be useful to give a short description of one or two routes in this island. Valéry's steamers start from Marseilles every Friday, and from Nice every Wednesday, for Ajaccio (22 hours). A run of 170 to 180 miles to the south-east, brings you to the *Gulf of Ajaccio*, about 10 miles in length and breadth, the most southerly but one of several good, open bays on the west side of Corsica, such as *St. Florent* or *Florenzo*, *Calvi*, *Porto*, *Sagone*, *Valinco*, &c.

### AJACCIO,

(pronounced "Ayacheo"), the capital of Corsica, at the head of the Gulf, under a rugged line of hills which shelter it from the east and north, is the seat of the préfet, bishop, &c., and is further distinguished as the place where *Napoléon Bonaparte* was born, 18th August, 1769, according to the register preserved here. His *marble statue* is in the Place facing the quay.

*Hotels*.—*Hotel de France*, all newly fitted up and very comfortable, and charges very moderate—about 7 to 8 francs a day, with wine; fine new hotel just about finished, built expressly for the great increase of English visitors in winter. *Hotel de l'Europe*, a Corsican hotel, cheap, but not quite suited for English. *Hotel de Londres*, a fair Italian hotel.

Population, 15,000.

*Counsel*.—J. Agulin, Esq.

It was called *Urcinium* by the Romans, being noted for the making of earthen wine-bottles. Before 1345 it stood lower down in a marshy site, where remains of buildings may be still seen. The citadel was built 1554, by Marshal de Thermes. Except two good streets, the rest are narrow and dirty. Among the public buildings are the Préfecture, the cathedral with a tower and dome, a *college*, founded by Cardinal Fesch (a large building), *Priests' Seminary*, library of 25,000 volumes, and a collection of pictures (presented by King Joseph); at the *RNA*

*de Ville*, a navigation school, *salle de spectacle*, botanic garden, &c. There is a fine promenade by the seaside.

*Napoléon's House* (*Maison Bonaparte*), which belongs to his mother's family, the Ramolini, is a plain, three-storied deserted building, though one of the best in the town, in a little court in Rue Charles; and is now occupied by Princess Marianne, wife of Lucien Bonaparte. They here show a small cannon, about three feet long, and thirty-two pounds weight, which the future soldier used to play with. At the age of ten, his father, Carlo Bonaparte, a noble by descent from a Tuscan family, and assessor to the law courts of Ajaccio, sent him to the military school at Brienne. Curiously enough, his first piece of active service, as lieutenant of artillery, was to attack his native town (February, 1793), which Paoli held against the Convention. He removed his family to Marseilles in May of the same year, when the English took Corsica.

Here were born also his brothers *Lucien* (1775) Prince de Canino; *Louis* (1802), king of Holland and father of the Emperor, Louis Napoléon, by Hortense Beauharnois; Prince *Jerome*, Governor of the Invalides, formerly king of Westphalia; and his three sisters *Eliza* (Duchess of Lucca), *Caroline* (who married Murat, king of Naples), and *Pauline* (Princess Borghese). Joseph, king of Spain, was born at Cortes (*see below*). His father, *Carlo*, and mother, *Letizia*, (1750) were also natives of this town. She (who died in 1832) is now buried in the *Cathedral*, with her brother Cardinal Fesch. Another native was *Pozzo di Borgo*, the Russian statesman (born at Alata, close by); his and Napoléon's family belonged to the two opposite parties which divided the island.

In the neighbourhood stands a neglected country seat of the Bonapartes, the garden of which contains a granite rock, called Napoléon's Grotto—his favourite retreat. "When the family property was divided, his share was an olive yard." (Forester). There are also the oriental tombs of a colony of Minote Greeks, settled here by the Genoese, 1676. The climate is very mild, so much so, that the oleander, cactus, and lemon trees are seen growing.

Trade in oil, wine, coral, &c. Coaches to Corte, Bastia, Sartine, and Bonifacio.

The only good road is that to Bastia, about 162 kil. or 94 miles long, made by the French soldiers, with another round the island; both travelled by diligences. There are no inns, except in two or three towns on the coast; but decent lodgings may be found at the convents, while the villagers are hospitable. In the interior, till lately, brigandage was not uncommon, and it was therefore unsafe to go alone or unarmed.

Travelling is done by mule, as best suited to the ground, which is up and down rugged mountains of granite and limestone, threaded by deep savage gorges, so difficult that they are called *scale*, or ladders, with brawling rivers at the bottom; and through vast forests of pines (which the French use for their navy), oaks, chestnuts, cork, box, flex, beech, arbutus. The region of pines and oaks is next the snow line, which runs from 7,500 to 8,000 feet above sea level. All the lower parts, down to the coast, are covered with exuberant groves of olives, orange, lemon, figs, almonds, &c., and a thick underwood, or shrubbery, of aromatic plants, called *machia* or *makis*. The chestnuts, which grow to an immense size, and are found at the height of 5,000 and 6,000 feet, yield the chief food for the natives, who, with a bag of them and a gourd of water, are independent of want. They boast of being able to cook chestnuts 22 ways.

They employ themselves in keeping flocks and herds, but are too proud to work: this is left to the women, or to industrious Italians, who come over every year to the number of 4,000. It is the latter who cultivate the flax and tobacco, tend the vines, pomegranates, and other fruit trees, and collect the bitter honey and wax for exportation. But though indolent, the Corsicans are a quick and intelligent race, always ready to fight for their liberties, strong friends and strong enemies, and free and inquisitive in their manners. One of their chief amusements is bear-hunting. The *mouflon*, or wild sheep, an animal between a sheep, deer, and goat, exists here; foxes are plentiful, while hares, red partridges, and other game, would furnish abundant sport, only that no one is now allowed to carry arms. Their war-dance is attended with much thumping and gesticulation.

Like the old Scottish highlanders, they are prone to indulge in the *vendetta* or private revenge, and

they transmit from father to son; but the strong and effectual measures taken by the French government, especially the late prohibition of carrying arms, have greatly tended to diminish this crime. Previously, the murders were 160 a year; in the last century they reached 900 yearly. They bury the dead in separate family tombs, out in the open fields. The men dress in a cap, with a short brown jacket and breeches; the women much in the Italian style. Their language is Italian, with a mixture of Moorish and Spanish words.

The villages, called *passe*, desert the unhealthy flats near the coast (which resemble the Roman Campagna) and are perched round the hill tops up the mountains, within a height of 1,700 feet, where the winter is not felt, and pomegranates, peaches, tamarisk, &c., grow. "Each has a small tract of more fertile land, marked by deeper verdure, where the valleys open out, and their streams discharge into the sea. At this point, usually called *Martao*, there is generally a little port." (Forester's *Rambles in Corsica and Sardinia*, 1858). But charming and picturesque as the valleys appear at a distance, on a nearer approach they are found to be a conglomeration of tall shapeless houses, frowning and black with age, with unglazed windows, guarded by iron railings, looking like the holds of banditti, while the filth of the purlieus is unutterable.

The people are all devout Roman Catholics, believing, of course, that there can be nothing good out of their church. When Boswell travelled here (1765), he relates, "That while stopping to refresh his mules, a strong black fellow in the crowd cried out, '*Inglese! sono barbari; non credo in Dio grande.*' (The English are heathens; they don't believe in the great God). I said to him, 'Excuse me, sir, we do believe in God, and in Jesus Christ too.' 'Um,' said he, '*e nel Papa?*' (And in the Pope). 'No,' 'E perché?' (And why?) This was a puzzling question in these circumstances, so I thought I would try a method of my own, and very gravely replied, '*Perchè siamo troppo lontani.*' (Because we are too far off)." This ingenious argument, he adds, perfectly satisfied the subtle querist.

The road out of Ajaccio, leads up the Gravone, which enters the Campo del Oro, a fertile pass between the main line of mountains, which run

nearly north and south through the island. The first stage is

CARAZZI (18 kil.), having, some distance to the right of it (beyond the Prunella), Cauro, near the Col St. Gorgio (2,600 feet high), with a fine prospect of Ajaccio.

BOCONEGRO (40 kil.) in a deep gorge, 680 yards above sea level, near the head of the Gravone, among forests of chestnut. Hence you still ascend by a zigzag road to the top of the pass, which is 4,000 feet above sea, and lies under *Mont d'Oro* (or Gradaccio), the *Mons Aureus* of Ptolemy. In Vizzavona beech forest, at the centre of Corsica—a granite peak, 8,700 feet high, covered with snow nearly all the year, and whence there is a noble view of the whole island, of Sardinia and Elba, and even of the coasts of Italy and France. Mont Rotondo, to the north, is seen, 9,060 feet high, the highest point in the island; to the east is Mont Capella, and to the south, near Porte Vecchio, Mont Calva. Several of the lower peaks are mica slate. Iron and asbestos have been found. A bye-road turns off to Bastelina, near the head of the Prunella, with a population of 2,000.

VIVARIO (21 kil.), on the descent of the pass, 2,000 feet high, in the midst of pine forests, has a campanile church, and leaves Mont Rotondo on the left, with its lakes near the top, which are frozen all the year round.

#### Corte (23 kil.)

*Hotels.*—Hotel de l'Europe, very good and clean, and moderate charges; very good for English. Hotel de France, a cheap hotel, not bad for Italians to stay at. Population, 6,000.

Corte, on a rocky height of mica, where the Restinoca falls into the Tavignano, was the seat of *Pascal Paoli's* government, when Boswell visited that virtuous patriot at his country house, *Sollacaro*, near the sea side. He was born at *La Stretta*, a hamlet of Morosaglia, near the road to Bastia; and was the son of Giacinto Paoli, a leader in the first revolt against the Genoese, when the Corsican Assembly met here and proclaimed their independence, 1755. Pascal Paoli was chosen their general and leader, under the protection of England, whither he afterwards retired, when the Genoese sold the island to the French, 1768-9. He came back in 1794-6, when it was again held by the English, as part of the

British Empire, under Sir G. Elliot, as viceroy; but finally returned to England, and died there 1807. He lies in St. Pancras old church. His bronze *statue* was set up in the public square, 1854. He founded an university at his house in Corte, now styled a college, to which Boswell contributed Johnson's and Addison's works, and some of Foulis's classics. These are gone, but his own books are here, with paintings bequeathed by Cardinal Fesch. The house of Gaffori, the patriot leader against the Genoese, is shown, with the shot holes still in it. The *Castile* is perched on a rugged and inaccessible rock, and was only taken by the French by starving the garrison. It commands a magnificent view of the valley, the gorges of the rivers, and the mountains around. Here Napoléon's eldest brother, *Joseph*, was born, 1768, his father being then secretary to Paoli; who, it is said, solicited the viceroy to find employment for the future Emperor in the English service.

Monte Rotondo, Monte Conia (6,500 feet), may be visited from Corte; also Soveria, on the Golo, the birth-place of Cervione, one of Napoléon's best generals; Alando, where Sambrucchio, the patriot leader, was born; and Niolo, a fine basin, approached by steep and difficult passes.

The Tavignano falls down to the east coast at the Tour of Aleria. At Bozzo, near Corte, the first revolt against the Genoese broke out, 1729, when the collector had seized the goods of a poor woman for fivepence taxes.

#### MONTI ALBAIO (12 kil.)

PONTE-ALLA-LECCIA (9 kil.), at the bridge on the Golo (which runs white and milky), on the banks of which, at *Borgo*, which the road passes, the Corsicans beat a superior force of the French, under Marboeuf, 1769; but in the next year they were finally defeated at

#### PONTENUOVO (8 kil.)

LUCINA (12 kil.), near the Golo's mouth and the east coast, not far from Vescovato, the seat of that *Cassabianca*, who, with his son, was blown up in the Orient, at the battle of the Nile.

BIGUGLIA (10 kil.), is close to a narrow lagoon of the same name, 8 miles long, and abounding with fish and wild fowl. To the left of it is *Murato*, with a church shaped like a Turkish mosque, built of black and white marble, by the Pisani.

#### Bastia (9 kil.)

*Hotels*.—Hotel de France, kept by M. Staffe, bed-room, 3 fr.; table d'hôte, including wine, 3 fr. Hotel d'Italie.

*English Consul*.—W. Jesse, Esq.

Electric Telegraph, *viâ* Cape Corte, to Spezzia. Population, 20,000.

This is the military head-quarters of the island, and a fortified town, opposite Italy and Elba, 35 miles from the latter, and upwards of 200 miles east of Marseilles. The English bombarded it, 1745; and took it, 1794, *Nelson* aiding in the Agamemnon. The French were 4,000 strong. It stands at the foot of some hills, on a little bay, which, with the help of a mole, makes a harbour for small craft, defended by a Genoese *tower*, in Terra Nuova, or New Town.

At the mouth is the *Leone Rock*, a piece of limestone, washed by the sea into the shape of a sitting lion, with his head raised, and serving as a breakwater. Bartolini's *statue* of Napoléon is on the Grand Place. The houses are in the Italian style, and amongst the best buildings are the old cathedral church of St. John; Ste. Croce Chapel, a pretty structure; a palais de justice, or cour impériale; college, or high school, gendarmerie barracks, &c.

Trade in wine, olive oil, good marble (from Ponte-alla-Leccia, &c.), corn, fish, timber, cattle, tobacco, soap, wax, liqueurs, &c.

There is a fine view of Elba and its mountains, the table land of Pianosa, Capraja, and Monte Cristo, and the Tuscan coast, especially from the mountain of Sierra di Pigno (3,500 feet), close to the town. *Monte Cristo*, which now belongs to Mr. W. Taylor (Forester's *Rambles*), gives name to Dumas' well-known novel. From Bastia, the line of mountains strikes south-west, dividing the island, popularly, into *di quâ* and *di là*, *dei Monti*, or, *this side* (east), and *that side* (west) of the centre ridge.

Coach to Corte, Ajaccio, Calvi, Bonifacio. Steamer to Marseilles every week; to Leghorn every Thursday.

A narrow peninsula, 7 miles by 22, stretches from hence, north, to *Cape Corte* (the ancient *Sacrum*), traversed by a ridge of slate and marble, which is 4,540 feet high at Mont Stello, about the middle of it, near the Grotto of Brando. At *Ometta* (some

an elm), Marshal *Sebastiani* was born. On the west side of it, at 10 kil. west of Bastia, is

ST. FLORENT, or ST. FIORENZO, which is well built, but unhealthy, with a good harbour or road, where the English squadron used to anchor in the war. It was taken by General Dundas and Sir J. Moore, 1794; and by Nelson in the Agamemnon. To the north of it are the towers of Farinole and Negro, with another called *Mortella*, which furnished the original model for the *Martello Towers* on the Kentish coast.

Further on are the towers of Sisco, and of *Seneca*, the latter on a sharp peak, and so called after the Roman philosopher (though of a later date), who was exiled here by Claudius, and relieved his discontent by writing a treatise on Consolation. He mentions the scorching heat of summer, and the sirocco winds, which bring sickness. Another, called *tramontana*, blowing from the mountains, brings snow; and there is also a fierce gusty wind called the *lion wind*.

Near Cape Corte is Porto Centaro, where Boswell landed, 1765, struck, not only with the prospect of the mountains, covered with vines and olives, and the odour of the myrtle and other aromatics, but with the sight of the peasants, all carrying arms. The first house he visited was Signor Antonetti's, at Morosaglia, about a mile up the country.

A coast road from St. Fiorenzo leads past Monte Arazzo to Ile Rousse, or

ISOLA ROSSA (45 kil. from Bastia), a little town of 1,100 souls, founded by Paoli, opposite an island of the same name, and now turned into a fortified post. Here the Calvi steamer touches. The pass to Calvi, over the Col di Tenda, is 4,520 feet high, near M. Asto, 5,000 feet.

Calvi (about 20 kil. further), on a rocky point in the Gulf of Calvi, has a good harbour, and an old castle, which Marshal de Thermes attempted to take without success. Population, 1,400.

Coach to Bastia, by S. Fiorenzo or Ponte-allalaccia, the latter passing Belgodere and the beautiful *Plain of Balagna*.

A winding road or path of about 60 kil., which sometimes bends deep inland, under Monte *Figliorba* (8,690 feet), *Rotondo*, and passes Vico (whence a road goes to *Guagno baths*, a fine mountain spot, and Corte), brings you to

CARGESE, on the Gulf of Sagone, which belongs to about 700 descendants of the Greeks, whom the Genoese brought over in 1676, and is the best cultivated spot in the island. One of their little hamlets was called *Paomia*. The natives showed the most cruel jealousy towards them. At first they used the Greek, but, since 1822, they have used the Roman liturgy. A convent of St. Basil, founded by them, was abolished by the Genoese.

At 30 kil. further on is Ajaccio, described above.

The road hence to Bonifacio is extremely interesting, being up and down mountain ridges and round the tops of hills, with distant prospects of the sea. The first places you come to are Cauro and Col San Gorgio. About 30 kil. from Ajaccio, is

ST. MARIA, to the north-east of which are the *Guitera baths*, near the head of the Taravo, which is full of picturesque scenery and old castles. Near OLMETO is Monte Butureto, 3,000 feet high, on which stand the ruins of Arrigo della Rocca. Further on we pass the Taravo, down ridges, near another castle height, is *Sollacaro*, already mentioned, where Boswell had his first interview with Paoli, at an old house of the *Colonnas* (where Dumas lays the first scene of his "Corsican Brothers.") "For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly saying a word, while he looked at me with a steadfast, keen, penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul." This soon wore off, and they became excellent friends. Boswell did his best to please the Corsicans; went about in a Corsican dress "with an air of true satisfaction," played to them on his flute, sang Italian and Scotch songs, and finished with Garrick's "Hearts of Oak," which he translated into Italian for them, to their great delight. "Cuore di quercia," cried they, "bravo, Inglese!" It was quite a joyous riot, adds Boswell. The road now skirts the Gulf of Valinco to

SARTENE (about 50 kil.), near the river Valinco, which has a population of 2,800, living in granite houses, black with age. The Tallanto wine produced here is the best in the island. It is drunk on the spot by the growers. The other Corsican wines are poor, though capable of great improvement. Up the country is the *Monte Incudine*, 6,510 feet high, and its elevated pass, or col, which comes into view, with the *Sardinian mountains*. *St.*

Lucia produces beautiful orbicular granites. At 30 kil. from this is

**Bonifacio**, a fortified town of 3,000 souls, perched on a high cliff at the south end of the island, hanging over the Strait of Bonifacio, which divides Corsica from Sardinia. It is thought to be the site of Ptolemy's *Palce*, and was founded in 830, by the Marquis of Bonifacio, one of Charlemagne's peers. Alphonso of Arragon long besieged it, 1421, and the French took it in 1558. It is a curious closely-packed place, filthy and foul-smelling, with not a yard to spare. Everything is carried up to it on the backs of asses and mules. The sea has undermined the limestone cliffs here into deep caves and grottoes. There is a striking walk up a limestone valley, between high regular cliffs, to the ruins of St. Julian's convent.

Trade in coral, wine, and oil. Coach to Bastia and Ajaccio.

The islands of Perduello, Cavallo, Lavazzi, &c., lie in the strait, which is 5 miles broad across to Point Longosardo, near Porte Torres, where the Genoa steamer calls weekly. "Agincoort Sound," near La Madalena, was Nelson's head-quarters during the blockade of Toulon. Sardinia is essentially different from Corsica in character, though only separated by a narrow strait. The coast road from this now turns north, past Gulf de Santa Manza, to

**Porte Vecchio** (22 kil.), or Old Port, on the bay of the same name, which makes a safe, deep harbour, 5 miles by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in the midst of an unhealthy marsh, which, however, yields good salt. It is the *Altium* of Ptolemy, and is fortified. Here Paoli embarked on board an English frigate, in 1769, when obliged to leave the island, after the fatal battle of Pontenuovo, while his brother, Clement, retired to Vallambrosa. Pearl mussels are found; and granite is worked in the neighbouring hills, which, at *Mont Calva*, are 5,130 feet high. It has a trade in the red wine of Sari, &c. Population, 1,800.

After this, you pass by an uninteresting road all the way, the towers of Pinarello, Fuelleo, Salenzara (at the mouth of a stream which comes down from Sari), Seposa, and others, which belong to a chain raised in past times by the Genoese, for securing

their conquests, and for defending the coast against pirates, and come to

*Tour d'Aleria*, at the mouth of the Tavignano (60 kil. from Porte Vecchio). This marks the site of a tower founded by the Dictator Sylla, now half a mile from the sea. On the tomb of the Scipios, at Rome, we read, "He took Corsica and the city of Aleria," from which a Roman way went to *Palca*, near Bonifacio. A little north of it, at the *Tour de Diana*, is part of a temple, built by Marius, when he founded *Mariana*, between two lagoons, or sea lakes. *Monte Capella*, 3,750 feet high, lies to the west. The road hence passes Ste. Luciana, Tour S. Pelegrino, &c., for 60 kil., to Bastia, again. This flat *littorale* is highly pestiferous in summer, but produces rich crops of grass and corn.

The circuit of Corsica thus made is upwards of 420 kil., or 250 miles. Its greatest length is about 130 miles, and greatest breadth, 53; area, 2,800 square miles; total population, 236,300, of whom 32,360 are landed proprietors.

Ptolemy called this island *Cóornos*. It was occupied in whole or part by all the nations who successively figure in the history of the Mediterranean—the Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, &c., and at length by the Genoese, who, however, held but a nominal possession for 400 years, till 1729, when the natives revolted, and in 1736 placed a German adventurer, *Theodore de Neuhoff*, who was page to the Duchess of Orléans, on the throne. He levied troops, coined money, and even created marquises, one of whom was Paoli's father. Being obliged to fly, he mortgaged his little "kingdom" to pay his debts, died in the King's Bench, 1746, and was buried in St. Anne's, Soho. The French, who at various times came to the assistance of the Genoese, acquired possession of it, as above-mentioned, after 1769.

## ROUTE 21.

Dijon to Auxonne, Gray, Dôle, Salins, Besançon, Belfort, and Mulhouse.

By rail, 118½ miles to Belfort; four trains a day, five to six hours.

Dijon Station, as in Route 20. The next is Magny (8½ miles).

Genlis (3 miles), on the Tille.

Collonges (2½ miles).

**Auxonne** (5½ miles), where the junction from Chellindry (Mulhouse line) *viâ* Gray, falls in. Auxonne, on the Saône, in department Côte d'Or, a military post of the fourth class, fortified by Vauban, 1675. Population, 4,700. It has an arsenal, barracks, powder magazine, &c.; and it was here that the *sledges* were made for Napoléon, when he carried his ordnance over the Great St. Bernard, in the winter of 1800. Coach to St. Jean de Losne.

[**St. JEAN DE LOSNE** (16 kil. south-west), an old village, in a green spot, down the Saône, where the Canal de Bourgogne joins, and near the mouth of the Canal du Rhône au Rhin. It sustained a hard siege in 1636.

**SEUREX**, 14 miles south-west of this, lower down the Saône, where it becomes navigable, has a population of 3,100, and a good trade in grain, wood, charcoal, &c.]

[The stations from Auxonne, on the branch to Gray, are as under, all on the Saône:—

**Lamarche** (7½ miles).

**Pontallier** (2½ miles).

**Talmay** (3½ miles).

**Montoche** (6½ miles), in department Haute-Saône.

**Gray** (3 miles), as in Route 62.]

Following the main line from Auxonne, the next station is

**Champvans** (3½ miles). Then

**Dôle** (2½ miles), where the *branch line* to Salins turns off. A sous-préfecture in department Jura, pleasantly situated on the Doubs, near the Canal du Rhône au Rhin, with some fine prospects round it. Population, 16,610. The streets are steep. Besides remains of a Roman *amphitheatre* and *aqueduct*, it has an old Hôtel de Ville, Vergy tower (near the prison), the College de l'Arc (which belonged to the Jesuits), a library of 6,000 volumes, with a museum of paintings, by natives of Franche Comté, of which this town was the capital. It was given up to France in the time of Louis XIV. Iron and coal are found here.

*Hotel*.—De Geneve, kept by M. Flutsch; well situated, comfortable, and clean.

[From **Dôle**, the stations to Salins are the following:—

**Montbarry** (8½ miles).  
**Chateley** (3 miles).  
**Bro-Senaus** (3½ miles).

**Mouchard** (8½ miles).

**Salins** (4½ miles) is a town of 7,360 souls, in a rocky gorge among the mountains, at the head of the Furieuse, and has been rebuilt since the great fire of 1825, by a contribution of 2,000,000 francs from all parts of France. It is noted for the government salt-works (*salines*), an immense pile, above 900 feet long, where salt is boiled from the brine springs in the gypsum, which corresponds to the new red sandstone of Cheshire. Salt is a government monopoly in France. There is a good trade in wine, wax, honey, and cheese. Mont Poupet, near it, is 2,490 feet above the sea. (See Route 22.)

Returning to **Dôle**, on the main line, we pass down the Doubs and the Rhône and Rhine Canal, to

**Rochefort** (4½ miles).

**Orchamps** (5½ miles). **Labarre** (1½ miles), where the loop line turns off, *viâ* Ougney (7 miles), **Valay** (8 miles), &c., to **Gray** (9½ miles). See Route 62.

**Ranchot** (1½ mile).

**St. Vit** (5 miles).

**Dannemarie** (3½ miles), in the department of Doubs.


**François** (3 miles).

And 4½ miles further is

### BESANÇON,

57½ miles from Dijon, 254 miles from Paris, 146 miles from Lyons, *viâ* Bourg and Lons-le-Saulnier.

*Hotels*.—De Paris; Du Nord; De l'Europe; National.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Roman Arch—Cathedral—the Chaumars Walk.

Chief town of department Doubs, a first class fortress, seat of a military division, of a college, archbishopric, academy of sciences, &c. Population, 47,000.

This fine old town, one of the strongest and best built in France, lies in the old province of Franche Comté, and is the centre of its watch-making trade. It is the *Vesontio* of Cæsar, on the *Dubia*, now the Doubs, which still surrounds it exactly as in his time, *ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit* (girdling it nearly quite round, as if drawn with a pair of compasses). It stands in a fertile valley, bordered by vine-covered hills.

strengthened by forts commanding the approaches. The upper part, or *La Ville*, is the site of the old city, where Vauban's citadel stands on a mass of rocks in the peninsula made by the river, over which an old bridge, resting on great piers, made by the Romans, crosses to the Basse Ville. The streets are broad and well built, and the promenades ornamented by fountains; one of them is a Nymph, with the water flowing from her breasts. *Le Chaumars* (Campus Martius) on the river, is the longest walk; another is the garden of Cardinal Granville's old palace. There are six gates.

*La Porte Noire* (Black Gate), is a Roman *triumphal* arch, with two columns, and some statues left. There are also remains of an amphitheatre, baths, inscriptions, &c. St. John's *Cathedral*, of the 11th century, has pictures by Vanloo (the Resurrection), Fra Bartolomeo (a St. Sebastian), Del Piombo (Death of Sapphira), and others. St. Madeleine's church has a fine portal, built 1830. St. James' was built 1707. At St. Francis Xavier's are several pictures.

Other buildings are the préfet's hôtel; the law college and its garden, founded by the Granvilles; the palais de justice, near the préfecture, built 1745-49; large caserne, or barracks; the salle de spectacle, with a Doric portico of six pillars; public library of 50,000 volumes, and some rare MSS.; the *Musée Paris*, founded by M. Paris, a native, having many coins, paintings, antiques; museum of natural history, and St. Jacques' hospital.

Cæsar called it the first town of the *Sequani*, in Belgic Gaul. It was taken by Attila, in the 5th century; afterwards became part of Burgundy, and an imperial city, till given up to Spain, 1648, and to France (with Franche Comté) in 1678.

Here Hecker and Struve organised their disastrous revolution of Baden in 1849. Among the natives are Charles Nodder, Victor Hugo, Suard, General Moncey, M. Droz, &c.

Manufactures of watch and clock-work, hats, druggets, carpets, coarse woollens, thread, yarn, &c. The canal from the Rhône to the Rhine passes by.

*Conveyances* to La Chaux-de-Fonds (28 kil.), Lure, Vesoul. In the neighbourhood are the *Château de Montfaucon*, built by Louis XI. and

near Bousières, down the river, are the large caverns, or *grottoes*, of *Oesles*, 2,620 feet long.

[From Besançon, on the hilly road to Lausanne, you pass

ORNANS (27 kil.), in the picturesque valley of the Loue, which is crossed by two bridges. To the north-west, on a high point, stands the old castle of the dukes of Burgundy. Paper and cherry brandy (*kirsch-wasser*) are made here, and cheese like the Gruyère. Population, 2,982. There is a waterfall at hand, called *Syrats*, nearly 600 feet down altogether. In the neighbourhood are the grottoes of la Brème, Beaumarchais, Bonnevaux, &c. About 16 kil. further is the source of the Loue, issuing out of a cave in a precipice, 340 feet high. Pontarlier is 3 kil. beyond (see Route 22).]

The next station to Besançon, down the Doubs and the canal, is

**Roche** (5½ miles).

**Laissey** (6½ miles).

**Baume-les-Dames** (7½ miles), the ancient *Balma*, is a pretty sous-préfecture, on the Doubs, under five peaks of the Jura, on one of which is a ruined castle of the dukes of Burgundy, destroyed 1476. The *halle aux blés* is part of an abbey, founded in the 8th century. Great quantities of gypsum are quarried here.

[At Chaux-les-Passavant, 9 kil. south, is one of those remarkable subterranean glaciers which are met with in various parts of the Jura range.]

**Clerval** (4 miles). Population, 1,400. A pretty place, with a castle, and furnaces round it.

**L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs** (8½ miles), on a peninsula of the river. Population, 1,300. Pins, wire, &c., are made here.

**Voujaucourt** (10 miles). Then

**Montbelliard** (2½ miles), a thriving place of 6,350 souls, in the fertile valley of the Allan, which is overlooked by a feudal tower, and is the birth-place of the great *Cuvier*. Watchmaking, &c., are carried on.

*Hotels*.—Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); De la Balance.

This is the nearest station for the *Glaz Institution*, the oldest evangelical training college in France. Its object is to prepare teachers, missionaries, &c. for that country, free of charge; and it has



out nearly 300 to different parts since its establishment. It deserves the support of all who wish well to Protestantism in France.

[A short branch rail here turns off *viâ Beaucourt* (7½ miles), *Morvillars* (5 miles), &c., to *Delle* (5 miles), a small town on the Swiss frontier, with a *douane* and old Castle.]

*Hericourt* (5 miles), in Haute Saône. Population, 8,000, nearly all Protestants, as are most of the people of this quarter of France. From this station it is 6½ miles to

*Belfort*, on the line to Mulhouse, as in Route 62.

## ROUTE 22.

Paris to Dijon, Dôle, Salins, Pontarlier, and Geneva.

By rail to *Salins*, as in Route 21. Thence by rail to

*Mesnay-Arbois*, whence *Arbois* may be reached, where *Pichegru* was born. *Andelot* (16 miles), where a branch turns off for *Champagnole* (8½ miles) towards Geneva, as below.

From *Andelot*, the *Pontarlier* line passes on to *La Joux* (4½ miles), *Beaujeaillies* (3½ miles), *Fransue* (5 miles), and *La Rivière* (3 miles), to

*Pontarlier* (7½ miles), a border town and sous-préfecture, of 5,010 population, under the second chain of the Jura mountains, at a height of 2,700 feet above the sea, well built, with a college, barracks, Hôtel de Ville, library, &c.; besides manufactures of iron, paper, tools, leather, wormwood, &c. General d'Arçon, who made the floating batteries at the siege of Gibraltar, was born here.

*Hotels*.—Des Voyageurs; National, &c.

*Conveyances* to Lausanne and Neuchâtel (in SWITZERLAND). See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Switzerland*. The first place is reached *viâ* Jonques, Lignerolles, Orbe, and Chavornay station, on the Lausanne and Yverdon line. At the second place there is a change to the diligence for Berne. We pass

*Fort de Joux* (4 kil.), near the defile of *La Clause*, on a precipice about 640 feet high, where *Mirabeau* and the unfortunate *Toussaint l'Ouverture* were confined. *NEUCHÂTEL*, on the lake of Neuchâtel, is 16½ leagues (about 66 kil.) to the north-east, down the picturesque *Val Travers*; which gives \* to one kind of asphalt now used for road-

making. From *Neuchâtel* a short branch rail turns off to *Chaux de Fonds* and *Locle*, the great seat of the Swiss watch trade, in a gorge of the Jura.

The *Doubs* rises under *Mont Rixon*, in the Jura range, 3,120 feet above the sea, and about 30 kil. south-south-west of *Pontarlier*. At 25 kil. north-east of this town, near *Morteau*, in a rocky defile, only 32 feet wide, it tumbles over a fine fall, called the *Saut-de-Doubs*, about 86 feet down.

From *Salins*, as above-mentioned, on the road towards Geneva, there is a rail to

*Champagnole*, in a pretty spot on the ascent of the Jura, under *Mont Rivel*, on the *Ain*, which turns mills for making wire, &c.

*St. LAURENT* (12 kil.), at the top of the Jura range, has a *douane* or custom-house, and an old castle commanding a wide prospect.

*Hotel*.—L'Ecu.

Thence down to

*MOREZ* (12 kil.), in a narrow gorge of the *Bienne*, lined with mills and forges. Population, 3,200. *Clockwork*, *tourne-broches* (jacks), pins, nails, cotton thread, &c., are made; and there is a good trade in *Gruyère* cheese, timber, wine, &c.

*LES ROUSSES* (3 kil.), on a lake near the Swiss frontier, in the highest part of the Jura mountains, which may be ascended for the prospect. The last French custom-house is here; and here also the rivers divide, some towards the North Sea, others towards the Mediterranean. A road turns off to *Noyon*, on the Lake of Geneva.

*LA VATTAY* (5 kil.), or *LAVATAY*, a small collection of chalets, from which there is a short cut towards *Gex*, through the narrow defile of *Monts Faucilles*, which brings you to the south side of the mountain, and all of a sudden discovers one of the grandest prospects in Europe, taking in the Lake of Geneva, *Mont Blanc*, part of *Savoy*, &c. The traveller must look out for this, by all means; especially towards sunset.

*GEX* (15 kil.), a small sous-préfecture (in department *Ain*) of 2,900 souls, at the bottom of *Mont St. Claude*, on the *Jornans*, between the Jura mountains and Lake of Geneva, of which it commands a fine view, as well as of the Alps, the Jura chain, &c. *Gruyère* cheese, watches, &c., are made.

*Hôte's*.—De la Poste; Des Étrangers; Du Pont d'Arche.

[About 28 kil. to the west-north-west is

**St. CLAUDE**, another sous-préfecture (in department Jura), and a seat of a diocese, in a picturesque valley in the Jura range, where the Blenne and Tacon join. The cathedral is not remarkable. Many toys in bone, ivory, wood, as well as buttons, musical instruments, nails, copper goods (quincaillerie), &c., are made. Population, 6,320.

Around it are some *Objects worthy of notice*.—As the falls of Flumen and Queue du Cheval (i.e., Horse Tail)—Foules Cave—the intermittent springs of Noire Combe—the Pont de la Pile on the Ain—and the Pass leading to Tour-du-Meix. Sept-Moncel (12 kil.) is noted for its cheese, and manufacture of stone carvings.]

**FERNEY** (12 kil.) or **FERNEY-VOLTAIRE**, on the *Swiss* side, is a small village of watchmakers, on a beautiful part of the Geneva lake, formerly the residence of *Voltaire*, from 1759 to 1778. They show his sitting-room and chamber, with portraits of him, of Frederick the Great, Catherine II. (in tapestry, worked by herself), Franklin, &c.; also a pyramid (which once held his heart), set up by the Marquise de Villette, his adopted daughter, with the words "*Son esprit est partout, mais son cœur est ici*" (his spirit is everywhere, but his heart is here). The theatre is gone, but the church he built, "*Deo erexit Voltaire*," remains. Mont Blanc is in view.

At 6 kil. further is

**Geneva**, to which omnibuses run; and thence there is railway communication with Lausanne, Lyons, Chambéry, &c.

## ROUTE 28.

(*Mont Cenis Route*.)

**Paris to Mâcon, Bourg, Chambéry, Mont Cenis, and Turin; with branches to Lyons and Geneva.**

By *rail the whole way*. Distance from Mâcon to Geneva, 101 miles; to Chambéry and St. Michel, under Mont Cenis, 78 miles.

**Mâcon Station**, as in Route 20. Mâcon is the birth-place of Lamartine. Leaving this we cross the Saône by a *viaduct* on five iron arches, each 118 feet span, with heavy embankments on both sides,

into department Ain, a district of wet marshes and lakes, but very fertile, up the Veyle, to

**Pont de Veyle** (5 miles). A model farm of M. Perceval is seen here.

**Vonnas** (5½ miles). Population, 1,440.

**Mézériat** (2½ miles). The Jura mountains in view.

**Polliat** (3½ miles). Population, 1,500. And 5½ miles from this is

**BOURG, or Bourg-en-Bresse,**

on the line from Lyons to Besançon (see page 160), 47 miles from one, 87 miles from the other, and 23 miles from Mâcon.

**Hotels**.—Du Palais; De l'Europe; Du Nord; Du Griffon. Population, 14,050.

The chief town of department Ain (formerly *La Bresse*), in a fine spot on the *Reysaouze*; founded by the Dukes of Savoy, and given up to France, 1850. One of its fountains is dedicated to the memory of General Joubert. A good bronze statue of *Bichat*, the surgeon, by David, is in the Bastion promenade; *Nôtre Dame church* contains some noticeable carvings. At the *Hôtel de Ville* is the *Musée Lorin*, of 117 paintings, bequeathed to the town, 1856. There are also a prison on the site of the ducal château, and a large hospital outside the town.

In Faubourg de Brou is the fine Gothic church of *Brou*, built in the 15th century, by Margaret of Austria, whose motto, "Fortune, fortune, fortune," is repeated all over it. It is 228 feet long. It contains many specimens of arabesque, stained windows, and tombs of the dukes of Savoy. The dial was set up by *Lalande*, the astronomer, who was born at a house in the town, with "*Observatoire*, 1792," upon its front.

Good poultry is got here.

From Bourg, through the forest of Seillon, to

**La Vavrette** (6½ miles). **Pont d'Ain** (5 miles), on the Ain, here crossed by a suspension bridge. On Mont Olivet (about 1,000 feet high) is an old castle of the dukes of Savoy. Population, 1,470.

[**CERDON** (13 kil.), is near the *fine fall* of Marcellin, not far from the great fall of the river *Fogge*, in a wild spot.

**NANTUA** (19 kil. further), a sous-préfecture, &c., of 3,701 souls on a lake between the mountains in the Jura chain, having a Lombard church where Charles the Bold was buried.

**Hotels.**—Du Nord; De l'Ecu (crown piece); D'Angleterre.]

**Ambronay** (3 miles), near a Roman fort, called *Motte Sarrasin*. The Gothic church was part of an abbey founded by St. Bernard.

**Amბერიუ** (4½ miles), at the junction with the direct line from Lyons. (See A, below.) Population, 2,470. It stands at the foot of the Jura mountains. The source of the Gardon is at hand, near Mont Luisandre, which stands 2,653 feet above sea. Across the Rhône (to the south) is the large and curious *grotto de Balme*.

[A. The stations towards Lyons are as follows:—

**Leyment** (4½ miles), in a gorge. **Meximieux** (5 miles), under an old castle. Population, 2,500. **Montluel** (8 miles), stands below the ancient *Mons Lupelli*, on the *Sérène*. Population, 2,800. It was the capital of Valbonnes. **Beynost** (2½ miles). **Miribel** (2½ miles). Population, 2,923. Thence to St. Clair, on the Rhône, and over to Les Brotteaux, in the suburbs of Lyons. See Route 20.]

From Amბერიუ, the rail passes up the valley of the Albarine, among wooded heights and remains of old forts, to

**St. Rambert-en-Bugey** (7 miles), or St. Rambert-de-Joux, where the river Brévon falls in, on the Albarine, among mountains, with a population of 2,800, employed in the manufacture of linens, damasks, silks, velvet, and paper.

[A pass to the right, 20 kil. long, leads to

**BELLEY** (33 kil.) a sous-préfecture and bishopric, on the Furan, near the Rhône. It was rebuilt after a fire in 1386 by the dukes of Savoy, and given up to France, with the district of Bugey, 1609.

The *Cathedral* has two pillars of a Roman temple to Cybele, and a good clock-tower. **Hotels.**—*Loyola*; *Tissot*.]

The mountain valley becomes more wild to

**Tenay**, where the river forms several cascades. The line ascends, and then descends to the valley of the Rhône, at

**Rosillon** (8½ miles), marked by an old fortress. Through a tunnel of 1,833 feet, to

**Virieu-le-Grand** (4½ miles), where the vine begins to appear. Population, 960. Coach to *Valley* (as above).

**Artemare** (2 miles) Here Mont *Colombier*, and the *fall of Cerveyn* (6 kil.) may be visited. The mountain (close to the station) is nearly 5,030 feet above sea. The tooth-like peaks of hills about here are called *molars*.

**Culoz** (5 miles), on the Rhône, under the south-side of the Colombier mountain. Here the *branch line* to Geneva parts off, *via* Leyssel, &c., as below. The direct line to Chambéry, crosses the Rhône by a bridge of 685 feet, into Savoy, annexed to France 1860, by the name of department *Savoie*. The line passes under Mont du Chat, along the beautiful lake of Aix, or du Bourget, to

**Chatillon** (5 miles). Then to

**Aix-les-Bains** (10 miles), in a basin of hills, where the branch to Annecy turns off.

**Hotels.**—Imperial; Grand Hotel de l'Europe; Grand Hotel de l'Univers. Steamer on the lake. Population, 2,000.

This is the Roman *Aquæ Gratianæ*, near Bourget Lake, still much frequented for its warm sulphur springs—temperature 100° to 111°. Casino, bath, reading-room, and park. Montmellian wine. Excursions to Haute Combe Monastery, founded 1225; Bourget Castle; and Bourdeaux, under Mont du Chat (5,210 feet high). Among Roman remains are a Doric triumphal arch, and pieces of baths, and a temple to Venus.

[The line to Annecy passes by

**Albens** (8 miles), where Roman coins of Claudian, &c., have been found. **Rumilly** (8 miles), on the Cheron; the Roman *Rumiliacum*, with a population of 4,000. **Annecy** (12 miles), the old capital of the Duchy of Savoy, now the chief place of department Haute Savoie, which extends to the Lake of Geneva and Mont Blanc. The town (population, 10,740) stands on a plain among mountains, near Annecy Lake, which is 9 miles by 3, and gives outlet to the Fier, a branch of the Rhône. It has cotton factories, print works, glass, paper, and steel mills; also a castle of the former Counts, bishop's palace, a cathedral (where St. Francis de Sales, one of its bishops, was buried, 1622), and a statue to Berthollet, the chemist, who was a native. At *Anneciæum*, the Roman town, 2 miles north-east, are some inscriptions.

Excursions, on the Lake, to Château Duindt, and Château de Mouthen, where St. Bernard was born; also to the Castle of Faverges, the Roman *Fabriacarium*, where they forged iron and copper. It is 22 miles to Geneva, and 30 to 40 round to Chamounix and Martigny, under Mont Blanc. (*See BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Switzerland*.)]

From Aix the line proceeds for 10 miles to

### CHAMBERY.

**HOTELS.**—De France; Des Princes. Cost of living, 8 to 10 fr. a day. Cold tea should be drunk instead of water. Population, 18,000. The ancient *Camperiacum*, on the Leyse, and former capital of Savoy, now the chief place of department Savoie, and an archbishop's see. It has a cathedral; a Sainte Chapelle, at the Castle, built 1230, on a rock, by the Counts of Maurienne, its feudal owners; Town House, Academy, Theatre; with a Poor House and Hospital, founded by a wealthy native, General de Boigne, who made his money in India, where he was in Scindiah's service. He spent £150,000 on his château here, and died 1830. His statue is here. Walks, on the Promenade de Vernay, and the Terrace. To *Grande Chartreuse* from here is about 9 hours, on foot, to

**Montmélian** (9½ miles), or Montmeillan, a fortified post on the Isère, where the line from Grenoble falls in. (*See Route 25.*) Follow the river to *Chamousset* (8 miles), which may be further ascended by road to Moutiers and the little St. Bernard Pass; also round to Annecy and Chamounix; but the rail ascends the valley of the Arc, to *Aiguebelle* (6 miles), **La Chambre** (14½ miles), **St. Jean de Maurienne** (6½ miles). The line between this and St. Michel was for a time blocked up, 1872, by a land slip ¼ mile long, which half buried the neighbouring houses.

**St. Michel de Maurienne** (7½ miles), where the Pass and Tunnel routes of **Mont Cenis** part off. It is about 50 miles by either to Susa, on the Italian side. The *Pass Route*, along the diligence road, is traversed by Fell's climbing rail in 4 hours. The *Tunnel Route* strikes off near **Modane**, to the south-west, and passes through Col de Fréjus by a *Tunnel* nearly 8 miles long, to Bardonnèche on the Italian side, shortening the distance by two hours, and opened December, 1870, after 12 years' labour.

Luggage examined at Modane. (*See Special Edition of BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide, and BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Italy.*)

From Culoz, as above, towards Geneva, the rail passes

**Seyssel** station (8½ miles), opposite the village which lies on the Swiss side of the river, and is reached by a suspension bridge, with the *douanes* of the two countries upon it. Here *Seyssel asphalt* is quarried. Pass the iron *viaduct of the Vézère*, 121 feet high. The *Pyrinont Seyssel* mines of asphalt are close by. The Rocky banks of the Rhône are now pierced by a succession of *tunnels*, the longest being *Paradis* (3,333 feet), opening out upon the *Credo* mountains (5,360 feet high), and *Ariad Castle*.

**Bellegarde** (11½ miles), a *buffet* at the Swiss border. Every one coming into France is strictly searched.

Here the fall of the Rhône, the deep bed of the Valserine, may be visited; also the fine *viaduct of the Valserine*, 820 feet long, on 11 arches. Leaving Bellegarde, we enter the grand *Credo tunnel*, 12,796 feet long, ventilated by six shafts, the deepest being 705 feet down to the line. It took 3½ years to make.

The fort of *Ecluse*, built by Vauban to guard the deep pass, becomes visible. Two short tunnels of 279 feet and 606 feet, to

**Collonges** (7 miles). Population, 1,280.

**Chancy** (1½ mile). **La Plaine** (3½ miles), the first place within the Genevese territory. **Satigny** (3 miles). Population, 1,044. **Meyria** (2½ miles). Here the line attains its culminating point, 1,331 feet above sea level, and Mont Blanc may be caught sight of. Pass a long cutting and embankment to

**Geneva**, 100½ miles from Lyons, 114 from Mâcon, 38½ from Paris. (*See BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Switzerland*.)

### ROUTE 24.

Lyons to St. Etienne, Andrezieux, Montbrison, Roanne.

By railway, 84½ miles, 4 to 5 hours. Over the Saône, at Mulatière bridge, to

**Oullins** (3 miles), on the west bank of the Rhône, in a pretty spot, having a church in which *Jacquard* is buried; and the Château du Perrou, which belongs to the Lyons Hospital.

**Irigay** (3½ miles).

**Vernaison** (2 miles), opposite Solaise.

**La Tour-de-Millery** (1½ mile).

**Grigny** (1½ mile), opposite Ternay, is a little port, and has remains of a fine château of the Moulceau family.

**Givors** (2½ miles), is placed where the canal and the Gier join the Rhône, and has a basin or port, 800 feet long. Population, 10,000. There are important glass-works and foundries here, and a large new church, in the Grecian style. A junction of 8 kil. places it in communication with **Chasse**, on the Marseilles line, across the Rhône.

**St. Romain** (3 miles).

**Burel** (2½ miles).

**Couxon** (3 miles), near a tunnel of 2,950 feet.

**Rive de Gier**, close to the last station, a manufacturing town of 12,000 souls, on the Gier, where the canal to Givors ends in a large basin, is at the middle of the best coal-field in France. They make glass, steel, machinery, railway carriages, silk, &c., here. It is in department Loire. Some distance to the right, at Champonost, are to be seen many arches of a Roman aqueduct.

**Grandcroix** (3½ miles), or **Les Rouardes**.

**St. Chamond** (3 miles), under a cultivated hill, where the Janon joins the Gier. Population, 8,300. It is well built, and has two churches, a college and library, public baths, and a ruined château, with many foundries, cotton and silk mills. Ribbons, lace, nails, copper goods, &c., are made.

**Hotels**.—Du Chapeau Rouge (Red Hat); La Tête d'Or (Gold Head).

Many fossil plants, of the usual tropical character, are found in the coal mines.

**Terrenoire** (5 miles). Then through a tunnel of 4,900 feet (only a single line), to St. Etienne (1½ mile).

**ST. ETIENNE** (35½ miles from Lyons).

**Hotels**.—De l'Europe; Du Nord; De la Paix; De la Poste.

Population 96,700. In 1804 it was only 24,000.

A sous-préfecture in department Loire, on the Fuens, with little to recommend it beyond its manufactures of fire-arms, tools, cutlery, hardware, and ribbons, which are some of the most important in France. It stands under Mont Pilate (3,516 feet high) on a rich bed of coal and iron; and the river

turns above a hundred factories of various sorts. Grindstones are quarried in the neighbourhood, of the white sandstone of which the houses are built.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, in the Grand Place, is a large pile, including the bourse (exchange), chamber of commerce (conseil de prud'hommes), museum of minerals and practical arts, and a bibliothèque of 5,000 volumes. The church is of the 11th century. There are bridges, a school of mines, a college, the government gun factory, a salle de spectacle (theatre), gas works, &c. The ribbons produced here are of great beauty, and worth upwards of 45,000,000 francs yearly. About 500,000 tons of coal are exported.

**Conveyances**: Rail to Le Puy (see Route 28), Montbrison, &c.

[Across the Mont Pilate ridge, dividing the basins of the Loire and Rhône, lies **BOURG-ARGENTAL** (23 kil. south-east), which stands in the valley of the Deune, under an old castle, and is noted for its white silk manufacture. **Annonay** (see Route 20), is 15 kil. further.

From St. Etienne, on the railway to Montbrison and Roanne, by a succession of inclined planes only, you pass

**Villars** (3½ miles).

**La Fouilleuse** (2½ miles) and **St. Just** (2½ miles), where the line to Montbrison turns off.

[It passes **Andrézieux** (2 miles), near the Loire, **Bonson** (½ mile), **Sury-le-Comtal** (2 miles), **St. Romain-le-Puy** (3½ miles), whence it is 4½ miles to

### MONTBRISON.

**Hotels**.—Du Centre; De la Poste; Du Lion d'Or. Population, 7,200.

This town, *vid* which there is a correspondence with Clermont (see Route 53), was chosen for the capital of department Loire, on account of being near the middle of it, and stands on the Vizezy, under a volcanic rock, which bears some remains of a castle built by the counts of Forey, and gives name to the place.

The old town walls are gone; it is ill built; and the only edifice worth notice is **Nôtre Dame Cathedral Church**, founded 1205, by Guy IV., Comte de Forey, whose marble effigy, with a lion at the feet, is inside. It is a plain Gothic building, having but one tower completed, and a lofty vault. St. Maurice church has a dome

The Préfecture belonged to the brethren of the Oratory; a library of 15,000 volumes is at the college. There are a corn market, a *salle de spectacle*, barracks, a hospice, &c. Charles VII. signed a treaty here with the Duke of Savoy. It was ravaged by the Calvinist leader, the Baron des Adrets, 1562. In the neighbourhood are three *mineral springs* on the river, one, called the Hospital, being the most useful.

*Conveyances* to Clermont-Ferrand, &c.

About 2 kil. south of Montbrison, at *Moingt*, is a round building, about 130 feet diameter, faced with pilasters, and commonly called the *palace of the Saracens*. It is supposed to be the site of the Roman *Mœdiodunum*. Further south (21 kil. from Montbrison), is St. Bonnet-le-Château, near Agrippa's Roman way, on the top of a hill, on which stood the camp of Varus, afterwards styled Château-Vair.]

**La Renardière** (3½ miles).

**St. Galmier** (3 miles).

**Montroind** (6¼ miles), a little place on the Seine, 15 kil. from Montbrison (as above), having the ruins of an old *castle*, with another, called Bellegarde, not far off.

The next station on the main line, is

**Feurs** (6½ miles), on the Loire, the old capital of *Forres*, and the site of the Roman *Forum Secusianorum*, of which traces are seen, in parts of the church, in a mosaic, &c., in a house hard by, besides parts of columns, aqueducts, &c. There is a bronze statue to Colonel Combes, who fell at Constantine, in Algiers. Population, 2,900. Outside is an unfinished church, begun by Louis XVIII., as a memorial to the victims of the Revolution. Mont Lezore, a basalt hill, is near.

**Balbigny** (5½ miles); then comes

**St. Jodard** (6½ miles), on a double inclined plane.

**Vendranges St. Prie** (3 miles), near St. Symphorien de Lay, which has remnants of old walls and cotton factories.

**St. Cyr** (3½ miles).

**Roanne** (4½ miles), the Roman *Rhodunna*, and a sous-préfecture in department Loire, on that river, with 17,400 population, and a trade by water and rail in wines (called *Reuaison*, St. André, &c.), cotton, grain, iron, charcoal, and other products.

It has a good bridge over the Loire, a large church, baths, a theatre, and a library of 10,000 volumes at the college.

Hence the rail proceeds to **St. Germain des Fossés**, near Vichy and **Moulins** (see Route 45), where the junction with the Orleans rail is formed, making the direct railway distance of Roanne from Paris 280 miles.

## ROUTE 25.

**Lyons to Bourgoin; Grande Chartreuse, Grenoble, Gap, Digne, Cannes, Nice.**

By rail to Grenoble, thence by road. Distance about 260 miles. For the railway to Nice, Route 20.

**Lyons Station**, in Perrache, as in Route 20.

**Venissieux** (4½ miles), in department Isère.

**St. Priest** (3 miles). Pass St. Laurent-des-Mures (population, 1,200), so called for its mulberry trees.

**Heyrieux** (6 miles).

**St. Quentin** (2½ miles). Coaches to Beauvoir, Chamagnieu, Crémieu, Diémoz, Heyrieux, La Fayette, Royers, St. Georges, Septème, Vienna, &c.

**La Verpillière** (2½ miles), and its old château, in a pretty spot.

**Vaulx-Milieu** (2½ miles)

**La Grive** (2½ miles).

**Bourgoin** (2½ miles), on the Bourbre, has 5,000 population, and manufactures of cotton, linen, paper, leather, &c. Here the line ends, for the present, but it is to be carried on towards Grenoble. Coaches to Les Abrets, Aoste, Cessieux, Chambéry, La Combe, Côte St. André, Faverges, Pont de Beauvoisin, St. Chef, St. Thibaut, Vignireaux, &c.

**La Tour du Pin** (9½ miles), a sous-préfecture, with 2,700 souls, on the Bourbre, with a trade in wine, grain, leather, &c.

**St. André-le-Gaz** (4½ miles), where the road from Grenoble and Voreppe crosses the Rhône, towards Belley, on the other side of it.

[Following the Chambéry road, you come to

**PONT DE BEAUVOISIN** (10 kil.), on the Guifère, which is covered by a single-arched bridge, with the French and Savoy *docteurs* at the ends. Population, 3,800 (part in both communes). The Chaille pass leads on by Les Echelles.

*Savoie* (15 kil.), *St. Thibault-de-Cour* (12 kil.), by *Chambéry* (12 kil.), whence the rail is taken to *St. Jean de Maurienne*, then over *Mont Cenis* to *Susa*, and by rail again to *Turin*, in *ITALY*. At *Les Echelles-de-Savoie*, there is a way, south, to *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, from which the *Chartreuse* may be visited, as below.]

**Chabons** (10 miles), and **Grand Lemps** (2 miles), followed by **Rives** (1½ mile), and

**Voiron** (6½ miles), on the *St. Rambert and Grenoble* line, in the richly-cultivated valley of *Grésivaudan*. Coaches to *Apprieu*, *Burcin*, *Chambéry*, *Les Echelles*, *Grand-Lemps*, *Montferrat*, *Pont de Beauvoisin*, *St. Étiennne*, *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, *Virieu*, &c.

**Moirans** (4½ miles), 3 miles from **Voreppe** (population, 3,100), where sand for making glass, &c., is got, and conveyances may be taken for *Grande Chartreuse*. Coaches to *l'Abène*, *l'Allègorie*, *Tullins*, *Vinay*, &c.

[*La Grande Chartreuse* takes about 6 hours to reach by mule, which may be hired for 5 fr. there and back.

*Passin*; through the valley, covered with fir, &c., on one side you come to *La Placette* (1½ hour); then to *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (1½ hour), about half-way (10 miles) from *Voreppe*, on the little mountain stream of *Guiers-Mort*, up which the road lies. At *Fourvoirie* (½ hour), the path suddenly narrows, at a rustic bridge, thrown across the stream. A gateway leads on to the rugged path made by the monks through this *desfile*, which is lined by cliffs, several hundred feet high, covered with trees, and is so narrow and obscure that you can hardly see the sun, the river all the while foaming at the bottom. After *Pont Perant* bridge (3½ hours) is crossed you come to a second gateway and a pointed rock, called the *Ailetto*, or *Aiguillette*, from which the pass widens up to the spot where the *Monastery* stands, in a circle of forests and irregular peaks, 4,270 feet above the sea.

The **Grande Chartreuse** (1½ mile), the head of that monkish order of which *Charter House* in London was a branch, was founded, 1084, by *St. Bruno*, from the mistaken notion that he would find purity of heart and love to God and man, in flying from his duty to society, to a life of useless contemplation. The present pile is

of a much later date, an irregular collection of high-roofed buildings. One long gallery leads to the general's apartments, church, kitchen, refectory, &c.; another to the cloisters, chapter-house, and cells for about sixty brethren and servitors. Higher up the stream is a chapel, which was *St. Bruno's* cell. The monks dress in white or brown; they take one meal a day with a light supper, alone, but on Sundays and holidays they meet in the refectory, some one reading while the others eat.

Strangers are kindly treated, and may get eggs, fish, fruit, and sweetmeats, with a good bed, for which it is usual to give four francs a-day. Ladies are lodged outside the precincts. The monks make excellent vegetable *elixir* and *eau de melisse*, distilled from the plants around; also tooth-powder, and mineral paste called *boule d'acier*. You come back on the same road, or round to *Grenoble*, by *Sapey*, in six hours.]


**St. Robert** (7½ miles), from which it is three miles to

### GRENOBLE,

Which is 97½ miles from *Lyons* by rail, *viâ St. Rambert*.

**HOTELS**.—*Hotel Monnet*, 14, *Place Grenette*, kept by *Mr. Trillat*, son-in-law and successor to *Mr. Monnet*; excellent accommodation. De *l'Europe*, *Place Grenette*; *Des Trois Dauphins*.

Population, 40,500.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—*Statue of Bayard*—*Palais de Justice*—*Museum*—*Fortifications*.

An ancient fortified town, chief place of department *Isère*, head of a diocese, and of a military division, finely seated on the rapid *Isère* (which cuts it in two), under a hilly ridge 900 feet above sea, called *Mont Rachel*. The best view of it is from this ridge, which commands a wide prospect of 30 leagues, taking in even *Mont Blanc*. The *Drac* joins the *Isère*, near the town. The old province of *Dauphiné*, of which it was the capital, took its name from the *dolphin*, or *Dauphin*, borne, at first, in the arms of its old counts and their successors, then by the eldest son of the reigning sovereigns.

It was called *Cularo* by the Romans, till the Emperor *Gratian* changed it to *Gratianopolis*,

whence the present name is derived. The oldest part is St. Laurent, on the north bank, where the old wall stood, below the ridge just mentioned, which has the new citadel on it, enclosing a piece of the ancient Bastille. Two bridges (one, a suspension bridge) join this, to the Bonne, or largest half, on the south side, which contains some good houses (on the quays) and streets; but, in general, the streets are narrow. It has seven gates, with many fountains; and is lit with gas.

Among the promenades and objects worth notice, are Place Grenette; Place Notre Dame and its *Cathedral*, a Gothic structure of no mark; Place St. André, containing a bronze statue of the famous *Bayard*, and a church which held the tombs of the Dauphins, whose old Gothic *palace* is now the Palais de Justice, opposite; the Cours, towards Pont de Chaux; the Porte de France; and the public gardens (with a figure of Hercules), near the quai and the préfecture, which belonged to the Constable Lesdiguières.

The crypt of St. Laurent's church, which dates from the sixth century, is in the quarter of that name. At the bishop's palace is another room, once occupied by Bonaparte. The college, or high school, the public library of 60,000 volumes and 600 MSS. are in the same building with the *Museum*, which, besides pictures, minerals, &c., contains statues of Condillac, Mably, Vaucanson, who were all natives, as were Casimir Périer, Barnave, Rollin (?) Here also is another of *Bayard*, "le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" (the knight without fear or stain) who was born near Grenoble. There are an artillery school, schools of medicine, &c., two priests' seminaries, theatre, &c. The *fortifications*, as planned by Vauban and General Haxo, render this frontier town a place of great strength. It is liable to inundations in wet seasons. Rev. M. Fermand is Protestant pastor here.

Manufactures of good gloves, cottons, cheese, liqueurs, leather; and a trade in marbles, fir, timber, walnut tree (for furniture), &c. Two citizens here, in 1853, invented a machine which sews gloves perfectly, and is likely to produce a complete revolution in glove-making. Hitherto the manufacturers have not been able to supply the demand, for want of workmen.

*Conveyances* to Allevard, Aspres-les-Veynes, Clélieux-en-Trivères, Lalley, Laregue, Lusa-Croix, Monestier, Point, Langrand, St. Julien, Sierres, Sisteron, Uriage, Veynes, Vizille, &c.

Several *Excursions* may be taken from this point, among which are that to *Sassenage* (10 kil. west), a charming spot among hills, woods, and waterfalls, with large grottoes; to *Grande Chartreuse* (as above); also the *valleys* up and down the Isère. Drac, &c.; the mineral springs of *Uriage* (10 kil. east-south-east, near an old château); de la Motte, and *Bayard's Château*.

[From Grenoble to Chambéry, by the rail, opposite the old Roman way, up the Isère, you pass *Gières-Uriage* (3½ miles), *Brignoud* (8½ miles), *Le Cheylas* (9½ miles), near *Fort Barraux*, a frontier post for defending the pass. Opposite it, on the right or east bank of the river, are remains of

*Bayard's Château*, standing on a height, and including the court, terraces, stables, &c., and the room where the hero was born, 1476. *Allevard*, not far from this, in a fine spot, is noted for its iron and steel works. Then *Pontcharre-sur-Bréda*, &c., to *Les Marches* (12 miles), on the rail from Chambéry (5½ miles) to Mont Cenis. By this pass, or by Mont Genève, Hannibal, it is thought, invaded Italy, 218 B.C.]

From Grenoble, on the direct road to Marseilles, you pass by a hilly route, to *Viv* (16 kil.); *Monestier de Clermont* (18 kil.); *Lalley* (31 kil.); *Croix Haute* (11 kil.); *Serres* (15 kil.); to *Sisteron* (33 kil.), on the road from Gap to Marseilles (see Route 27).

From Grenoble, on the road to Gap (87 kil.) and Draguignan (where the rail to Nice is taken up), in continuation of the present Route, we pass (up the Drac, with Claix and its single-arched bridge of 140 feet on the right, and the mineral water of St. Martin d'Uriage on the left) to

*VIZILLE* (18 kil.), an old military station on the Romanche, with a *Château* built, 1610-20, by the Constable Lesdiguières, nearly burnt, 1825, but since restored by the family of Casimir Périer, the French statesman, who have established a print factory in it. Here the States of Dauphiné met, 21st July, 1788, to address Louis XVI., previous to the Revolution. Population, 3,300.



**LAFFREY**, or Lafrey (7 kil.), is near the spot where the troops sent from Grenoble to capture Napoléon on his way to Paris, 1815, came over to him, upon his crying out, "If any one wishes to kill his emperor, let him fire," at the same time opening his breast to them, as represented in the well-known picture of the scene. Labedoyère (who was shot for it), joined him soon after. All this road abounds in memorials of his famous march.

**LA MURE** (14 kil.), a village of 3,500 nail-makers, &c.

**LES SOUCHONS** (11 kil.), in a deep valley, near Mont Aigistie, which is 6,560 feet above sea level, and is strikingly shaped.

[To the east, in a beautiful mountain spot, is *La Salette*, noted in the present day for a pretended appearance of the Virgin Mary, in September, 1846. She showed herself, they say, to two shepherd children of the country, on a rock, now marked by the prints of her feet, and by a "miraculous" spring, the water of which is sold to pilgrims, who flock here, and for whose use a chapel has been built.]

**CORPS** (14 kil.), and

**LA GINGUETTE-DE-BOTER** (14 kil.) At 23 kil. further is

**GAP**, 63 miles from Grenoble.

**HOTELS**.—Du Nord; De Provence. Population, 8,800. The chief town of department *Hautes-Alpes*, seat of a diocese, &c., in the old province of Dauphiné. It was the Roman *Vapincum*, afterwards the capital of *Gapençoise*, which belonged, first, to the Counts of Forcalquier, then to the bishops. It stands on the Bonne and Laye, about 2,400 feet above sea, in a fertile hollow, among hills; some bare, others covered with vineyards. The streets are narrow and poor.

It has a small Gothic *cathedral*, a Protestant chapel, priests' seminary, library and museum, good barracks, a cistern against fire, and the marble effigy (by Richier) of the Constable *Lesdiguières* (who was born at St. Bonnet, on the Drac), at the Préfecture.

*Napoleon stopped here on his way from Elba. Farel, the reformer, was born at Faraeu or Farel (13 kil.) to the north of this, on the Buzon, under Bayard's mountain. A few cottons and linens are*

made, and a trade carried on in grain, cattle, wine, leather.

*Conveyances* to Embrun, Briançon, Grenoble, Aix, Marseilles, Nice (237 kil.), &c.

[**CHORGES** (7 kil.), on the Embrun road, was a town of the *Caturiges*, and has traces of a Roman *fort*, with other signs of their occupation, and a church on the site of a temple of Diana. Embrun is 24 kil. further.

Here a road of 17 leagues turns off to Gap, *old* St. Vincent, where the road to Barcelonnette joins it.

**BARCELONNETTE** (about 26 kil. from Chorges) is a sous-préfecture in department *Basses-Alpes*, on the Ubaye, and is one of the prettiest and best built places in this part. It was founded 1230, by Raymond, Count of Provence. In the Place, near the old clock-tower, is a fountain in honour of *Manuel*, with an inscription from Béranger, the poet, signifying that "arm, head, and heart, were all found in him." Population, 2,300.

*Hotels*.—Lions; Maurin.

A road leads hence across the border, for about 65 leagues, on to Genoa.]

From GAP, on the road to Digne and Marseilles, you pass

**LA SAULCE** (17 kil.), on the Durance, with a mineral spring.

**SISTERON** (30 kil.), an ancient place and sous-préfecture, at the bottom of a narrow pass, commanding the valleys of the Durance and the Buech (which join here), and the old way into Provence. It was the Roman *Secustero*, and was sacked 1562. It is walled in, and defended by a citadel on a high rock, near the bridge; on another rock is perched the faubourg of La Baume. It has an old church, a college, and a pretty walk near the Porte d'Aix. Population, 4,600.

*Hotel*.—Du Bras d'Or (Golden Arm).

The road to Marseilles parts off to the right. At 40 kil. to the left you come to

**DIGNE**, 63 miles from Gap.

**HOTELS**.—Du Petit Paris; Du Grand Paris; Des Empereurs. Population, 6,550.

The Roman *Déna* or *Dinda*, capital of department *Basses-Alpes*, in Dauphiné, seat of a bishopric, &c., on the Bléone, which runs swiftly by, to the

Durance. The oldest part, with its narrow steep streets, is on a rock, below which is the Boulevard Gassendi (so called after *Gassendi*, who was born in this neighbourhood), where the best houses are placed, with a fountain; another is in Cours des Arrêts. Notre Dame Church stands above the town, near the prison. The *Préfecture* was the bishop's palace. Some remains of the old cathedral, with traces of wall painting, are on the Barcelonnette road (to the north). About 2 kil. off are some mineral springs, useful in rheumatism, paralysis, &c. The *Brignolles prunes* are grown round this place.

From Digne, on the road to Draguignan, you pass **BARREME** (39 kil.) About 30 kil. to the left is Annot, and its grottoes, near the Savoy border.

**CASTELLANE** (25 kil.), an old town and sous-préfecture in department Basses-Alpes, in a defile of the mountains, on the Verdon, which is crossed by a bold one-arched bridge. The cliffs on which Notre Dame chapel stands have a fine view of the *Mediterranean*. Parts of the ancient walls are left. Grasse (see below) is 52 kil. to the south-east, on the direct road to Nice.

**CAMPS** (16 kil.); and 25 kil. further is

### DRAGUIGNAN,

Where the branch rail to Nice, Marseilles, &c., by way of **LES ARCS** is taken up. (See Route 20.)

**HOTELS**.—De la Poste; Roquemaure. Population, 10,100.

A small town, the capital of department Var, in the old province of Dauphiné, founded in the 6th century, stands on the Pis, or Nartabie, under Malmont hill, in a fertile plain bordered by an amphitheatre of hills covered with vines and olives. The climate is soft and healthy; the walks around are beautiful.

Before the Revolution it had several convents, and the palace of the bishop of Fréjus. At present the buildings worth notice are the square clock-tower on the hill, the hospital, in a pretty situation, the palais de justice, and the fountains. Good stone is quarried.

From Draguignan, on the rail to Nice, you pass the junction at **LES ARCS** (8 miles); see Route 20. Then

**Le Muy** (5 miles), which is near some granitic rocks, with chapels on them, but is noted for a

castle, where some Provençal gentlemen conspired to take Charles V., as he was passing by at the head of his army.

**Fréjus** (8½ miles), the seat of a diocese, in a pleasant open spot near the mouth of the Argius, on the Mediterranean, was the *Forum Julii* (whence the name comes) of Augustus Caesar, who made it a colony for the third legion, and the station for the fleet taken at Actium.

**Hotels**.—Du Midi; De la Poste. Population, 3,200.

St. Etienne's Romanesque *Cathedral*, of the 12th century, has some Roman stones in it, and an eight-sided baptistry on granite pillars. The bishop's house is Gothic. Various proofs of the ancient importance of Fréjus are left; among these are—parts of the walls; an oval circus of stone and brick (about 650 feet round); and the *Porte Dorée*, or gold gate, which led to the harbour (another was called Caesar's Gate, and there were two besides), where a quay or mole may be traced, and two granite posts and a *pharos*, or lighthouse, are seen. The Roman harbour was about 1,600 feet square, but is now a swamp, with an *étang*, or pool, in the midst. A canal of 2,500 yards led down from it to the sea. An *aqueduct* on one and sometimes two rows of arches, 18 or 20 miles long, brought water from the Singne (north-east) to the port and town: parts of it still exist. At Villeneuve farm (2 kil.) are remains of a temple; another, to Diana, stood on Esterel hill. In some rocks, overlooking the sea, is the grotto of St. Honorat, founder of St. Serin's Abbey. An Italian patois is spoken here.

At St. Raphael's fishing village, to the south-east (2 kil.), near St. Tropez, *Napoléon* landed from Egypt, October, 1799; and here he embarked for Elba, 1814. He would have landed here on his return in 1815, but for the wind. Julius Agricola (the father-in-law of Tacitus), and Abbé Sièyes, the constitution-maker, were born here.

**L'ESTEREL** (14 kil.), or *L'Estrelle*, is near the sea, under the range of broken porphyry hills called *les Maures* (after the Saracens or Moors), which shelter this part, like Undercliff, in the Isle of Wight, and contribute to the softness of its climate. They are covered with cork, arbutus, and other trees; "as exhibit all the grandeur of the Alps, with all

beauty of cultivation, every variety of prospect, hill and dale, and wood and rock, and the distant sea."

Along the coast to

**Agay** (12 miles), the next station (whence L'Esterel as above may be reached); followed by

**Cannes** (24 miles), a pretty port under the hills, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near which (now marked by a pillar) *Napoleon* landed, 1st March, 1815, from Elba, with his little army of 800. It stands on the site of *Oxibia*, which the Saracens destroyed. The quay is planted and the old church is perched on a rock, near an old Gothic château. Lord *Brougham's* seat, *Villa Louise*, stands in a fine, shady spot, among orange, citron, and other trees; and there is a memorial to him also. There are gardens of heliotrope, hyacinth, and other sweet flowers. Trade in perfumery, sardines, and anchovies, fruit, wine, oil.

**Hotels**.—*Pavillon Hotel*.—Well-situated hotel, comfortable and good. Recommended.

*Hotel Beau Site*.—Charming situation on the west side of Cannes. Well recommended. Proprietor, G. Guogoltz.

*Hotel Impérial*, kept by Mr. Scholer.—Well-situated, near the sea-side, overlooking the mountains, &c.

*Hotel des Princes et des Anglais*.—Well-situated, and commanding a fine view.

*Hôtel Gray et d'Allemagne*.—First-class establishment, near the sea-side, comfortable and clean, moderate charges. Recommended.

*Grand Hotel Britannique*.—Well-situated near the sea; views of the mountains, etc.

*Splendid Hotel*, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Bourgeois, proprietors. Good situation, full south.

*Gonnet Hotel Victoria*; *L'Europe*; *De la Paix*; *D'Angleterre*; *Des Etrangers*; *Du Nord*; and numerous Pensions; as well as furnished and unfurnished rooms.

*Café de l'Univers*, Casino, Grand Cercle.

ENGLISH HOUSE, ESTATE, AND GENERAL AGENCY, directed by John Taylor, wine merchant, Rue de Fréjus. Population, 10,000.

*In front of the bay* are the well-wooded *Iles de Serins*. On *Ste. Marguerite's* is a tower, in which *Richelieu* confined the *Man with the Iron Mask* (a twin brother of Louis XIV.; his mask was really his): and *St. Honorat* has a tower (commanding

a noble view), with the chapels, kitchens, the refectory, &c., of an *abbey*, founded by *St. Honorat*, Bishop of Arles, in 410. A rail from Cannes to Grasse is in progress.

[At 16 kil. north is *Grasse* (90 kil. east of *Dra-gulgnan*), an ancient town and sous-préfecture in department Var, among gardens of oranges, lemons, roses, and scented flowers, with a population of 12,020 souls, who distil essences, make perfumery, &c. *Napoleon* bivouacked hard by, on the rock of Ribes (near the fall), on his way to Paris, 1815. There are beautiful prospects, taking in the Alps and the Mediterranean, as far as Corsica (90 miles). In the chapel to the hospital are three pictures by Rubens. Traces of a palace, built by Jeanne, Countess of Provence, are seen; besides a Roman tower near the *Hôtel de Ville*, and *St. Hilaire's* old chapel.]

From Cannes the line passes

**Golfe-Jouan** (6 miles), to

**Antibes** (6 miles), a port and military station, in a fine spot under the Maritime Alps, with a jetty made by *Vauban*. Population, 5,000. This was the first place summoned by *Napoleon*, when he landed from Elba; and from this, having failed to win over the commander, he struck into the country over the hills, towards Gap.

It was planted by the Greek colonists of *Mar-seilles*, like many other towns along this beautiful shore. It has a church, on the site of *Diana's* temple, two *Roman towers*, traces of a *Roman theatre*, and a pillar to *Louis XVIII*. The bridge over the *Brague* was carried away by the floods of January, 1872; the train went over, and drowned thirty passengers, through the neglect of the station master to give timely notice.

Flowers of all kinds are grown for essences and perfumery.

From Antibes the line proceeds to **Vence-Cagnes** (8 miles), and

**Var** (6 miles), or *St. Laurent-du-Var*, at the bridge (262 feet long) over the Var, which brings you into the new department of *Alpes Maritimes*, ceded by Italy to France, 1860.

**Nice** (6 miles), a winter residence, called *Nix* by the Italians. Population, 50,180.

**Hotels.**—Chauvain's Great Hotel is open all the year. Highly recommended, in every respect, to English families and single gentlemen.

Kraft's Hotel de Nice, kept by M. Kraft (Bernhof Suisse); very good situation; excellent accommodation.

Hotel des Anglais, belonging to the Mediterranean Hotel Company Limited. Is situated on the best part of the Promenade des Anglais. Every window commands a sea view. Recommended.

Hotel de France.—Well-known first-class hotel, for families and gentlemen.

Hotel de la Grand Bretagne (Limited Company).—First-class establishment, combining comfort with moderate charges; Mr. J. Lavit, manager.

Grand Hotel de la Paix, kept by Messrs. Gavotto and Co. First class and comfortable.

Hotel et Pension Suisse; Pension Victor.

English and American resident Consuls. English church, in Rue de France. Scotch church, Rue Massena. House agent, C. Jougla; where *Bradshaw* and the *Strangers' List* may be had.

Furnished apartments are taken by the season, November to May. Board and lodging *en pension*, 5 to 15fr. a day. A medical man should be consulted as to situation. The suburbs of Carabacal and Cimie's are preferred. Donkeys, invalid carriages, and boats may be hired.

Nice, the birth-place of Garibaldi, stands under Mont Albano, and consists of an old and new town, the latter being well-built, and faced by a Promenade des Anglais, in a line with Quai du Midi, &c. Here are the villas, pensions, and hotels, surrounded by gardens of palms and other exotic plants. The air is pure and healthy; there are no fogs, but changes of temperature are rather sudden. Fruit is cheap. Fine view from the old castle. Steamers come alongside the pier. Boats run to Genoa and Corsica. General Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the American War, died here, 1871. Nice is in Provence, of which the proverb says—"Leave the north for the south, the mountain for the plain, the water for the land, and France for Provence." See *BRADSHAW'S Continental Guide* for further particulars; and, for a good description of the neighbourhood, see "Véra," by the author of the "*Hôtel du Petit St. Jean*." It is about 70 leagues to Genoa or Turin.

The road to Genoa, by the Riviere di Ponente (*i.e.*, the Western Edge), or Corniche Road, close to the rail, is up and down hill all the way, past a succession of picturesque towns, never far from the Mediterranean with its winding bays on one side, and the Maritime Alps on the other.

**Villafranca** (4 miles), on a bay, where Russians have an anchorage, and where the Czarevitch Nicholas died, 1865. Past a point 2,100 feet high, to

**Beaulieu** (2 miles), and **Eza** (3 miles), where was a Temple of Isis.

**Monaco** (6 miles), a principality belonging to the Grimaldi family, near a fine bay. Here are an old castle or palace; a cathedral, where miracle plays are acted on Good Friday; and a public gaming table.

**Monte Carlo** (2 miles), and

**Cabre-Roquebrune** (3 miles), or Roccebruna, so called from the bold dark rock on which it is planted.

**Menton, or Mentone** (4 miles), a winter place for invalids. Population, 6,000. *Hotels.*—De la Méditerranée; Du Pavillon. A small town in a beautiful spot, sheltered by mountains, between two bays; with two English churches, a Scotch, and French Protestant church; and English resident physicians. It contains some steep streets of tall houses, three churches, and St. Giorgio's Cathedral. The river Coreille leads up among the hills to Castiglione behind. Here Archbishop Tait wintered, 1870-1. The rail is now open to Savona, following the road over the Italian frontier, past the old town of

**Ventimiglia.** See *BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Italy*.

## ROUTE 26.

**Grenoble to Briançon, Embrun, and Turin.**

Distance to Briançon, about 68 miles.

**Grenoble**, as in Route 25. From this by Bonaparte's noble mountain road into Italy, begun 1804, to VIZILLE (18 kil.) in the same route; then LIVRE (5 leagues), on the Romanche.

**BOURG D'OYANS** (2½ leagues), on the same river in a rich mountain valley (3,400 population), & **Mont de Lens.**

[Up the valley of Vencon, to the south-east, past St. Christophe and La Bérande, brings you to Mont Alle-Froide, or

*Mont Pelvoux*, the highest peak in France, 14,000 feet above the sea, and covered with glaciers.]

Through the wild and deep Alpine passes of Infernets and Malval to GRAVE-EN-OTYANS (6 leagues), near several falls.

VILLARS, or VILLARD D'ARENNE (1 league), near another deep pass of the Romanche, and at the bottom of the

COL DE LAUTERET (1 league), a pass which is 6,850 feet above the sea, commanding fine prospects. Near the top stands the small hospice of the Madeleine, founded in the 11th century, by the Dauphin, Humbert II.

LE LAUZET (1 league).

MONESTIER (2 leagues), in the valley of the Guisanne, has some warm sulphur springs, which are used in the season. Population, 2,600.

BRIANÇON (4 leagues), a sous-préfecture in department Hautes-Alpes, and a very strong military frontier town of the first class, on the Durance; about 5,900 feet above the sea, in an amphitheatre of heights, crowned with seven forts, the highest of which is 2,300 feet above the lower ones. Separate zig-zag ways lead to them, and they communicate with each other by tunnelled galleries. A triple line of walls surround the town. Its streets are very steep and irregular; a bridge of 130 feet span crosses the deep bed of Clarée, built 1634. Population, 4,510.

It was the Roman *Brigantium Vians*, and forms the key of France, on this side of the Alps. Population, 4,350. The manna was considered one of the "wonders" of Dauphiné.

*Hotel*.—De la Paix.

From this you come to La Vachette, at the foot of *Mont Genève* (11,790 feet high), on the other side of which rises one head of the Po. Thence to

BOURG MONT-GENÈVRE (2 leagues), a small place of 400 souls, where the *douane* or frontier custom-house is placed. There is a pillar to *Napoleon* here, 65 feet high, and a hospice founded by Humbert II., and rebuilt 1804. By this route Charles VIII. entered Italy, 1494, and Belleisle and his army, 1747. The first place on the Italian side is Cesanne; thence to *Susa*, and from *Susa*, by rail, to *Turin*. From Briançon, as above, going south, you pass

LA BRESSÉ (17 kil.), near the Val Louise (which leads up the lofty *Mont Pelvoux*, already mentioned, to the west), and near, also, to a cave called *Baume des Vaudois*, where 3,000 of these suffering worthies were smothered, or slain, by Charles VIII., in 1488.

LA ROCHE (7 kil.), leads into Val Fressinière, where *Felix Neff* is buried. He lived chiefly at *La Chalp*, in Val d'Arvieux.

PLAN DE PHAZY (10 kil.), on the Durance, where the Gull joins it, is near *Mont Dauphin*, which has a strong frontier fortress, by Vanban. Up the Gull, through the valley of Queyras, you come to *Guil-lestra*, where English prisoners were confined in the war. Then to Veyer and the deep gorge of Chapeline. Further on to the village of Ville-Vieille, opposite the *Fort de Queyras*, which stands most picturesquely on a peak by itself, in the midst of snowy heights.

*Val d'Arvieux*, *Val Veran*, &c., which stretch around this, are consecrated by the labours which *Felix Neff* carried on among the Protestant Vaudois (i.e., valley people), who have for ages made this desolate region their asylum. At the head of the Gull are *Aiguille*, *Abries*, *Ristolas*, and *Mont Viso* and its glaciers, 13,840 feet high, on the Italian border, round which are passes into Piedmont to la Torre, &c., the "ancient fold" of the Vaudois.

EMBRUN (13 kil.), a sous-préfecture and fortified town, among the hills, on the top of a rock, over the Durance, and called by the Romans, *Ebrodunum*. It was the seat of an archbishop, and has the Gothic cathedral of *Nôtre Dame*, which bears a good hall Romanesque spire, and had the image of our *Lady of Embrun*, so much revered by her most pious servant, Louis XI. The palace, now a barrack, is close to the old tower called *Tour Brune*. A house of correction supplants the seminary for the Jesuits. Trade in wine, fruit, cattle, &c. Population, 4,600.

From this it is 40 kil. to Gap (see Route 25).

## ROUTE 27.

### Marselles to Aix and Digne.

By rail to Aix and Meyrargues, thence by road. Distance about 154 kil., or 95 miles.

The direct distance to Aix by road is 20 kil., past Les Pin, near *Viste Hill*, which commands a fine distant prospect of Marselles.

By rail the distance to

*Bognas Station* (Route 26) is 17½ miles; thence a branch turns off to

**Velaux** (3½ miles);

**Roquefavour** (3 miles), giving name to the aqueduct across the Arc, before-mentioned, and

**Les Milles** (3½ miles). Thence 4½ miles to

### AIX.

**HOTELS.**—Des Princes; Du Louvre; De la Mule Noire; Negrecoste.—Population, 28,000. A sous-préfecture of department Bouches-du-Rhône, seat of an archbishopric, academy, &c., and a watering-place, was founded as the Roman *Agus Sextius*, by C. Sextius Calvinus, about 124 a.c., and became the capital of Provence under the Troubadours.

It stands near the Arc, in a fertile, sheltered valley, separated by hills, to the north and south, from the Durance and the coast; Mont Victoire lying to the east. The old square-shaped town, with its dirty streets, half-ruined walls, and six gates, lies on one side of the Cours Orbitelle, or High Street, which has David of Angers' statue of *King René*, three fountains (one of warm water), and statues of Portails and Simeon, placed there 1317. Outside the town are the mineral springs, for visitors, called the *Fontaine de Sextius*, with a bathing-house, offering but middling accommodation. The season for using them is May to October. They are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, skin diseases, &c.

Fountains and granite pillars ornament the principal squares; that in Place des Prêcheurs has an eagle on the top; that in Place de la Madeleine, an eagle and four lions, with medallions of Calixt Sextus, Charles III., count of Provence, Louis XV., and Louis XVIII.; another, called *Fontaine des Quatre Dauphins*, in the Corso, spouts out warm water for the use of the washerwomen, who carry on their avocations here in public.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Sauveur, is composed of a Romanesque aisle of the 11th century, a gothic nave of the 14th century, with a front and tower of the same date (the carved cedar doors are later), another aisle of 17th century, a large and well-shaped choir, built 1285, and the ancient cloisters of 11th century. The old *Baptistry* annexed, with its eight large granite pillars, was, they say, part of a temple to *Apollo*. Notice, also, a sarcophagus (in St. Mitre's chapel), with bas-reliefs of *Christ preaching*, a painting of the Virgin and

child, with portraits of King René in it, sculptures by Cleastel, and two lions from René's throne—also the monuments of Archbishop Panard and Fabrick Piersac, an equestrian figure of St. Martin, and an old niched image of the Virgin, held in great veneration by her worshippers.

At St. John's Gothic church, which belonged to a priory of Malta, and was built, 1231, by Raymond Berenger IV., are the tombs of the Counts of Provence (restored 1828), some paintings, and a good clock-tower, 213 feet high. St. Madeleine is 300 feet long, and adorned with various paintings, one being by Albert Durer.

There are five or six other churches and chapels. At the *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1668, are Constant's statue of Marshal Villars, and a large and valuable library of 103,000 volumes, chiefly the gift of the Marquis de Mafenes, and 1,100 MSS., with arms and busts; that of Vauvenargues is by Ramus, a native artist. Near it is a clock-tower, built 1512, with a clock and figures moved by machinery. The old priory contains a Museum of Roman and Greek antiquities, besides a gallery of pictures, among which are Gros's Night of the 20th of March at the Tuilleries, Forbin's Siege of Granada, &c. Opposite the fountain of St. Louis, is the school of arts et métiers (trades). The new Palais de Justice is a large building worthy of notice, with the prisons close beside it, standing on the site of the old seat of the Counts of Provence, where the parliament of Aix used to meet. Aix has also public granaries, barracks, three hospices, a salle de spectacle, college, &c.

Among the eminent men it has produced are Adamson and Tournafort, the naturalists; Vanloo, Forbin, and Granet, the painters; Marquis d'Argens (brother of President Boyer), the friend of Frederick the Great; Entrecasteaux, the navigator; and General Miollis. It still enjoys a reputation for learning and the arts. Pope Alexander V. founded a university here, 1409. The *Procession of the Fête Dieu*, originally founded by le bon roi René, was revived with great splendour in 1851.

Trade in almonds, wine, eaux-de-vie, excellent olive oil, silk, coral, prints, confitures (sweetmeats).

Conveyances to Marseilles (4 hours), Toulon (3 hours), Nice, Draguignan, Nîmes, Avignon, Lyon &c. At about 1½ hours' distance up the Arc, is

large *aqueduct of Roquefavour*, 1,290 feet long, and 260 high, carrying the Marseilles canal over the river.

[At 18 kil. to the west, at *Labarden*, is the fine old *château* of the Forbina. The beautiful *château* of *Roque Antheron* is 21 kil. to the west, near the Durance.—*Mimet*, 12 kil. to the south-east, has a curious *Gothic Church*, 190 feet long, on the top of Puy-le-Mimet.

*THELONER* (4 kil.) a charming country spot in the valley of the Infernets, where signs of Roman occupation are detected.—*St. Marc* (5 kil.), a little higher, has an old *château fort* in the pass of Vauvenargues. Further up is Vauvenargues 11 kil.), at the bottom of

*Mont Victoire*, so called from the famous victory of Marius over the Teutons, 125 a.c. It has a castle of the 14th century, with a hermitage at the top of the mountain, 3,420 feet high, where a fête is kept, 24th April.]

The stations after Aix are **La Calade, Puy-Ricard**, &c., to

**Meyrargues** (16 miles), on the Durance, which the rail is intended to cross, in order to follow the river towards Forcalquier. The road keeps by the east bank to

**PETROLLES.**

[**BARJOLS** (20 kil. east), in a picturesque spot, frequently visited by sketchers. It stands in an amphitheatre, among woods and waterfalls. Population, 3,300.]

**ST. PAUL-LES-DURANCE** (13 kil.), near Mirabeau's family *château*, where he lived when a boy.

[About 18 kil. to the north of it is **MANOSQUE**, on the Durance, a town of 5,950 souls, who carry on a good trade in olives, oil, truffles, and eaux-de-vie.]

**GRÉOUX**, or **Bains-de-Gréoux** (18 kil.), has some mineral springs, and frequented from May to September.

**Riez** (20 kil.), the *Abecé* of the Romans, on the Ouvestre, under high hills, has some *antiquities*, one of which is a group of four Corinthian pillars, near another of eight columns, all of granite. Trade in wine, fruit, &c. Population, 2,900.

[About 15 kil. to the east is **MOUSTIER**, in the midst of a chain of rocky heights, over the torrent lying in a deep valley below. Across

the head of this gorge, behind the village, is suspended an iron chain from peak to peak, 417 feet long, with a star hanging from the middle.]

**ESTROUBLON** (19 kil.)

**Digne** is 20 kil. further. See Route 25.

## ROUTE 28.

**Lyons to St. Etienne, Le Puy, Mende, Albi, and Toulouse.**

Distance, 410 kil., or 244 miles, from St. Etienne. This route runs through *Auvergne*, and the *romantic country* at the head of the Loire, Lot, &c., little known to ordinary tourists.

**St Etienne** station, as in Route 24.

Then to **Bellevue** (3½ miles), and **Firminy** (6 miles), in a hilly country, among coal mines and silk factories. Approaching the Loire, the next stations are

**Aurec** (6 miles), and **Point de Loignon** (10 miles). Here the line runs up across the windings of the Loire, by 23 tunnels, and several viaducts, in the midst of fine mountain scenery.

[The high road to Puy, on the left, passes **MONISTROL** (10 miles from Firminy), between two valleys, having remains of an Ursuline convent, and the country-seats of the bishop of Puy, now a ribbon factory. Population, 4,620. **YSSINGEAUX** (20 kil.), a sous-préfecture in department Haute-Loire, with a population of 7,600, and no remarkable building, except a modern church.]

**Retournac** (7½ miles), the next station, is followed by

**La Voute-sur-Loire** (13 miles). Then comes

**LE PUY** (7½ miles),

In the volcanic country of Velay, 53½ miles from St. Etienne.

**HOTELS.**—Du Palais Royal; De Milan; Des Ambassadeurs; Du Commerce. Population, 17,050. *Langogne* is the best station for this place, on the Clermont and Nismes line.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Roche de Cornaille—Cathedral—St. Michel's Chapel—Muséum—Polignac Castle—Orgues de Fepally.

Capital of department Haute-Loire (formerly of Velay in *Auvergne*) seat of a diocese, &c., near the Roman *Remus*. It was at one time called *Ville*

d'Anis, and then *Puy*, or *Puech*, *i.e.*, a peak, from the volcanic mountain on whose north and west sides it lies, sloping in a remarkably picturesque way towards the Borne, which valley joins those of the Dolaion and Loire close by.

This conical peak, in the midst of a circle of other rugged volcanic hills covered with vineyards, &c., is 2,484 feet above the sea, or 460 feet above its own spreading base; from which the lava-built houses, with their tiled roofs, rise in tiers, past the Cathedral, the gardens of the seminary, &c., to the top, called the *Roche de Cornelle*, and crowned by the ruined castle. Viewed from the Pont St. Jean, this top offers a rough likeness to Henry IV., with his aquiline nose, moustache, and beard.

On the east of Mont d'Anis, is a sharp peak of volcanic breccia, nearly 300 feet high, called L'Aiguille, or *L'Aiguille* (the needle), on which is the little spire *Chapel of St. Michel*, seemingly inaccessible, but reached by a spiral of 218 steps. It is in the Romanesque style of the 10th century. Below, between the peaks, is the "temple of Diana," a little seven-sided Romanesque *Chapel of St. Clair*, now used as a barn or a theatre. From the very sloping position of the town, the streets are too irregular and steep for carriages: they are paved with lava. One old gate has great machicolated towers on each side. A flight of 120 broad steps brings you up to the

*Cathedral*, which stands with its back to the rock, and is built of lava, in a half Romanesque style. It has two pillars of red porphyry in front, an isolated pyramidal spire and low towers, a nave of three aisles on great pillars, good carved pulpit, a painting of the Innocents, a carving on wood of St. Andrew's martyrdom, and an altar of divers colours, on which stands an *ebony image* of the Virgin in gold brocade, brought (they say) from Egypt, by St. Louis on his return from the Crusades, 1254; a gift which produced many pretended miracles, besides an abbey and convents, and many royal visits. The bishop of Le Puy was, by custom, president of the States of Velay.

A large priests' seminary and the hospital stand near the cathedral. At the college (which has a chapel with an Italian front) is a library of 5,000 volumes. *St. Laurent's* great church in Basse Ville, near the bridge, contains the modern effigies of Du-

guesclin, copied from those destroyed by the Baron des Adrets, when he and his fierce Calvinists attacked the town. A new Hôtel de Ville is in Place des Brouil; and at the *Museum* is a collection of pictures, Roman antiquities, minerals, and fossils.

Manufactures of blond and cotton lace, woollen goods, leather, skins for wine bottles, muleteers' hats, and bells, &c. Coaches to Clermont, St. Etienne, Mende, and Tain station, on the Marseilles line.

Among the various *objects of notice* in the neighbourhood (of which the Roche de Cornelle commands a fine prospect), are—the Orgues d'Espally (west), the *châteaux* of Polignac, St. Vidal, and Loudes (north-west), château of Ceyssac (south-west), *Roche Rouge*, or Red Rock (east), the caverns des Féés, the lac de Limagne, and numerous volcanic peaks.

[POLIGNAC (3 kil.) is a village near the Borne, round the base of a basalt mass, crowned by the fine keep and round towers of the ruined castle of the Polignac family, which stands on the site of a temple of Apollo (*Apolloniscum*, whence the present name), and was destroyed at the Revolution. Its seigneurs were styled "Kings of the Mountains." At 18 kil. beyond this, up the river, near Allègre, is the Cratère, or *Dôme de Bar*, a perfect crater, 1,500 feet diameter, and 127 deep, the sides being planted with beeches.

*Orgues d'Espally* (2 miles west of Puy) on the Borne, is a striking pyramidal mass of *basalt pillars*, like the pipes of an organ (*orgues*), at the top of which are traces of a château, where Charles VII., when nearly all France was lost to him, was proclaimed by the States of Velay, 1424. One of the best views of le Puy is got here.

At 30 kil. south-east-by-south of le Puy is *Mont Mezenc*, in the Cevennes, the highest of the volcanic range of Ardèche (1,940 yards above the sea), at the head of the Lignon, Gazelle, Erioux, &c., and not far from the Gerbier de Jones (1,710 yards), at the Loire's head.

Mont Mezenc has the two fine *falls* of la Roche and la Baume, on the west side, 82 and 98 feet down; and commands one of the noblest views in France, taking in the French and Swiss Alps, &c.]



CHACORNAC (14 kil.) About 3 kil. west of this is *Bouchet lake*, in the crater of a volcanic peak, 14,760 feet round, and 92 feet deep.

LANDOS (8 kil.)

PRADELLES (8 kil.) where a road turns off to Anbenas in Ardèche (*see Route 29*).

LANGOGNE (6 kil.), a station on the Nîmes and Clermont-Ferrand line (*see Route 31*).

CHÂTEAUNEUF-RANDON (19 kil.), on a rocky height, belonged to the seigneurs of Gévaudan, and was defended by the old castle of Randon, which the English held, 1380, when they gave it up to *Duguesclin*, who died in the meantime, and to whom a pillar was set up at Bitarelle, 1820. Duguesclin was a gentle soldier for that rugged age. On his death-bed, he desired his people to remember, that wherever they made war, churchmen, women, children, and the poor, were not their enemies.

At 19 kil. further is

#### MEUDE.

HOTELS.—Du Pavillon; Crey; Rosier, &c. The stations for this place, on the Clermont and Nîmes line, are Alais and Villefort. Population, 6,960.

Chief town of department Lozère, seat of a bishop, &c., in the fertile valley of the Lot, among the Margeride mountains (a range of the Cevennes), one of which, *Mont Mimat*, 3,600 feet above the sea, or 650 above the town (to which it gave name), has the hermitage of *St. Privat*, who was martyred here by the Vandals. He is called the *apostle of the Gabale*, or people of Gévaudan. The streets are narrow and crooked, but ornamented with many fountains. Country houses are perched on the hills around.

The *Cathedral*, with two tall Gothic spire towers (one slender and well carved), stands on the site of *St. Privat's* grave. At the old episcopal palace, now used for the *Préfecture*, is a gallery of pictures, some by Bénard. The library contains 7,000 volumes. There is a college, a priests' seminary, &c.

Conveyances to Le Pay, Montpellier, Nîmes, Clermont-Ferrand, &c.

[In the neighbourhood are the following:—*Pont Gothique*, a bridge of five arches, one in ruins. *Lanuejols* (7 kil. east), near the Lot, has a fine *Roman mausoleum*, about 25 feet square, with

Corinthian pilasters, &c., on each face.—*Bagnols* (9 kil.), and the sulphur springs higher up the Lot.—*St. Julien-de-Tournel*, 8 kil. higher up, a seat of the lords of Gévaudan. *Mont Lozère*, a peak 4,900 feet above sea.

From Meude, on the road to Rodez and Albi, you pass

BARIAC (9 miles) on the Lot; 11 kil. to the north-west of which is

MARVEJOLS, a sous-préfecture of nearly 4,550 population, in the valley of the Colagne; it was nearly destroyed by the royal forces under the Duc de Joyeuse, 1566, but restored by Henry IV., and is well built. The springs about have a good dyeing quality.

CHARNAC (7 kil.), on the Lot, has remains of Druid stones near it, and, upon the cliffs above, an old *château* of the bishops of Mende. At 8 kil. to the north-east, on the Colagne, at Chirac, are several other Druid monuments, and a spot called *Cimetière des Anglais*, where the English were defeated in the 14th century.

LA CANOUEGUE (10 kil.), in a fertile valley, where the serge stuffs of Canorgue are made, has remains of an ancient fort of *St. Amand*. Much Roman pottery was found here, 1829. At 5 kil. to north of it, is the church of *St. Salmon*, built by Pope Urban V. A bridge over the Lot, leads from it to the village of *Mont-Jésus*, so called because a colony of Jews were settled here before the 14th century.

SEVERAC (20 kil.), in department Aveyron, is on the Biau, above which is the old *château* of its marquises, built in the 17th century; square, with corner towers.

MILHAU (30 kil.) or MILLAU, a sous-préfecture in Aveyron, of 12,640 souls, and the ancient *Amalantum*, in a pretty part of the Tarn. It suffered in the Albigensian wars, and was one of the first to accept the reformed faith, in 1334, when the marriage of the Benedictine prior with the Abbess of Arpajon took place here. General assemblies were frequently held in the town, and it is still chiefly Protestant. The stone bridge was rebuilt 1817; a suspension bridge is of later date. There are good walks about. Good ewe-milk cheese (called *Roquefort*), gloves, vellum, thread, &c., are made. Generals Sarret and Solignac were natives.

At 55 kil. to the north-west is **BODES** (*see* Route 52). The road to Montpellier turns off to the south-east (*see* Route 52).

**ST. AFFRIQUE** (38 kil.) or **ST. FÉLIC**, a sous-préfecture of 6,810 souls, in a rocky part of the Sorgue, has many old Gothic houses, and parts of the walls, built 1357, but which Louis XIII. dismantled for its attachment to Protestantism. An old hospital is used for the *Mairie*, and stands opposite the new palais de justice. The neighbouring hills are covered with vineyards and orchards. Good cloth is made, and it has a trade in cheese, wool, &c.

[At 12 kil. south-south-east, are the warm mineral sulphur waters of *Silvanes* (104° temperature), which are used from June to September. About 6 kil. south-west of this, near the little village of Pont-de-Camarès, on the Dourdon, are the cold *eaux-gazeuses*, or carbonic acid gas springs of Andabre and Prugnes, which taste something like soda-water.]

**ST. SERNIN** (32 kil.), on the Rance, at the bottom of a circle of mountains. About 16 kil., south-east, is Belmont, on the slant of a rock over the Rance, with a good spire to its church.

**LA FRAYSSE** (2½ kil.), in department Tarn; 23 kil. beyond which is

**Albi** (*see* Route 52) on the line to Toulouse and Castres.

**Toulouse** is about 80 miles further.

## ROUTE 29.

**Valence, to Privas and Alais.**

Through the silk country of Ardèche, and among the Cévennes Mountains.

**Valence** station, as in Route 20. Then **LIVRON** (11 miles), where the branch line turns off by a serpentine line across the Rhône, past **La Voulte** (3 miles). **Le Pouzin** (3½ miles), at the mouth of the Ouzèze, **St. Lager** (4½ miles), &c., to

**PRIVAS** (30 miles from Livron).

**HOTELS.**—Du Nord; De la Croix d'Or (Golden Cross); Du Lion d'Or; Du Commerce. Population, 6,670.

This small capital of department Ardèche (the old *Vivarois*), in a hilly spot, where two little streams join the Ouzèze, among vineyards and silk works, was an old fortified town, taken, for its

attachment to Protestantism, in 1649, after eight weeks' siege, by Louis XIII., the walls razed, and the garrison put to the sword.

Some old houses are seen, and the modern streets are well laid out. It contains a Catholic church, Protestant temple (on the castle site), palais de justice, with a four-column portico; college for 200; bibliothèque of 2,000 volumes; large new prison, and hospital.

Silk goods, leather, oil, spirits, &c., are made.

[*Antraigues* (30 kil. west-south-west) is finely seated at the Volane's head, among forests of chestnuts, &c., on masses of basalt and beds of lava, which were thrown out by the neighbouring volcanoes; especially one, called *Coupe d'Alais*, having a regularly shaped crater, now filled up by trees. The mountains of Mezenec, Gerbler-de-Jonce, and other peaks of the Cévennes, are in view.]

**AUBENAS** (30 kil.), a dépôt for the silk trade of the Ardèche (population, 8,530), among the volcanic peaks of the Colron mountains, which are covered with vines, olives, mulberries, &c. It stands on a hill, over the river Ardèche, above which rise its spire and domed churches, and the towers of its *Hôtel de Ville*, once a castle of the Ornano and Harcourt families. Parts of the town walls remain; and the college and hospice deserve notice.

Silk and cotton are spun, and paper, &c., made; trade in silk, leather, corn, wine, oil, chestnuts, &c. Coach to Montélimart station.

[**VALS** (5 kil. north-north-west), up the Volane, which makes several falls, in a most picturesque spot, is noted for its tonic mineral waters; and is near the *Pont de Bridon*, where the lava beds and basalt rocks, above mentioned, begin. The waters are drunk between June and September. At 14 kil. north-west is

*Thueysis*, round which, and Mont Pezat, are vast beds of lava, &c., with volcanic ranges, which rise towards Mezenec and the source of the Loire.]

**ST. ETIENNE-DE-BOULOGNE** (3 kil.), has the fine ruins of one of the feudal castles of the Vivarois district.

[At 10 kil. east-south-east, is

**VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG**, originally a fortified tower of the monks of Mazan, who built the town in Philippe le Hardi's time. There is a pillar to *Olivier de Serres*, a native, who wrote the *Théâtre d'Agriculture*, and first planted the *mulberry*; the learned De Geblin was also born here. Population, 2,600. Coach to Montélimart station.]

**L'ARGENTIÈRE** (10 kil.), out of the road, in the deep, rocky valley of Ligne, is a sous-préfecture of 3,000 souls, and so called from the *lead mines* (from which silver, or *argent*, is extracted), worked here since the 12th century. The old Gothic church is a light building, and rather elegant; and there is an ancient *castle* on the cliffs. Trade in silk, &c. Near it is a grotto, including several caves

[**ST. LAURENT DES BAINS** (27 kil. north-west), has some excellent warm *sulphur waters*, in a wild and rocky, but healthy, spot, on the Borne.—*Jaujac* (14 kil. north of Argentièrre), lies among volcanic peaks, in department Ardèche, and Ardèche river.]

**JOYEUSE** (8 kil.), on the Drobie, a branch of the Ardèche.

[Below **RUOMS** (7 kil. east-south-east), is a wild rocky part of the Ardèche (especially at the *junction of the Voisin*), where the river worms itself through caves and round masses of rock of the most fantastic shape (some are regular cubes); while the banks on both sides, in one part, rise, at an angle of 45°, by immense steps made by the wearing away of softer masses of rock.

**At Vallom** (which has a famous stalactitic grotto), 7 kil. lower down, are two curiosities—1st, the

*Fall of Ray Pic* (122 feet down, over a basalt rock), under the curve of which you may take shelter in rain, like the Hopsto fall in Brecknockshire, and which freezes in winter; and 2nd, the remarkable *Pont de l'Arc*, a rugged, *natural bridge*, of hard, grey limestone, stretching in one arch across the river, about 173 feet span, and 96 high, the uneven roadway upon it being over 200 feet above the water, and 40 feet wide. It has been used from Roman times; *Louis XIII.*, built a fort to command the pass; and cottages stand hard by it. In the neighbourhood is the *Gouffre* (or gulf) de la Goule,

a savage valley, or pass, between the *Uzège* mountains.]

**JALEZ** (11 kil.), near the Chassezac, where the road to Villefort and Mende, in Lozère, turns off.

**St. Ambroix** (12 kil.) on the Cèze, in department Gard, on the Bessegès and Alais roads. Thence to

**Alais** (12 miles), on the Nîmes railway; or 24 kil. to the south-east is Uzès, whence it is 20 kil. to **Nîmes**. See Routes 30 and 31.

## ROUTE 30.

**Avignon, to Tarascon, Nîmes, Montpellier, and Cetta.**

Distance from Tarascon, 65½ miles. or 105 kil. six trains daily, 3¼ to 4½ hours.

**Avignon to Tarascon**, 13 miles, as in Route 20. Thence, by a viaduct on 7 solid arches, over the Rhône, to

**Beaucaire** (2 miles), which has an old Provençal castle on the broken rocks above, and is noted for a commercial *Fair*, lasting from 22nd to 29th July, attended by merchants from all parts of the Mediterranean. As many as 300,000 people are sometimes collected. It is held on the canal and the banks of the river. The old carved *Hôtel de Montmorency* deserves attention. Population, 12,000. A bridge of boats, here, has been replaced by Sequin's noble *suspension bridge*, hanging on four bents, each 426½ feet long. It is the largest in France, and ranks next to Menai, which is itself second to that of Fribourg, by another architect, Challej.

The Aurelian way to Nîmes and Spain went through this place, the ancient *Ugernum*. When its square castle was built, the name was altered to *Bellum-Cadrum*, *Bel-quadro*, &c., from which the present form is derived. Outside the town is the pretty Gothic oratory of *St. Louis*, of the 14th century. A canal runs down to the sea, below *Algues Mortes*, in connection with the Canal du Midi. At 17 kil. north-north-east is the famous *Pont du Gard*, as described in Route 20.

**Bellegarde** (5½ miles). Several cuttings in the scarped rocks are traversed.

**Manduel** (24 miles), beyond which is *Beauville* Castle, and Regagnach Hill, on which Druid stones

have been found. Pass a curved viaduct on 23 arches; then a cutting in the rocks, which sometimes look like ruined castles; then a tunnel; and at length

**Marguerittes** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), and


**Courbessac** ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile). Patches of olives are seen in the generally dry soil. Nîmes, or Nismes, appears under the cliffs, 2 miles further.

### NISMES,

80 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Avignon, 490 from Paris. Here the line from Clermont Ferrand falls in. (*See* Route 31.)

**HOTEL.**—Grand Hotel du Luxembourg. An excellent first class hotel for families and gentlemen.

Population, 54,300, one-third of whom are Protestants: there are 150,000 in the department.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—Maison Carrée—Amphitheatre—Temple of Diana—Tour Magne—Porte de France—Porte d'Auguste.

This old city, the capital of department *Gard* (part of *Languedoc*), seat of a bishop, a Protestant consistory, a college, &c., is most remarkable for its monuments of Roman antiquity. It stands in the dusty, unattractive, though fertile plain of the Vistre, near the Garrigues hills, or beginning of the Cevennes range. Some think it was founded by the Marseilles Greeks; the Romans, however, who took it, 121 B.C., and called it *Nemausus*, were its greatest benefactors, and, under Agrippa, built the baths, aqueduct (from Pont du Gard), &c.; while Antonine, whose ancestors were natives, constructed the amphitheatre. It was then two or three times larger than now. The Vandals (407), Saracens (720-7), and others, so reduced it by their ravages, that, in 1336, it had only a population of 400. It was a sort of republic, under consuls, &c., from 1226 till 1555, when it was finally joined to the French crown.

The best general view of Nîmes is from the hill, near the barracks, or from the *Tour Magne*, which overlooks a vast range of country. The old town, or *Cité*, is a heap of small dirty streets, surrounded by the *Grand Cours* and the faubourgs of the modern town; this *Cours*, on the site of the boulevards, is well planted, and set off with delightful gardens. In *Cours Feuchères*, near the station, is a handsome fountain, erected 1847; and on the

*Esplanade* is a still finer fountain, dedicated to the city, by Questel, with colossal figures by Pradier. Many of the lowest streets are named after emperors and noted men, as Adrian, Vidal, a judge, Baduel and Petit, the scholars, Saurin, the divine, Traucat, who planted the first mulberries here, &c. Its later buildings are not of much consequence.

The *Cathedral*, in the *Cité*, is an irregular pile, with bits of all styles in it, from the Byzantine downwards; the oldest part, near the tower, being of the 11th century (the base, they say, was part of a Roman temple); while the rest belongs to the 16th and 17th centuries. It contains a picture of the Baptism, and tombs of Fléclier and Cardinal Bernis.

*St. Paul's*, in *Place de la Madeline*, is a modern building, in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles, begun 1835, by Questel, and much admired by the Nîmois. Length, 200 feet; height of spire, 177 feet. The figures over the portal are by Collina, and the wall paintings, which form some of the most considerable works, in this style, of the present day, are by H. Flandrin.

The churches of the college, and of *St. Bandille*, are also seen, the latter having a good façade. There are two Protestant churches, *Grand* and *Petit Temple* (a Protestant church was founded as early as 1569, by G. Moget); and a synagogue in *Rue Rousny*.

An *Hôtel Dieu*, founded 1313, by Raymond Rozi, was rebuilt 1830; Richard's large *hôpital*, for old people, foundlings, and lunatics, was founded 1686, and enlarged 1811. The *Palais de Justice*, in the classical style (after the *Propylæa* at Athens), was built 1826, on the site of Plotinus's Roman basilica, near the railway station and *Cours Feuchères*.

*Maison Centrale de Detention* (house of detention), on the site of Vauban's citadel and *Fort de Rohan*, serves for 13 departments, and has room for 1,300. The *bibliothèque* of 40,000 volumes and MSS., is connected with the cabinet of natural history. On the site of the *Recollets* convent is the *Theatre*, by Meunier, with an Ionic portico of 16 pillars. Not far from this is one of the great antiquarian treasures of the city, the

*Maison Carrée* (i.e., Square House), the common name of a beautiful *Temple*, founded either by Augustus or Agrippa (the inscription being gone), and thought to have been part of the public forum

At one time it was used as a church (St. Etienne), then, in the 11th century, as the Hôtel de Ville, then as a stable (by one Brueys), and latterly as part of the Austin convent; but it is now restored with great care, and occupied as a Museum and picture gallery, in which are Delaroche's well-known "Cromwell," and Sigalon's "Nero."

It stands inside a railing, on a stylobate or basement,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, to which fifteen steps lead; is externally  $82\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 40; and is surrounded on three sides, by fluted Corinthian pillars, having rich capitals, supporting a well-carved cornice and frieze. Of the pillars, ten are in the north portico (six in front); and the ten down each side are (some of them) half let into the wall, but not at equal distances. The door under the portico,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , leads into the temple itself, which is  $52\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 36, and 36 feet high, and lit from the roof. Cardinal Alberoni was so charmed with this work that he said it ought to have a gold case; and Colbert and Napoleon thought of transporting it, stone by stone, to Versailles. It is open to the public on Sunday, but may be visited at any time by strangers with passports.

The Arènes (arena) or *Amphitheatre*, the best preserved one existing, after that at Verona, stands in an open space, and is an oval, lying east and west,  $437\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $332\frac{1}{2}$  outside;  $226\frac{1}{2}$  feet by  $124\frac{1}{2}$  inside; 1,175 feet round; 70 feet high (inside, the ground is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet lower). It is composed of two rows, of sixty equal arches each, in a plain Tuscan or Doric style, with a cornice between the rows, pilasters between the arches in the first row, and pillars between those in the second. These arches communicate with the corridors and passages leading inside. Four principal entrances front the points of the compass, that on the north being distinguished by a pediment and two carved bulls. On the north-east side you may trace bas-reliefs of fighting gladiators, and the story of Romulus and Remus, suckled by the Wolf; and round the top (which is broken towards the east) are holes for the poles, upon which the awning was spread. In the inside are remains of the 32 rows of seats (16 or 17 may be traced), made of enormous stones, and ranged in four divisions, according to the rank of the sitters, who came in and out by the passages or vomitories. It may have held from 18,000 to 20,000 when full; that is some thousands less than the

one at Arles, and only one-fourth of the Colosseum; and was used not only for the inhuman gladiator combats, but for naumachia or sea-fights, water being brought to it by the great Pont du Gard aqueduct. Machicolated towers were at one time annexed to this classic pile; and it was turned into a castle, to which the church of St. Martin was added (inside) in the 11th century; but this and the houses piled against it have been long removed, and it is now taken proper care of. Some may even think that it has been restored too carefully. Wild bulls from the Camargue are sometimes baited here. A fine moonlight view may be enjoyed from the hills to the north.

At a beautiful spot, near Place de la Boquerie, called *Jardin de la Fontaine*, after a spring which rises at the Creux de la Fontaine, and supplies the town, are the remains of the

*Temple of Diana*, built by Augustus, and ruined by Charles Martel, after he had driven out the Saracens. It is used as a bath; the great aqueduct came in here, into a château d'eau or reservoir, lately discovered. M. Crespon has a museum of natural history here. Beyond this, on Mont Cavalier, is the

*Tour Magne* (Great Tower), a conspicuous mark for the city, and commanding a great sweep of view. It is a ruin, six-sided at bottom, and eight-sided above, where it narrows; about 110 feet high (it might have been 130 once), and 65 feet through at bottom—the top being less than half as much; and built of rough stones, with an arched base pierced with windows, and remains of four Ionic pilasters on one side, in the upper storey. There is no staircase or roof. Some think it was a Roman watch tower, others a mausoleum. Behind the cypresses, here, was the burial ground, where urns, amphora, pottery, and bones have been found.

Out of ten *Roman Gates* in the ancient walls, two are left. That called *Porte de France*, near t e hospital, on St. Gilles road, is a single plain arch,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet high,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  wide, with round towers at the sides. *Porte d'Auguste*, on the Domitian way, or road to Rome, is more ornamented than the other, and was built in the year 7 a.c., along with the wall, as an inscription to Augustus testifies. It has four arches through it, two large and two small, with an Ionic column between two Corinthian pilasters on the face,

Among the ancient buildings which have disappeared were the Capitol, on the site of the gendarmerie; the Baths, in Porte St. Antoine; Basilica, where the Palais de Justice now stands, &c. Charles VI. built a castle near Porte des Carmes; pulled down 1693.

Several Protestant martyrs were burnt, 1551, in Place de la Salamandre (the crest of Francis I.); and on Place de Boucaire, Roland and other Camisard leaders were burnt, 1705. Besides the College, there are a large priests' Seminary, and schools of the Brothers of Christian Doctrine; also Protestant schools attached to an Orphan home and a Normal school. A Protestant Cemetery is on the Alais road, with "*Après la mort, le jugement*" (after death, the judgment) over the gate; beyond it are the stone quarries in the Garrigues hills. Tertiary fossils are found on Puy d'Autel, a hill to the south-west, towards St. Cassaire, where the telegraph stands.

Of the three railway stations, or embarcadères, for Alais, Beaucaire, and Montpellier, that for the last is the best, and is 328 feet long. The people are rough and independent in their manners, and divided into two distinct religious and hostile parties, formerly styled Grand and Petit Croix. Though the climate is better than that of Marseilles, it is still too cold and exposed to the mistral and vent-de-bise, for persons in weak health. (*Lee's Companion to the Continent.*)

Wheat is thrashed in the open air by horses; and the plough, or charrue, still keeps its classic shape. The dry and parched district round Nîmes, and extending to Aignes-Mortes, is to be irrigated and reclaimed by means of the Rhône, by a company, of which Lord Ward is president.

Among its natives are Nicot, who brought tobacco into France (called Nicotina, after him), and Guizot, the statesman; Reboul, the baker-poet, is a resident; Cavalier, the Camisard leader, was also a baker. He died a pensioner at Chelsea Hospital. Eleven Protestant pastors are stationed here. The Rev. F. Gouthier, whose life has been written by his nephews, the Villemins, laboured here for nine years.

The manufactures are shawls, gloves, silk goods, *sofion*, carpets (at Flessler's factory), pianos, steam

engines; there is a trade also in grain, wine, *caux-de-vie*, olive oil, drugs, essences, &c.\*

*Conveyances* by rail to Alais (2 hours), by rail to Alais, Besseges, Grand Combe, Clermont, &c. (*see* Route 31). Carriages to Pont du Gard, 12 francs there and back (*see* Route 20).

[At 4 kil. south is *Cassargues*, which has good fishing in the Vistre, and had a castle, pulled down 1574. Names ending in *argues*, so common hereabouts, are derived from *ager*, a field, as in this name—Cassil *ager*, *i. e.*, Cassius' field, or farm.—About 15 kil. further on is *Gilles-les-Bougeries*, in a vine country, on a rock near the Canal de Beaucaire, and so called after *St. Gilles* abbey, of which the highly carved Romanesque church of the 12th century remains, having behind it *St. Gilles' screw*, or spiral staircase. The Knights-Templars had a priory here. Distilling, &c., are carried on. Raymond, Count of Toulouse, was absolved here by the pope's legate, after being scourged, 1209, and here *Clement IV.* was born.—Nearly 30 kil further south, among the sand hills at the mouth of the Petit Rhône, is *Les Saintes Maries*, and its ancient fortified church, with towers and battlements, and curious carvings, and four paintings on wood by King René.]

Leaving Nîmes, the next station is

**St. Césaire** (1½ mile), with little to arrest attention, any more than those which follow.

**Milhaud** (2 miles) is approached in a cutting. Population, 1,650.

**Bernis** (1½ mile).

**Uchard** (1½ mile), or *Uchaz*, in the midst of vineyards.

[12 kil. south of it is *Vauvert*, *i. e.* Valée-vert (or Green Valley), the centre of the wine district in this quarter, and once the site of a château, visited by St. Louis, and pulled down, 1628. An old castle (Beauvoison) of the Templars is near.]

The road is crossed by a Roman brige over the *Vidourle*, where we enter department Hérault.

**Vergeze** (3½ miles). Here are some old *mineral springs*, useful in rheumatism, &c.

**Aignes-Vives** (1 mile) manufactures "*living*

\* See "*Tulleaux pittoresques, &c., de Nîmes, et de ses environs*," by Rev. E. Fournier.

waters," (the signification of its name), in the form of *caux-de-vie*. Population, 1,700.

**Gallargues** (1½ mile). Population, 2,100.

**Lunel** (3½ miles), a town of 8,740 souls, in department Hérault, trading in muscat or sweet wines, liqueurs, *eaux-de-vie*, fruit, grain, &c., and standing among vineyards and oliveyards, with a spire church. It had a famous synagogue in the 16th century, and walls, which Richelieu razed, 1632, to punish the Huguenots.

**Hotels**.—Du Palais National; Du Grand Soleil (Sun).

Here the line from Arles (28 miles) comes in. (See Route 20.)

[At 12 kil. north, is **SOMMIÈRES**, a thriving place of 3,600 population, up the Vidourle, under an old castle, and having large manufactures of flannel, cloth, &c. Not far off is *Ville Vieille* (i. e. Old Town), where a Roman bridge and other antiquities have been discovered by M. E. Dumas, an eminent geologist here. **Hotel**.—Du Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun).

At 15 kil. south, on the salt marshes near the sea, is

**AIGUES-MORTES**, on the Grand Roubine and other canals. At first there was a Benedictine abbey, called Psalmodi, here (restored 788 by Charlemagne), of which the gate tower is left. In 1218 St. Louis built a castle and the *Tour de Constance*, which is 94 feet high, besides a turret of 35 feet on top; walls were added by his son Philip, and the place now offers a complete specimen of a *fortified town* of that age, with its towers, battlements, machicolations, ditches, &c. Louis XIV. confined some unhappy Protestants in the Constance Tower for 35 years; another is called *Tour des Bourguignons*, from a massacre made by the Dauphin's troops, 1421, when the fort was held by the Burgundians, whose bodies were thrown here. The clock-tower is of the 13th century. A canal led down to the Grau-Louis, or harbour, on the Mediterranean, whence St. Louis (Louis IX.) embarked for the Crusades, 1270, and where Charles V. landed to hold his interview with Francis I., in 1538. At *Peccata*, about 2,000 men are employed in the government salt works. Fevers and mosquitoes are the torment of this part of the coast.]

**Lunel-Viel** (2 miles), is the best seat for *muscat* above-mentioned. Fossil remains are abundant in the limestone.

**Valergues** (3 miles).

**St. Bres** (2 miles).

**Bailargues** (1 mile), is near Colombières, a pleasing spot among the rocks of the Carroux, not far from Pont-du-Verdier, a bridge of one arch from rock to rock.

**St. Anne** (2½ miles).

**Les Mazes** (1½ mile). From this it is 3½ miles to Montpellier station, a handsome pile approached by a tunnel.

### MONTPELLIER,

61 miles from Avignon, 520 miles from Paris.

**HOTELS**.—Nevet; Du Midi; De Londres; Du Cheval Blanc; De la Rochelle; Du Tapis; Vert Brun; Cafés de France; De la Comédie; Du Commerce; Du Palais; Du Musée; Du Pavillon.

Population, 55,610.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Citadel—Triumphal Arch—Cathedral—École de Médecine—Botanic Gardens.

Capital of department Hérault (part of the province of Languedoc), seat of a military division, of a bishopric, &c., on a rocky hill, near the Mosson, about 4 kil. from the Mediterranean. It was founded in the 8th century, when Charles Martel destroyed Maguelonne (then a town of the Saracens), and, under the name of *Mons Possulanus*, became noted for its commerce and School of Medicine. The latter appears to have gained for it the reputation of being a peculiarly healthy spot for invalids, though other places along this shore are as healthy and more beautiful. Matthews, in the "*Diary of an Invalid*," says, "It is true there is almost always a clear blue sky, but the air is sharp and biting, and you are continually assailed by the *bise* (north wind) or the *marin*. The one brings cold, the other damp."

One of its counts married a daughter of a king of Arragon, whose descendants sold it to Philip de Valois. It was taken by Louis XIII. as a stronghold of the Huguenots, to keep whom in check he built the *Citadel*, at one end of the hill, 167 feet above the sea, whence there is a fine view of the cultivated gardens, vineyards, woods, and country around—the sea, Mont Caillou in the Pyrenees.

and the Cevomes being visible. At the other end of the hill is *Place de Peyrou*, a large, regular, well-planted square, built by Daviler. Here stand Dorbay's *triumphal arch* to Louis XIV. in one corner, his bronze statue in the centre, and a six-sided domed *château d'eau*, faced with Corinthian pillars. To this water is brought from St. Clements by an *acqueduct*, eight miles long, built 1753-9, by H. Pitot, and distributed to 29 fountains in the town—one of which, in *Place de la Comédie*, has a group of the Graces. This *acqueduct* is mostly under ground, but near the city, it runs on an imposing *double row of arches* (183 arches in one row, 53 in the other), and at one point is 92 feet high.

At a house in *Place de Peyrou* is the *Musée Fabre*, a bequest of Baron Fabre (pupil of David, died, 1837) to his native town. It includes prints, sketches, medals, statues, paintings (about 490) of the French, Italian, and Dutch Schools, and 25,000 books, of which 15,000 belonged to his friend *Alfieri*; and is open thrice a week. Many of the paintings are worth notice, one among them is Sir J. Reynolds's "Young Samuel," a beautiful specimen. A School of Design is connected with it.

St. Pierre's *Cathedral* is the largest and ugliest of all the churches, of which there are four or five. It is 180 feet long, and has three towers, near one of which is the porch, curiously resting on two cylindrical pillars or turrets, with conical tops, ten side chapels, Santarme's statue of the Virgin, and paintings by Bourdon ("Simon Magus"), Jean de Troy ("Healing of the Cripple"), and Ranc ("Power of the Keys"). *Notre Dame des Tables* church, which belonged to the Jesuits, is now the college.

Near the cathedral is the ancient *machicolated Ercole de Mélectre*, first founded, they say, by the Arabs (or Saracens), and seated in what was the old bishop's palace. Among the objects in it worth notice are, busts and portraits of eminent professors, from the 13th century (besides a bronze of Hippocrates brought from Cos); the patched robe in which licentiates are dressed, once worn by *Rabelais*; the lecturer's seat in the amphitheatre (which holds 2,000); a marble piece of antiquity from Nismes; a library of 35,000 volumes, and 600 MSS. in various languages, including Tasso's plan of his "Jerusalem Delivered," and Queen Christina's papers; and a room of anatomical models in

wax, chiefly from Italy, but some by Delpuech. The *Botanical Garden*, where de Candolle lectured, is in the neighbourhood, and was begun by Richier de Belleval, 1593, in the time of Henry IV.; it contains 8,000 plants, many being rare exotics, and one, a cyprus, called the Tree of Montpellier. In a corner is a tablet to Narcisse, "Narcisse placandis manibus," supposed to be Young's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Temple; she died of consumption, and was buried here, but her body was afterwards moved to Lyons, to escape the bigoted fury of the populace. This town is still reckoned a great Catholic stronghold; and the hatred of both parties is so great, that they use different cafés, and will hardly meet in society.—(Trollope's *Impressions of a Wanderer*.)

St. Eloi's Hospital, with 500 to 700 beds in it, was founded as far back as 1183. The general hospital, built 1682, is near an asylum for *Insensés* (lunatics). There is a prison for 450 on the solitary system, opened 1844; also a new *Palais de Justice*, near the triumphal arch, composed of a centre ten column portico, with wings. The public *bibliothèque* has 10,000 volumes; the *theatre*, on the *citadel esplanade*, built 1786, is generally used as a bourse or exchange; the chamber of commerce is at the *Hôtel St. Côme*; the *Tour de l'Observance* serves as a telegraph.

Up the little stream of the Verdanson, you come to the fountain of Jacques Cœur, Charles VII.'s goldsmith, who was a great benefactor to Montpellier.

Among a long list of natives are, James, King of Arragon; Bourdon, the painter; Count Daru; and Cambacères.

Manufactures of linen and cloth, liqueurs, chemicals, verdigris, refined sugar, leather, &c.; and a trade in these, with wine, fruit, olive oil, &c.

*Conveyances*: By coach, to Rodez, Clermont, &c. (See Routes 82, 33.)

Several *decayed ports* are along the coast, which is lined with low marshy lagoons or *étangs*, and sandhills.

[At 10 kil. south, on one of these *étangs* (de Thou), is the old cathedral church of *Maguelonne*, a mixture of the Arab or Norman, and the Gothic, begun in the 7th century, and altered 1064, and fortified against the pirates. It is now a barn. The town was ruined in 8th century by Charles Martel.



It is a fact that, as late as 1236, money was coined at Malquiel, under the authority of the bishops of Maguelonne, which bore the *effigy of Mahomet*. This was meant to conciliate his followers, who, as well as the Jews, formed important colonies here.]

The next station to Montpellier is

**Villeneuve** (5 miles), so called when the canons of Maguelonne built a church here in the 12th century. Population, 1,300.

**Mireval** (3½ miles), in a track of sandy marsh. Away to the west of it is *Pignan*, with an old castle of the 11th century, and the ancient half Moorish abbey church of *Vignogoul*, older than the 12th century.

**Frontignan** (4½ miles), a decayed port, still celebrated for its sweet muscat wine, which is raised in what appears a most uninviting spot. The curious fortified church and tower attract notice. Population, 2,150.

The line runs hence on a slight embankment between the sea and étang (leaving the *Balaruc springs*, west), to

**Cette**, 4½ miles further, at the junction with the *Chemin de Fer du Midi* (see Route 66).

## ROUTE 31.

**Nîmes, to Alais, Grand' Combe, Bessèges, Florac, Mende, Clermont-Ferrand, St. Germain des Fossés, and Vichy.**

Distance, 370 miles, through the hilly and interesting districts of the Cevennes.

By rail from Nîmes to Alais and Bessèges, 60½ miles, in 2 hours 20 minutes, twice a-day. To Mende by road. The rail passes several rocky tranches, and many tunnels (there are 101 between Alais and Langeac— one 1,300 feet long), and some well-constructed bridges and viaducts. This way from Marseilles to Paris, *via* Nîmes, &c., is more direct and interesting, as far as scenery goes, than the line *via* Lyons and Dijon.

**Nîmes**, as in Route 30.

[At 20 kil. north-north-east, is

**Uzès**, 14 kil. north-west of Pont du Gard, a sous-préfecture of 6,200 souls, on the olive-covered rocks above the Anzon. It is the Roman *Ugentia*, which had a temple to Augustus, and sent a bishop to the council of Arles,

455 A.D. In 1660, bishop and all went over to the reformed faith, for which Louis XIII. garrisoned it, and razed the walls. It was latterly a duchy, in the Crussol family (the first peers of France), whose old *Château* remains, with high walls and corner towers, like the bastille at Paris; the chapel has stained windows, and tombs of the Dukes from 1660.

St. Therri's cathedral was burnt, 1611, except the fine circular Romanesque tower of six stages (once eight, they say) to which a modern church is added, with a portrait of Cardinal Pacca. St. Etienne's was the Jesuits' church. An ancient crypt, in another part, has an ill-made figure of Christ, crowned with the stigmata. The large bishop's palace is now the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a beautiful park behind. A little beyond is the house where *Racine* lived, 1661-2, when studying theology here; it commands a fine prospect over the valley of Glisfort, in which is a *grotto* called Temple des Druides, with a dolmen close by; also the Tournai tower and the Fontaine d'Eure, which supplied the great aqueduct to Nîmes. Many Roman inscriptions have been found. A few silk goods are made.

*Conveyances to Nîmes, &c.]*

**Mas-de-Ponge** (6½ miles).

**Fons** (5½ miles).

**St. Geniès** (3 miles).

**Nozières** (2½ miles).

**Boucoiran** (1½ mile), on the Gardon, which sometimes floods it, is a small village, with mills, Gothic-looking houses, and an old château, with a square tower, on a rock. Population, 700.

**Ners** (2½ miles) on a hill, overlooking the fine valley of Beau-rivage, on the Gardon, with the Cevennes in the distance.

**Vezénobres** (1½ mile), on a hill side. Population, 1,030.

**St. Hilaire** (4½ miles).

**Alais** (3½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Gard, of 20,360 population, the ancient *Alesia*, and a thriving town, among coal and iron mines, under the Cevennes mountains, where the Cèze meets the Gardon d'Alais and Gardon de Mialet. It had a leper's hospital for the crusaders in the time of St. Louis, and was held by the English when given up 1423, to Charles VII. Having become a head-

quarters of the French reformed church (which held a synod here, 1620, under Dumoulin), it was besieged and taken by Louis XIII., who razed its walls. Louis XIV. not only built a citadel but sent a bishop to bring them back again to the faith, though without success. The fort is now a law court. There are a Gothic cathedral church, a library of 3,000 volumes, silk mills, &c.

In the neighbourhood are the pretty walks on the Gardon, the nermilage, part of a convent, the sulphur mines of St. German de Valgagne; by another way, in the valley of the Callaigon, you pass the *Tour de Fare*, belonging to General Meynadier, and part of *Puech-de-Cendras* abbey, burnt by the Camisards, who were hunted down in the religious wars of 1704. Some mineral springs here are useful as tonics and in skin diseases. A rail to *Salle de Gagnières* was opened in the early part of 1872.

*Hôtels*.—Du Commerce; Lion d'Or.

[Two branch rails run up the country from Alais.

(a) A railway of 1½ miles runs past

*Les Tamaris* (8½ miles), to

*La Lavade* (2½ miles), and *La Fise* in *La Grand' Combe*, the centre of this coal and iron district, the mines of which are in the hands of a company. Population, 4,730. Coal (houille) is plentiful, both anthracite and inflammable, and is worked by means of galleries. The steam-engines were made in England, and brought here by way of Cotte; several English workmen are employed in the mines and iron-foundries. Zinc is also produced. The coal-field reaches to St. Ambroix, north-east of Alais, on

(b) the branch to *Bessèges* (19½ miles). The stations are

*Salindres* (5½ miles).

*St. Julien* (3½ miles). Then

*St. Ambroix* (3½ miles), on the Gèze, a fine spot, in the midst of rocky scenery, with many silk mills. Population, 3,700. The road hence to Privas and Valence is described in Route 29.

*Mollères* (3 miles); *Robiac* (3½ miles).

*Bessèges* (1½ mile), the last station on the line. There is a small branch, near Robiac, to Trélys.]

[At 10 kil. south-west of Alais is

*Anduze*, the Roman *Andusia*, a picturesque town, near the fine *Château of Tornac* (a key to the Cevennes), where the Camisards began to rise

against their oppressors, in the time of Louis XIV., and where also Marshal Villars made proposals of peace to their chief leader, Jean Cavalier. They were eventually subdued by the Duke of Berwick, 1705.

On the west, is the fine valley of *St. Jean de Gardonnenque*. The rugged rocks of granite, grauwacke, limestone, gypsum, &c., are worth notice; *quercus coccifera*, an oak yielding a beautiful dye, abounds here.

To the south-west is the castle where *Florian*, the French novelist, was born; also *Sauze*, on the Vidourle, where fourches, or wooden pitchforks, are made, and lead mines worked; *La Salle* (population, 2,120), which has silk mills on the Gardon, and gypsum quarries; and *St. Hippolyte* (population, 5,200), near the head of the Vidourle, with a Protestant temple, built out of the fort erected to overawe the professors of that faith, which fort was formerly the Château of the seigneurs. For Le Vigan (see below.)

The rail from Alais to Villefort, Brionde, &c., for Clermont-Ferrand, is continued below. Taking the road to Florac, Mende, &c., through the Lozère country, we come to

*MIALET* (10 kil. west of Alais), which is noted for its mountain caves, in which bones have been found; and also as the birth-place of *Roland*, the Camisard leader, in the religious wars, who used to hide here, and who, being captured by Villars, was burnt alive at Nismes. At 5 kil. further is

*St. JEAN DU GARD*, on the coach road to Nismes, in a fine part of the Gardon d'Anduze, where silk goods, millinery, &c., are made.

[*LE VIGAN* (25 kil. to the south-west), is another charming place (and sous-préfecture of 5,000 souls), on the Arre, near Mont l'Éperon, in the Cevennes, surrounded by country houses of the Nismes and Montpellier gentry. A Gothic bridge crosses the river. There are Catholic and Protestant churches, cotton and silk thread mills; and, on the principal Place, a bronze statue of *d'Assas*, a young captain of an Auvergne regiment, who fell at Clotereamp, in Flanders, 1760. Making a reconnaissance at night, he suddenly came upon the enemy advancing to surprise the French. ~~the~~

tened to shoot him if he spoke. Without hesitation he rushed on them, shouting, "*A moi Auvergne, ce sont les ennemis*" (Follow me, men, here is the enemy!) and fell pierced by scores of balls. These words are cut on his statue.

A hill near château Marave offers a *fine point of view*. There are mineral waters at Canvalot; and, up the Arre, you come to the *coal mines*, which Mr. Hammond, an Englishman, is working.

The road from Le Vigan to Montpellier is described in Route 32.]

LE POMPIDOU (30 kil.), on the Gardon, under the ridge of the Cevennes, which divides the departments of Lozère and Gard. *Casagnas* (about 10 kil. north-east), with its caves, was one of the headquarters of the Camisard leaders.

FLORAC (23 kil.), a sous-préfecture in department Lozère, of 2,300 souls, in the valley of the Tarn, where the Tarnon and Minente join it, among the Hautes Cevennes. It began in a castle, of which a part of two low battlemented *towers* are left; and has but one main street, with a church, a Protestant chapel, palais de justice, &c. The sides of the rock are covered with vines, chestnuts, and oaks.

About 12 kil. up the Tarn, is *Pont Montvert*, under Mont Lozère (4,890 feet high), where the Camisards murdered the priest Chayla, 1702, a cruel persecutor of the Protestants, for which their leader was burnt alive. Pope Urban V. was born at Grizac, near this.

ISPAGNAC (9 kil.) or HISPAGNAC, on the Tarn, in a pretty valley, near the high, cold, and dreary plain, called the *Causse de Sauveterre*, 2,870 feet above the sea.

[QUEZAC, nearly opposite it, is noted for its mineral water, and a Gothic bridge and chapel, built by Pope Urban. St. ENIMIE, 11 kil. further down the Tarn, in the midst of wild and rugged peaks, grew out of a monastery to St. Bennet, founded in the 7th century, by a daughter of Clotaire II. St. PRAJET, 20 kil. still further down the Tarn, is at the bottom of a *défilé* 1,900 feet deep at the Pas de Bouci, where it is so narrow that a bridge might be almost run across. *Meyrutes*, 20 kil. south-east of this, is *noted for three large caves*.]

At 28 kil. further, passing Molines, is MENDE (*see* Route 28); beyond that is St. Chal (48 kil.), and

St. FLOUR (30 kil.), on the Clermont-Ferrand road, as in Route 52.

The rail from *Alais* towards Clermont passes *Genolhac* (21 miles), at the head of the Cèze, et under Mont Lozère (4,890 feet above sea), where a wolf is hunted.

VILLEFORT (8 miles), on the borders of the Ardèche and Lozère. It lies in the narrow valley of the Devèze, is noted for its *lead mines*, and is an entrepôt for the wine, silk, salt, oil, grain, &c., of this mountain region.—The ruins of Aîlène (12 kil.)

LANGOGNE (21 miles), a station on the Nîmes and Clermont-Ferrand line (Route 31) on the Allier, in the Cevennes, one of the high places in the department of Lozère or the Cevennes near the head of the Loire. It has a *church*, which belonged to an abbey of the 10th century, founded by the Viscounts de Gévaudan. A Roman can be traced on Mont Milan. It is the best station for Le Puy (Route 28).

[GRANDRIEUX (18 kil. west-north-west), is near Agrippa's Roman way from Lyons into Spal and has an old square tower. *Naussac* (6 kil. north-west), lower down the Allier, has remains of a *château*, which the excellent Belsunce bishop of Marseilles, during the famous plague of 1772, used to visit. It belonged to Chambord abbey.]

Descend the Allier to Jonchères (1½ miles) *Alleyras* (13 miles), etc., to *Langœac* (21 miles) at the junction of the Dèze, a small place where lace is made. St. Georges d'Aurac (4½ miles) *Faulhaguet* (5 miles); and *Brioude* (11 miles) on the Allier. For which, and the remainder of the rail to Issoure, Clermont-Ferrand, and St. Germain-des-Fossés (*see* Route 45).

## ROUTE 32.

Montpellier, up the Hérault, to Mende. Distance to Le Vigan, about 51 kil., or 32 miles. Montpellier, as in Route 30.

MONTPIERRE (6 kil.), a little to the east of the road, makes a pleasing appearance, being on a volcanic peak about 149 feet above the sea; on a

round which are grouped an old château of its marquises, a park stretching to the Lez, mills, &c. Another lava peak, Valmahargues, is to the west. One of these heights was the site of a Roman or Gaulic town, called *Substantio* and *Sextantio*, according to inscriptions, remains of walls, &c., found there.

St. GELY (5 kil.)

[At 5 kil. to the east is *Prades*, at the head of the *Lez*, which has its source in a ravine (something like Vaucuse), behind the castle of Restinclières.]

St. MARTIN (12 kil.)

St. GUILHEM-LE-DESERT (7 kil.), in a deep gorge of the Hérault, among the rugged limestone peaks of the Cevennes range, is under the large old *Castle*, called the Géant, which belonged, they say, to the giant, Gallone, who fought with St. Guilhem. In one part is a primitive suspension bridge, in the Indian style, running from cliff to cliff, about 127 feet long.

St. BAUZILLE-DU-PUTOIS (6 kil.), a small village on the Hérault, is remarkable for a *succession of caves*, in the limestone, called (in the patois of this part) *Baouma de las Doumaiselas*, or the Ladies' Cavern (another name is the Grotto of the Ganges), full of stalactites and stalagmites of all shapes.

GANGES (5 kil.), further up the Hérault.

LE VIGAN, on the Arre, is about 10 kil. north-west of this (see Route 31). St. Hippolyte, about 15 kil. east; and St. Jean du Gard, about 20 kil. north of St. Hippolyte.

From St. Jean the road to

MENDE is as in Route 28, where these places are described.

## ROUTE 33.

**Montpellier to Lodève, Milhan, and Rodez.**

Distance to Milhan, 121 kil., or 75 miles.

**Montpellier**, as in Route 30. About 6 kil. distant is the very old church of *Celle Neuve*, composed of large, well-cut stones.

Pass Fabrègues (7½ miles), etc., to

**Monthagin Gignac** (5 miles), a station for GIGNAC, on the Hérault, which a curious bridge crosses, has a good church, a square tower, and the chapel of Notre Dame, on the heights, thought to have been a temple of Vesta. A little higher up the river is Aniane, where St. Bennet was born; the old abbey, founded 782, by a count of Maguelonne, is here.

**Paulhan** (13½ miles), where the line from Béziers comes in (Route 66), *vid Pézenas*, etc.

**Clermont l'Hérault** (7½ miles), a small town, where they make cloth, cotton, etc. It has an old castle, and a Gothic church, with a good rose window.

**Lodève** (11½ miles), a sous-préfecture with 11,870 souls, on the Ergue (a branch of the Hérault), in a pretty valley at the foot of the Cevennes mountains, which are cultivated at the top. The old church of St. Fulcran (a cathedral till the Revolution), which was part of St. Sauver's abbey, has a great square machicolated tower, with turrets, &c., and was fortified against the Albigenses, when the town was walled round. It has a mineral spring, and the Juifs' (Jews') grotto. Cardinal Fleury and General Lagarde were born here. It is the ancient *Lutera*.

*Hotels*.—De la Croix Blanche (White Cross); Du Cheval Vert (Green Horse).

Here the rail ends. By road to

St. PIERRE-DE-PAGE (15 kil.)

LE CATLAR (13 kil.), on a plateau above the source of the Legerce, has remains of its old walls. A charming path, called the *Escalette road*, leads to several fine points of view, near the source of the Ergue.

LA CABALERIE (22 kil.)

MILHAU (17 kil.), already described (see Route 28), where the roads to Mende and Albi divide off.

[About 23 kil. south of Milhan, is *Nant*, in the beautiful valley of the Dourbie, where it joins the Tarn, in a spot remarkable for the Poujades and other grottoes.]

BOIS DU FOUE (21 kil.)

PONT DE SALARS (26 kil.)

**Rodez** is 25 kil. further, as in Route 52.

## SECTION IV.

### ROUTES TO THE CENTRE AND SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE **CHEMIN DE FER D'ORLÉANS**, or **Grand Central Railway of France**; SUPPLYING SCEAUX, CORBEIL, ORLÉANS, BLOIS, TOURS, POITIERS, ANGOULÊME, BORDEAUX, ANGERS, NANTES, ST. NAZAIRE, NIORT, ROCHFORD, LA ROCHELLE, LIMOGES, PÉRIGUEUX, BOURGES, NEVERS, MOULINS, VICHY, CLERMONT-FERRAND, MONT DORE, BRIOUDE, ST. ETIENNE, LYON, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF ORLEANAIS, TOURAINE, ANJOU, POITOU, BERRI, BOURBONNAIS, MARCHE, LIMOISON, PERIGORD, AUVERGNE.

#### ROUTE 84.

##### Paris to Sceaux, Orsay, and Limours.

Distance, 22 kil., or 13½ miles; trains, every hour, to Sceaux; every other hour, to Orsay. Embarcadère, Barrière d'Enfer, behind the Luxembourg. A single rail, opened 1846.

Passing in view the great *Bicêtre Hospital*, Petit Montrouge, and the fortifications, then Montrouge quarries and its new fort, you come to

**Arcueil-Cachan** (3½ miles), so called from the aqueduct made by the Romans over the Bièvre, two *arches* of which are seen in the modern aqueduct, built 1613-24 by Desbrosses, for Mary de Medici's palace at the Luxembourg. It stands on 25 *arches*, is 72 feet high, and 1,200 long. The church is of the 13th-15th centuries. Laplace, the mathematician, resided here. Several country seats are about. *Cachan*, across the valley, was a country-seat of Philippe le Bel's.

**Bourg-la-Reine** (1½ mile), on the high road to Étampes and Orléans, a pretty place, with a country-seat of Gabrielle d'Estrées, "la Belle Gabrielle," mistress of Henry IV., whose decorated chamber is still shown. It was in the prison here that *Condorcet*, the philosopher and Girondist, poisoned himself, 1794. The cattle market, or *Marché de Sceaux*, is held near this every Monday.

To the north-west are Chatillon on a hill, and *Bagneux* on another hill—the latter a healthy place with an old church of the 12th or 13th cen-

tury. L'Hay and Chevilly lie to the south-west, and Berni château to the south, beyond the viaduct.

[Here the line to Sceaux turns off. This serpentine rail has many small curves in it, to accomplish the ascent to Sceaux, which is 24 yards higher than Fontenay, and only 840 yards distant, as the crow flies. For this purpose the patent jointed carriages of M. Arnoux are used. The gauge is 6 feet. Little wheels, fastened to the rims of the great ones, keep the carriages on the line. They turn freely, and require no buffers. Curves of only 82 feet radius are thus safely passed.

**Fontenay-aux-Roses** (9 kil. from Paris), a charming village, was so called from the rose trees once cultivated here. The house in which Scarron lived now belongs to Ledru Rollin. The vine, strawberry, &c., are grown.

**Sceaux** (11 kil. from Paris), pronounced "So," a sous-préfecture in department Seine (population 1,800), had a château, built 1670, by Colbert, the statesman, and enlarged by the Duchesse de Maine, who married Madame de Montespan's son. Here Voltaire wrote his "*Sémiramis*," &c. It was pulled down at the Revolution, except the orangerie or park, now a public garden for Sunday balls.

Near the Gothic church of St. Jean, which contains a marble "Baptism of Christ," is a pillar to Florian, the novelist, who died here.

1794. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a good building. Plessia, and the forest of Meudon, are to the west; also Robinson and its chestnut trees; Aulnay, where Châteaubriand wrote his "Martyrs," and other works; and Chatenay, where *Voltaire* was born, 1694. It is now the residence of Eugene Sue.

Coaches to Lenas, Arpajon, Bonelles, Epilly, Chatenay, and Amblainvilliers.]

The next station to Bourg-la-Reine is **Antony** (1½ mile), on the Bièvre. Coach to the ancient village of Longjumeau.

**Massy** (1½ mile). Coach to Verrières and its wood. *Vilgenis*, near this, belongs to Jerome Bonaparte.

**Palaiseau** (6½ miles), on the Yvette, under a hill, was so called from its *palatium* or château of the early kings, and has a church of the 12th century. Coaches to Igny château (built in 1852, in the Renaissance style, by M. Tournoux, its owner), and Bièvre, in a pretty part of that river. It is hence 9 kil. to Versailles, past Jouy-en-Josas and Buc aqueduct, which supplies the palace with water.

From Palaiseau, up the Yvette, after **Lozère**, you come to

**Orsay** (3 miles) and its moated *Château*, in a picturesque part of the river. Then **Gif** (2 miles), **St. Remy** (3 miles), the station for Dampierre, the fine seat of the Duc de Luynes, and Chevreuse, which has an old church and castle ruins, with a good view from another ruin, the *Madeline*, over the Yvette.

**Limours** (2½ miles). Coaches to Bel Air, Briss, Forges-les-Bains, St. Arnoult, Bonnelles, and Rochefort.

#### SUB-SECTION A.—ROUTES TO THE SOUTH-WEST, VIA THE LINE TO BORDEAUX.

### ROUTE 35.

**Paris to Orléans, Blois, Tours, Poitiers, Angoulême, and Bordeaux.**

By railway. Station, or embarcadère, Quai d'Austerlitz—3 miles from the Rouen terminus; 2½ miles from the Northern; 2½ miles from the Strasbourg; ½ mile from the Lyons; 1 mile from the Rennes and Brest. The line to Corbeil was opened

1840; to Orléans, 1843; to Bordeaux (throughout), 1853. Distance to Orléans, 76 miles, or 121 kil.; eleven trains a day, 2½ to 4 hours. To Bordeaux, 383 miles, or 578 kil.; 12½ to 19½ hours. Baggage allowed, 30 kil., or 66 lbs. Omnibuses meet all the trains from the branch offices; fare, 30 cents. (3d.), exclusive of baggage. The direct Route to Tours, *via* Breigny and Vendôme, instead of going through Orléans, shortens the distance to Tours and places beyond only two miles.

The line runs out by Barrière de la Gare and Pont de Bercy, on the Seine, past the bastions at the bac or ferry, and past Ivry (population, 6,000) and its fort and large workshops, with Grand Gentilly, and the *Chemin de Ceinture*, to the left.

[Gentilly (5 kil. from Paris), on the Bièvre, is near Villeroy château, and the famous

*Bicêtre*, once a château of Jean, Duke of Berri, and a military hospital, now a vast *asylum*, in connection with the Salpêtrière, for 3,000 old people and for lunatics, in a building about 1,000 feet square. In the court is a great well (*puits de Bicêtre*), 7 feet diameter, and 187 feet deep, in the rock; the water is conveyed thence to a reservoir, 57 feet square. Workshops, gardens, a farm, &c., are attached. The Duke of Berri's château replaced a Carthusian house, built by Bishop John of Winchester, whence comes the present name—Winchestre, Bicestre, Bicêtre.]

**Vitry-sur-Seine** (Villejuif to the left) among nursery gardens, has a seat which belonged to Count Dubois, and is near a spot on the river, called *Porte à l'Anglais*, where the English, who held Paris in the time of Charles VI., had a camp, to cut off the Dauphin's communication by the river. Population, 3,000. An eight-arch viaduct brings you to

**Choisy-le-Roi** (6½ miles), in department Seine-et-Oise, at the five-arch bridge on the Seine, built 1802. It is so called from a château of Louis XV., which was here, but is now occupied by a porcelain factory. Here died, in 1836, Rouget del'Isle, the author of the famous *Marseillaise*. Population, 4,650. The large glass-works are no longer carried on; but there are factories for morocco leather, chemicals, &c. *Thiais* is on the heights, to the south-west, and the Lyons railway on the opposite side of the river. A little further, at the bridge, the Seine, is Villeneuve-le-Roi (opposite Villeneuve

**St. Georges**, which belonged to Philippe Auguste, and has a good church and several country houses.

**Ablon** (1½ mile), in a pretty spot, had a Protestant church, which Sully used to attend. There are large caves here.

**Athis-Mons** (2 miles), on the Orge, near the Seine, a place of the 11th century, where Louis X. and his grandson Philippe le Bel had a seat. Population, 770.

**Juvisy** (2½ miles), where the branch railway turns off to *Corbeil* (as below), is on the Orge, and has the *château* of Marquis de Montessuy, which belonged to the Brancas and Severtines families. The park was laid out by Lenôtre. At the post-house of *Fromenteau*, Napoleon first heard of the capitulation of Paris, in 1814. Population, 410.

[To *Corbeil*.—A short branch rail, out of the Orléans line, running four trains a-day, in about an hour.

**Châtillon**, on the Seine, here covered with villas, is noted for a *fête champêtre*, in May, and is opposite Draveil and Champrosay.

**Riz**, or **Ris-Orangis** (2½ miles), at the suspension bridge on the Seine, built by Aguado, the banker, whose seat was here. The *château* was inhabited by Henry IV. That of Fromont belongs to M. Soulange Bodin, and has a well-arranged horticultural garden. De Thou, the historian, once resided here. A little further up the river are Doujona, Solsy-sous-Étoiles, and Petit Bourg, so called after the *château* of the Duc d'Antin, where Louis XIV. used to visit Madame Montespan. A House of Correction for young criminals occupies the site. A hospital, founded by the Duchess of Bourbon, is also here.

**Evry** (2½ miles), has an old church, and a population of 880.

**Corbeil** (2 miles), at the five-arch bridge on the Seine, in a pleasant spot, where the Essonne joins, and turns forty flour mills, is a sous-préfecture (Seine-et-Oise) of 5,320 souls, having a large trade in grain, a *halle-au-blé* (corn market), *St. Spire's* old church, a library of 4,000 volumes, and an immense granary for six stories, large enough to feed all Paris for a fortnight. The second wife of Philippe Auguste died here, 1236.

Steamer to Melun and Montereau. Coaches to Melun, Fontainebleau (*see* Route 20), Milly, Beaumont, Ponthierry. Essonne (2 kil. south-west) on that river, was the old *Azona*, or *Ezona*, and a country-seat which Clotaire gave to St. Denis' abbey. Here is a large fancy paper factory. Population, 2,700.

By **Menecy** (5 miles), and **La Ferté Alais** (5½ miles), &c., to **Malesherbes** (15 miles), in a marshy part of Essonne, under a Castle. Here a short branch turns off, *via* **Manchecourt**, to **Pithiviers** (12 miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Loiret (population, 4,800), over a ravine on the Ouef. It was a strong place, which the Prince of Condé took twice in the League wars, and which Henry IV. dismantled. You see here many *Gothic houses*, the tower of an abbey, a venerable church, the spire of which, 270 feet high, was burnt in 1853, and fragments of the walls, &c. It was given up to pillage by Platonoff in 1815, for shooting the officer sent to parley. Statue to **Poisson**, the mathematician, born here 17:1.

In the neighbourhood are the grotto of St. Gregory, and remains of a castle, which Henry I. of England burnt. At Yevre-le-Châtel are the extensive ruins of another castle.

Trade in grain, wine, honey, saffron, *gateaux d'amandes* (almond cakes), and *pâtés d'alcovettes* (lark pies), for which it is noted.

*Hotels*.—De l'Ecu (Crown Piece); De la Ville d'Orléans. Coaches to Orléans, Fontainebleau, &c.

The next stations to Malesherbes are **La Brosse** (3½ mile-), &c., to **Beaune-le-Roi** (13 mile-); from which it is 10 miles to **Montargis**, on the line to Nevers (*see* Route 20.)

**Savigny-sur-Orge** (1½ mile), a village as old as 925, with a castle built by the chamberlain of Charles VIII., 1480, now belonging to the Prince of Eckmühl. Villiers, near this, was the property of Madame Brinvilliers, the poisoner. Viaduct to

**Epinay-sur-Orge** (1½ mile), a little way from Ville Moisson, on the Orge, where the Yvette joins. A *château* here, and a church with a good "John the Baptist" in it. St. Genevieve forest is a little further. At Longpont is one of the best

churches out of Paris for design, but unfortunately in a state of decay. It belonged to a rich abbey here, and once had (perhaps has now) the "real" head of St. Denis (*i.e.*, Dionysius the Areopagite) according to a Latin rhyme,

"Nostri tenent comobitas  
Caput Areopagitas."

This makes the *seventh* head of that famous personage known to exist—and all genuine; others being at St. Denis abbey, Notre Dame, &c. Coaches to Longjumeau and Balezny.

**St. Michel-sur-Orge** (2½ miles). Here are the workshops of the company. Coaches to Montlhéry, Linas, Marcoussis.

[MONTLHÉRY, or Mont-le-héry (2 kil. west), on a hill-side, is noted for the ancient *Tower* which rises over it, and belonged to the strong feudal castle, built 999, by Thibault-Fle-Etoupe (*i.e.*, tow thread, from his light hair). It had jurisdiction over 133 fiefs and 300 parishes, so that it was often troublesome, even to the sovereign at Paris. Five gates in the ruined walls lead up to the *Tower*, which looks like the Eddystone lighthouse, and is 101 feet high, and 9 to 4 thick. It has been restored, and commands a fine range of view. The English had possession of it in 1360. Porte Baudry, in the town, built 1015, was rebuilt 1589, and restored by Bonaparte in "l'An VIII. de la République." Population, 2,800. There is a theatre, with some good shops. A battle was fought here, 1465, between Louis XI. and his brother.]

**Bretigny** (1¼ mile), in a pretty valley, where John of France made a *Treaty* with Edward III., then master of the best part of France. Population, 880.

[Here the direct line to Tours, *via* Vendôme, parts off. It passes **Dourdan** (15½ miles), an old place in a forest, on the Orge, having a ruined *keep* (212 feet high), and eight other towers of its ancient castle (built, they say, by Goutrand, King of Orléans, in the 6th century); also a double spire church, and a good timbered hall, built 1223, by Louis VIII.

**Gault St. Denis** (33 miles).

**Châteaudun** (15 miles), a sous-préfecture (department *Eure-et-Loire*) of 6,750 souls, who make *coverlets*, &c., and stands in a picturesque part of

the Loire, which here flows between cultivated hills, 426 feet high. Much of the town has been rebuilt since a fire in 1723. It is the Roman *Castellodunum*; and has a Hôtel de Ville in an old convent in the square, a good point of view. Its castle is chiefly of the 15th century, but the great *keep* is as old as Thibault le Tricheur (*i.e.*, the Tricker), who founded it, 935; and is 96 feet high, and 188 feet round. It was taken by the Germans, October, 1870.

The people are so quick that there is a proverb, "Il est de *Châteaudun*; il entend à demi-mot." Jean Toulain, who invented enamel painting, was born here.

*Hôtels*.—Grand Monarque; Place Imperial. *Conveyances* to Chartres, &c.

**Vendôme** (26 miles), an old sous-préfecture on the Loire, in the department Loire-et-Cher (population, 9,360), having the ruined walls and six towers of the castle of the Ducs de Vendôme; also the cathedral church of Sta. Croix, a college, a barrack (in the old Benedictine convent), marble fountain, &c.

But it is most remarkable for the *Boy Crusades*, which originated here, 1262, with a shepherd youth, Stephen. About ten thousand children were encouraged by their infatuated parents and the priesthood, to follow him to Marseilles, to embark for the Holy Land. After suffering great hardships on the way to this port, the survivors were trapped on board ships for Alexandria, and sold there as slaves. Here Perron, a general in Scindiah's service, had a fine estate, and died.

Trade in cloth, paper, fruit, &c.

**Château-Regnault** (19 miles), with the donjon of a *Castle*, built, 1109, by Regnault, its seigneur; and occupied by Henry IV. in the civil wars. Hence, it is 17 miles to **Tours** (*see* below).]

**Marrolles-en-Hurepoix** (3½ miles), near the railway, has a merino-sheep farm at Chanteloup, which was a country-seat of Philippe-le-Bel. Bouchet powder-mill is near this. Coaches to Arpajon, Boissy, and St. Chéron.

[ARPAJON (2 kil. west), where the Remarde joins the Orge, was called Châtres till 1776, when its seigneur, Louis de Baverne, was made Marquis of Arpajon. A large church and timbered hall here.—At St. Chéron (11 kil. south-west



the fine natural *fontaine* of La Rachée.—At St. Vrain, is a domed pavilion, built by Madame du Barri.

**LONGJumeau** (3 kil. west), in the pleasant valley of the Yvette, is older than the 9th century. The square church of St. Martin has a good Gothic portico.]

**Bouray** (3½ miles), on the Juine, a little past Mesnil Voisin, seat of the Duke of Polignac. Coaches to La Ferté-Alepis, Valre, and Malesherbes, all on the Essonne, to which Juine river runs. Malesherbes belonged to the bold defender of Louis XVI. at his trial; formerly to one of the mistresses of Henry IV., Henriette d'Entraignes.

**Lardy** (1½ mile), on the Juine, where they make lace, edgings, &c. Here Marguerite de Valois lived.

**Etrechy** (3½ miles), on the same river, near which, in a wooded spot, are remains of the old feudal castle of Roussay. Gypsum quarries here. Population, 1,200. Chamaraude *château* is one of Mansard's.

**Stampes** (5 miles), on the high road to Orléans and on two little branches of the Juine, is a sous-préfecture of 8,220 souls, called *Stampes* in old times; near which Tiferry defeated his uncle, Clotaire, 604. It is chiefly a long street, with good promenades round it. At the *Palais de Justice*, on a rising point, are remains of a *castle*, built by le roi Robert for his wife, Constance. The wife of Philippe Auguste was confined here, and it was razed by Henry IV. in 1590, except the Quinette tower, the sides of which are rounded on the plan. It belongs to the curé.

**Nôtre Dame church** is a large Gothic pile, of the 13th century, with a fine Norman tower, and battlemented walls. St. Martin and St. Basil are also worth notice—the latter for its restored portal, and the former for its detached tower, which visibly inclines. Notice, too, the old Hôtel de Ville, lately restored and enlarged; and the *house* of Anne de Pisseleu, one of the mistresses of Francis I. In the 15th century, *fireworks* were invented here by a townsman, who was nick-named *Jean Boutefeu*. Petrified fossils are found in the gypsum quarries; and the *Tour de Bruneaut* is near—a fine seat, belonging to Viscount Viart.

Geoffrey St. Hilaire, the naturalist, was born here. Diane de Poitiers was Duchess of *Stampes* and, upon the death of Henry II., retired to Juvy near the town. Trade in grain, flour, soap, &c. There are more than 40 mills in and around the town, and a public granary.

*Hotel*.—Grand Couriers.

Coaches to Anneau, Inville, and Sermaise.

We now begin to traverse the wide plain Le Beauce, where corn and hemp are raised.

**Monnerville** (8½ miles). From this there is coach to Méréville (5 kil. south-east), on the Juine seat of Comte de St. Romain, in a fine park, which are a temple, Swiss cottage, statues, & memorials of Captain Cook, and La Peyrouse Near Champuisteux (16 kil. east of this), is *Vign* where the Chancellor l'Hôpital died.

**Angerville** (3 miles), the last place in department Seine-et-Oise. Population, 1,527. Here I voust and the army of the Loire agreed to acknowledge Louis XVIII., in 1815. Coach to Chartres 40 kil. west-north-west (*see* Route 15).

**Toury** (8½ miles), in department Eure-et-Loire close to the border of Loiret, has a population 1,300, with sugar works and an old *château*. Coaches to Janville, Châteaudun, Courtalain (s of the Montmorencies), Droué, Montdoubleau (s its feudal ruin), St. Calais (Route 15), and Chartres

**Château-Gaillard** (4½ miles), a village.

**Artenay** (3½ miles). Population, 1,300. *N* this are the ruins of a famous *château*, the lords which were so powerful in the feudal age that resisted all the forces of Louis le Gros in the several attacks. There is also a church of the 11th century. At *Patay* (15 kil. west), the great *Tu* was, for the first time, defeated (1428), and taken prisoner by the French, who were led on by *J of Arc*.

**Chevilly** (3½ miles). Population, 1,450. *H* the sandy plain of the Orléanais begins, with forest of Orléans, which covers 94,000 acres.

**Cercottes** (2½ miles), in the forest, the population being wood-cutters. At *Les Aubrais*, the to Tours and Bourdeaux turns off; and 8½ m from Cercottes, is the Orléans terminus, near Pannier, in that faubourg.

## ORLÉANS.

7½ miles from Paris, 287 from Bordeaux.

**HOTELS.**—D'Orléans; De la Boule d'Or; Du Loiret.

*Conceyances:* By railway to Nantes, Bordeaux, Bourges, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, &c.

Omnibuses, to Ormes, Olivet, St. Mesmin, St. Denis, Blonne, Checy, St. Ay, &c.

Steamers, on the Loire.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—Churches of St. Pierre and St. Aignan—Hôtel de Ville—Statues of Joan of Arc—Museum—Agnes Sorel's house.

During the late war, the Army of the Loire, gathered here, was driven out, 11th October, 1870, by General Von der Tann; who, in his turn, was obliged to evacuate the city, and sustained a partial defeat at *Coulmiers*, 9th November, from General d'Aurelle de Paladins. This was the only considerable advantage gained by the French during the war, but d'Aurelle was unable to follow it up, and advance towards Paris, as had been planned. Orléans was finally taken by the Germans, 8th December, under Prince Frederick Charles, with the loss of 10,000 men and 77 guns, on the French side.

Population, 51,000. Chief town of department Loiret (once part of *Orléanais*), seat of a bishop, &c., on the north bank of the Loire, in a wide plain, near the forest of Orléans. It was the *Genabum* of the Carnutes when Cæsar burnt it, and being rebuilt by Aurelian, A.D. 272, took his name, *Aurelianum*, of which the modern name is a corruption. It is noted, not only as the head of a *duchy*, first created by Philippe de Valois for his second son (who died 1375), and revived by Louis XIII. for his brother Gaston, whose descendant is the young Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe; but also for the various *sieges* it has withstood. In 451 it was saved from Attila by Aëtius, the Roman commander, about 570, Childeric rescued it from Odoacer; and again it was saved, in 1429, when the English, who held nearly three-fourths of France, and had almost taken the city, were driven back by the famous *Jeanne d'Arc*, the Pucelle, or "Maid of Orléans," a simple shepherdess, of Domremy. Believing herself inspired to save her country, she became the means of

turning the tide of conquest against the English, who thenceforth lost all ground in France, but revenged themselves on poor Joan, by burning her for a witch at Rouen, two years after. It was held by the Huguenots, or Protestants, in the civil wars of the 16th century, when it escaped another siege, by the sudden death of the Duke of Guise.

The river here is free from islands, and is lined with quays (one built 1810), at each end of the modern *stone bridge*, which was built 1751, on nine arches, and is 1,063 feet long (the centre arch 105 feet wide), but has not much water under it in the summer. From this Rue Royale, the best street, leads up to the Place du Martroy, and Rue Bannier, dividing the city into two parts, having the Cathedral, Hôtel de Ville, préfecture, &c., on the east, and Joan of Arc's house, the hospital, &c., on the west. In Place Martroy, a tasteless bronze (now removed to the south side of the river, opposite the bridge), was in 1855 replaced by Foyatier's *statue of the Pucelle on horseback*, representing her in armour, with her banner and sword, returning thanks to God, at the crisis of her triumph here. It is about 30 feet high, including the pedestal, the fourteen bas-reliefs round which are just finished.

Much of the old town consists of dirty irregular streets and places, with many curiously carved *timber houses*. The faubourgs are better built; the largest being that on the Paris road; another, called St. Marceau, is across the bridge. Pleasant country houses lie beyond. One of the best promenades is on the boulevard or site of the old walls, of which a piece 23 feet high is left, supposed to be Roman; two *old towers* also remain at one of the gates, near the *Croix de la Pucelle*, where the English were first driven back. A new street, Rue Jeanne d'Arc, leads to

St. Croix Cathedral, one of the best looking in France, rising above everything else in the town. It was rebuilt about 1,000, by Bishop Arnoul, but having been ruined by the Huguenots, in 1567, it has been again gradually rebuilt (since Henry IV. laid the first stone, 1601), on a regular cross-shaped plan, in the Gothic style (spoil by a mixture of Greek), with an east apse. It was finally completed in 1829. Over the three portals and rose windows of the front are two cruciform towers, in four decreasing stories, elegantly carved, and 262 feet high. The central clock-tower spire is nearly

as high; the roof of the nave is very lofty, and the high altar and Virgin chapel are richly decorated.

*St. Pierre-le-Puellier*, the oldest of all the churches, in the worst part of the town, is part Romanesque, small, and ill lit, with a curious inscription to a young girl (*puelle*), called Rose of Paris. Its ancient *crypt*, brought to light in 1852, deserves attention.

*St. Aignan's* is a good Gothic structure, much decayed, with a Romanesque crypt. The chapel of St. Jacques, now a salt store, has a good front, and was built about 1155, by Louis le Jeune, it is said. Another, St. Euverte's, also a magazine, (as well as a third, St. Paul's) has a tower built 1366. This is to be restored to its original use. The Grand Seminary Chapel contains some *wood carvings*, designed by Lebrun, originally for the chapel at Versailles.

Among other buildings worth notice is the half Gothic brick *Hôtel de Ville*, in Place d'Étapes, begun by Jacques Groslet, for Charles VIII., and finished 1493; it offers a decorated façade, restored 1850-54; and in the court behind it there stands an ancient square tower or belfry. At the entrance is a copy of the Princess Marie's well-known beautiful *Statue of the Maid*, in armour, embracing her sword. In one room Mary Stuart received the parting breath of her first husband, Francis II. At the ancient *Hôtel de Ville* (not far off) is placed the public *Musée*, founded 1825, containing between 500 and 600 paintings and designs of the French school, objects of natural history, and a gallery of mediæval antiquities, with a portrait and statuette of the Maid. The Palace de Justice was built 1821, with a portico of four pillars and sphinxes. There are also a bourse, large theatre, *halle-aux-grains* (corn market), built 1826, a public *abattoir* (built 1825), a bibliothèque of 37,000 volumes (besides MSS. and coins), a college, Protestant orphan house, *jardin botanique*, &c.

Several of the old Gothic houses deserve examination, such as the *maison d'Agnes Sorel*, No. 15, Rue du Taubourg, with a highly carved front; No. 45, in the same street, called Joan of Arc's; the *maison de Francis I.*, No. 28, Rue Recouvrance, so called, because of his arms on it; the Renaissance house of Diane de Poitiers, in Rue Neuve; and the *Hôtel de Créneau*, of the time of Louis

XIII. Pothier, the lawyer, and Dolet, the learned printer, who was burnt as an atheist, 1546, were natives.

Trade in refined sugar, wine, brandy, corn, pottery, &c.

Lines to Chartres (see page 56) and to Pithivier (see page 158) are in progress.

### ROUTE 35—Continued.

**Orléans, down the Loire, to Tours, Poitiers, Angoulême, Bordeaux.**

Distance from Orléans to Tours, 115 kil., or 7½ miles. Eight trains a day to Tours, one in 2½ to 3½ hours.

Leaving Orléans at Faubourg Bannier you return to

**Aubrais**, for the line to Tours, which keeps the north side of the Loire.

The first station you pass is

**La Chapelle St. Mesmin** (4½ miles), so called from in *abbey*, of which there are slight remains at a country house.

**St. Ay** (4 miles), in a pretty spot among vineyards. Population, 1,200.

[At 5 kil. south is

CLÉRY-SUR-LOIRE, on a hill, in the dreary plain of La Sologne, where stands the fine church of Notre Dame (rebuilt after the English leader, Salisbury, had burnt the first one, 1428), by the cruel and superstitious devotee, Louis XI., and containing the Virgin's image, a model of which he carried on his hat; also his tomb and *effigy*, by Bourdin (not older than 1622), besides an excellent doorway and choir, with mosaic work, carved stalls, &c. *Dunois*, the Bastard of Orléans, lies in the Longueville chapel; but, on examination, in 1884, his coffin was found to have been opened. The house of Louis XI. is close to the church. At some distance is the *Butte de Mézières*, a tumulus 43 feet high.]

**Mehung**, or **Mehun** (3½ miles), at the suspension bridge on the river, has an old château, built by Louis le Gros, and taken by the English. It contains also an old collegiate battlemented church, and was a seat of the Orléans bishops. Population, 4,650, who make hats, leather, paper, &c. Meung, the continuer of the *Romance of the Rose*, was a native. A viaduct on 25 large arches, 951 feet long, crosses the *Mayenne*, near

**Beaugency** (4½ miles), which stands above the embankment of the Loire (here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches), and has, besides part of its old fortified walls, the great *keep* of a very ancient *castle*, 122 feet high, and about 70 square. It has suffered in almost every contest from the invasion of the Huns (451) downwards. Roman coins have been found. The Hôtel de Ville is in the Renaissance style. Excellent wine, brandy, &c., are produced. Population, 5,050.

*Hotels*.—De la Forêt; Du Grand Cerf (Stag).

Near the Château d'Avary stands an immense *dolmen*.—At 5 kil. east is Lailly, where *Conditillac* is buried.

Pass the Tavors viaduct, on 12 arches, to

**Mer** (7½ miles), among the vineyards and country houses, in department Loire-et-Cher. Population, 4,200.

**Ménars** (7 miles), or Ménars-le-Château, has a fine *Château* of the 17th century (with beautiful terraces on the river), which, having belonged to Madame de Pompadour and M. de Broglie, is now the property of Prince de Chimay, who, in 1832, established the *Prytaneum* here (now called École Professionnelle), where theoretical and practical education are carried on together.

[At 8 kil. to the south-east, is the *Château de Chambord*, on the Casson, in the middle of a great *forest*, where the deer and wild boar are found. Francis I. began to build it (on a site of a hunting-seat of the counts of Blois), after the designs of Primaticcio; and, as completed by his successors, it makes a quadrangle, in the Renaissance style, with great high peaked towers at the corners (60 feet diameter), a central tower and dome, 106 feet high, under which is the double staircase, besides a chapel, erected in 1854, picture galleries, &c. The front contains a great many windows, divided by pilasters and small columns, above which rises a picturesque heap of turrets and chimneys. Some parts are richly carved, and the F. and salamander (for Francis I.\*), and the H. and D. (for Francis II. and Diana of Poitiers) are noticed.

\* In a fit of jealousy he wrote on one of the windows (now gone)—

*Neuvrai femme varie  
Moi ketelle qui s'y fie.*

At one time Chambord belonged to Stanislaus of Poland; then to Marshal Saxe, the victor at Fontenoy, who amused himself by playing at soldiers and training horses, and died here. Afterwards it came to the Polignacs, and the Prince of Wagram (Marshal Berthier), of whose widow it was bought, 1820, for the Duke of Bordeaux (now *Count de Chambord*, or Henry V. as he is called), by his friends. At present its 440 rooms are deserted, but it is in course of reparation, though unfinished, except a few busts, &c. The *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* was first acted here, 1870, before Louis XIV.]

At 5½ miles further, is

### BLOIS.

A *buffet*, 111½ miles from Paris. Ask for the *Crème de St. Gervais*.

*Hotels*.—D'Angleterre; De Blois; Château Tête Noire.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Castle—Salle-des-Etats—Cathedral—Allée Promenade.

Population, 20,830. A fine old town, the chief place of department Loir-et-Cher, in the old province of *Orléanais*, on the river Loire, beautifully seated on a hill slope, and joined to Vienne by a stone bridge of 11 arches, which bends much in the middle, where stands a *pyramid*, 60 feet high. A quay of great length fronts the river. It was the head of a county which came to our King Stephen, through his mother Adela, the Conqueror's daughter, and now belonging (the title, at least) to the Orléans family. It was occupied by the Germans, December, 1870, in their progress westward.

The streets are narrow, steep, and winding. At the top of the hill, above the old town, stands the royal *Castle* (now used as a barrack), where Henry III. compassed the murder of the Duke of Guise (La Balafre) and his brother the Cardinal, in 1588. The Duke was killed in the Queen's chamber, close to the cabinet of Henry, and his body burnt, two days after, and thrown into the river. The north front was built by Francis I.; east front, in 1498, by Louis XII., who was born here, and from hence issued the Ordinance de Blois, which guaranteed the liberties of the Gallican church; west front by Gaston, Duke of Orléans, after Mansuet designs. Catherine de Medici's Observatory is

the south side, with the words "*uranica sacrum*" on it, indicative of her astrological propensities. An old Gothic tower remains, in which are the *oubliettes*, or dungeons. Another tower is called Château Regnault, because that place (18 miles off) is seen from it. The *Salle des Etats*, where the county deputies used to meet, is of the 13th century. This, and Francis I.'s Renaissance front, are now restored. The latter contains the *Museum*.

Near the castle stands the Cathedral of St. Louis, which was once part of the Jesuits' college, and rebuilt 1678, in a pseudo Gothic style. The bishopric was founded only in 1697, to control the Protestants who survived the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They were obliged to conform and send their children to the Convent des Nouvelles Catholiques, or to go into exile. The bishop's palace was originally built by Gabriel, for Colbert, the minister, who married a Blois lady; its fine gardens command a view of great extent along the river, &c. The préfecture is in Grande Place; here Maria Louisa (with her son), Joseph Bonaparte, &c., met in order to form a regency, in 1814. At the Hôtel de Ville is a library of 17,000 volumes.

Other buildings are—the college, or seminary, at Bourg Moyen old abbey, where the two Thierrys were educated; hospital, at St. Laumer's old abbey, the church of which, now being renovated, is a curious building of the 11th and 12th centuries; theatre and abattoir; lunatic asylum (*l'hospice des aliénés*). There are also botanic gardens, with many public fountains, supplied by a reservoir outside the walls, to which a so-called "Roman" aqueduct (styled Pont de César), half a mile long, brings the water. The best of the fountains, named after Louis XII., is near the castle. Above the town appears the *Beauvoir Tower*, the old seat of the seignours of that ilk.

Old houses worth notice are Hôtel d'Alluye, in Rue St. Honoré, in which Le Balafré resided; Hôtel Denis-Ju-Pont, in Rue Porte Chartraine; Petit Louvre, or Hôtel de Cheverney, in Rue St. Martin; Hôtel d'Amboise, in Place du Château, once the seat of Cardinal d'Amboise, &c. At Château de St. Lazare, which was a priory, Victor Hugo resided with his father, General Hugo.

The *Allées promenade* is of great length, leading by the large forest of Blois. Each gate has an image of the Virgin, in remembrance of a deliver-

ance from the pestilence, in 1631. Go to the bridge, from which you have a noble view up and down the Loire; its vast *lerées*, or embankments, begin here. In the neighbourhood are the mineral waters of St. Denis-les-Blois, which are used in summer, and the châteaux of Beauregard and Cheverney—the latter the seat of Marquis de Vibraye.

Manufactures of good gloves, serge, glass, and hardware; and trade in wine, vinegar, *eaux-de-vie*, copper, &c.

*Conveyances*: By coach, to Bracieux (18 kil.), Château Regnault (23 kil.), Vendôme, St. Calais, Montrichard Castle (33 kil.), Oucques (27 kil.), Romorantin (40 kil., see Route 43), St. Aignan, Valençay, Chambord.

From Blois, along the railway to Tours, close by the north bank of the river, which increases in beauty as you descend, you pass

**Choussy** (5 miles); then

**Onsain** (4 miles); opposite which is

CHAUMONT-SUR-LOIRE, in a delightful spot at the foot of a wooded height, crowned by a fine old château, which is seen a long distance round. It has been carefully re-tored by Vicomte Walsh, its owner, and deserves a visit. Madame de Staël retired to it when exiled from Paris, by Napoléon.

**Limeray** (6½ miles).

**Amboise** (3½ miles), in department Indre-et-Loire, away from the line, on the south bank, is another fine spot, with a château above it. Population, 4,860. The *Castle*, an imposing pile, with its two large towers, stands on the site of a fort, built (so they say) by Julius Cæsar, who gives name to some excavations in the rocks below, called "Graniers de César" (Cæsar's granaries). Charles VII. began to fortify the castle when forfeited to the crown by the Counts of Berri; and his son Charles VIII. was born here, 1470. Here the *conjuración d'Amboise* was planned by the Prince de Condé and the Protestant party against the Guises who discovered it in time, and took a bloody revenge. The Edict of Amboise, in favour of toleration, was issued three years later. Napoléon gave it to his colleague, Roger Ducois, who neglected it, but the chapel was restored by Louis Philippe. Abd-el-Kader was confined here 1848-52, until liberated by Louis Napoléon.

The Amasse runs into the Loire, which is crossed by two bridges, resting on an island in the middle

**Madame de la Vallière** was born at Amboise, and **Leonardi da Vinci** lived at *Closé*, near this, before his death at Fontainebleau.

*Hotels*.—Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); Cygne; Faisan.

The châteaux of Chanteloup (1 kil.) and Chenonceaux (4 kil.) are near.

[**LOCHES** (25 kil. south), an old town and sous-préfecture (5,300 population) in department Indre-et-Loire, agreeably placed on the Indre, the arms of which are crossed by a line of bridges to Beaulieu. Above it, on a rock, stands the picturesque remains of the Castle, older than the ninth century, and now used as a gaol. King John gave it up to France, but Cœur-de-Lion retook it, 1194, though it was taken back, 1205. Louis XI. made it a state prison, and confined Cardinal Baluc in one of its *oubliettes*, or iron cages, which the Cardinal had invented; Philip de Comines, the historian, was also a prisoner. This was in the great machicolated round tower. Its neighbour, the square *Donjon* tower, is 130 feet high, in four stories. That part called Charles VII.'s château (now the *Mairie*), was the seat of his mistress, the beautiful and amiable Agnes Sorel; its terrace commands a fine prospect; and in one of the pointed towers is the mausoleum of Agnes, brought here, 1809, from the ancient church of Notre Dame, or St. Ours. The latter, founded as far back as 450, and rebuilt in the 11th century, is worth notice for its four towers, 164 feet high, and an eight-sided vaulted roof, 85 feet from the ground. Money was struck here, as well as at Tours and Chinon. Linens and woollens are made.

*Hotels*.—De France; De la Promenade.

Coaches to Tours, Châteauroux, &c. In the neighbourhood are Loches forest, *Liget Charreusse*, which Henry II. founded to Becket's memory, Chenonceaux château, &c.]

**Noisay** (3½ miles).

**Vernon** (2½ miles).

**VOUVRAY** (3½ miles), near the châteaux of Montcontour and Rochecorbon. Here the line bends to the river, and crosses it by a handsome *viaduct*, 85 feet high, 1,187 feet long, on 12 arches of 81 feet span to

**Mont-Louis** (½ mile), on the south side of the river; followed by **St. Pierre-du-Corps** (3½ miles); and 2½ miles further is

## TOURS.

A *buffet*, 146½ miles from Paris, 121½ from Nantes, 61 from Le Mans, 121½ from Bordeaux. The *embarcadère* is in the *Mail*. There is a bifurcation at St. Pierre-le-Corps. Omnibuses to all the hotels.

*HOTELS*.—Hotel de l'Univers, one of the best first class hotels in France.

Hotel du Faisan.—A house very highly spoken of; in a good situation.

Grand Hotel d'Angleterre.—Situated in the pleasantest part of the town; good and exceedingly comfortable.

The *buffet* at the station is good.

French Protestant church here.

*Post Office*, Rue de Scellerie.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—The Bridge—Cathedral—Château—Palais de Justice—Hôtel Gouin—Statue of Descartes—Plaises les Tours.

Population, 42,450. An ancient town, the capital of department Indre-et-Loire, seat of a military division, of an archbishop, college, &c., in a flat but pleasant part of the Loire, on a tongue of land between it and the Cher. Several *English families* reside here on account of the cheapness of living and its agreeable climate.

It was the Roman *Cæsarodunum*, and the head of the Turones; afterwards of Neustria, &c.; and of the county of *Touraine*, which was held by the Plantagenets till Philippe Auguste took it from King John, 1202. The States-General were summoned here in the 15th century, when the Leaguers held possession of Paris; they met in St. Julien's abbey, Paris. It had a mint for coining "*Monies Tournois*," or franc pieces, and still has one, ranking fifth (or letter E). Louis XI. established the silk manufacture here, and built his famous château, *Plessis-les-Tours* (in which he died, 1483), close by (3 kil.); parts of it are left, including his and Cardinal Baluc's chambers and a brick donjon.

It became the seat of the French Government in September, 1870, when M. Crémieux and the foreign ambassadors moved from Paris upon its investment by the Germans. Gambetta arrived here in October, after escaping from the capital in a balloon, and proceeded to raise the *gr*

It surrendered to the German armies December 21, when the Government retreated to Bordeaux.

Twelve gates surround the town, the old walls of which are replaced by a planted boulevard—called "Boulevard Beranger" and the "*Mall*;" beyond are the four faubourgs of la Priche, St. Eloi, &c. A fifth, St. Symphorien, across the river, is joined to the main part by an excellent level stone bridge of 15 arches, each 80 feet span, built 1762-77; it is 1,752 feet long (174 less than the one at Bordeaux), 48 wide, and 39 above the water. A little above it are remains of the old bridge, built by the Counts of Touraine; and at equal distances above and below, are two new suspension bridges, one resting on Ile Entrépoint, the other on Ile St. Simon. Two other bridges, of 17 and 8 arches, cross the Cher, in the neighbourhood of Tours.

From the end of the great bridge, where the Hôtel de Ville stands, the principal street, *Rue Royale*, runs through for half a mile to the Poitiers Road; straight, wide, and bordered with pavements, and good three-storey houses, of white stone, with slated roofs. Most of the hotels and cafés are here. At the bridge end is Neuwekerke's statue of *Descartes*, bearing for its motto, "*Cogito, ergo sum*," ("I think, therefore, I exist"). The old streets out of Rue Royale, are narrow and dirty, but contain some ancient buildings. One of the fountains (de Baune), in the market-place, is a Gothic obelisk, with many carvings on it. Promenades are laid out on the quays; and in the neighbourhood, fruit gardens, vineyards, and corn-fields are seen.

St. Gatien's Gothic *Cathedral*, begun in the 12th century, was finished 1550; and therefore comprises specimens of the Romanesque and Gothic styles in different stages, besides that of the later Renaissance in the tower. It has a wide, richly-carved west front, with a triple porch, a rose window, and two towers, 260 feet high, ornamented with statues and bas-reliefs (some grotesque), and built, they say, by Henry V. of England. It is worth while to mount the *escalier royal* for the view from the north tower. In the interior, which is 262 feet long and 88 high, are some beautiful stained windows, a fine choir, and the tomb of Charles VIII.'s two children. Some good carvings are seen in the cloisters.

The famous *abbey church*, founded, 347, by St. Martin de Tours, being burnt, 561, was restored by St. Gregory de Tours, and survived till the Revolution, when it was pulled down, except two towers, one called *Tour de Charlemagne*, the other used as a *belfry*. Alcuin was one of its abbots. St. Julien's *abbey church*, of the 11th and 13th centuries, after being used as an auberge, is to be restored for public worship. St. Clement's is now a corn market. At the barrack in Qual Royal, is the tower of the old *château*, built by Henry II. of England, from which the Duke of Guise, then a prisoner, escaped, 1591.

The archbishop's palace, the *préfecture*, the *palais de justice*, with its eight-column portico, are large and handsome structures. In the *Préfecture* is the *bibliothèque* of 40,000 volumes, besides valuable MSS. and illuminations; open 12 to 4, Tuesday to Friday; and at the *Museum*, in the Hôtel de Ville, is a collection of 200 pictures, specimens of natural history, antiquities, &c. There are also a college, a large general hospital, botanic garden, public baths, and a theatre, near the post-office. M. Gouin, formerly minister of commerce, lives in Louis XI.'s old Gothic chancellerie, *Hôtel Gouin*, in Rue de Commerce, which he has restored. Another house, in Rue des Trois Pucelles, is called *Maison de Tristans l'Hermite*; but it is not so old as Louis XI.'s provost-marshal. They show in the town a block of stone (a remnant of some Roman building), said to be the tomb of Turnus, its reputed founder. A Roman wall and an amphitheatre have been traced, by M. Courtigis. At St. Radegonde (3 kil.) are some remains of *Marmoutier's abbey*, founded in the 4th century.

Tours is the native place of Destouches, the comic writer; Duchesne, the geographer; Heurteleoup, the mayor; Alfred de Vigny, &c. The famous *Battle of Tours* was fought, 732, some think at *Mars* (15 kil. south-west), near Artanes; here Charles Martel (i.e., Charles the Hammer) defeated Abd-rahman and his Saracen hosts, who, having conquered Spain, had thus far overrun France. But for this check, "the Koran (says Gibbon) might have been taught in the schools of Oxford to a circumcised people."

Manufactures of silk stuffs, or *gros de Tours*, which flourished till the revocation of the Edict of

Nantes (when the population fell from 80,000 to 33,000), ribbons, lace, carpets, muslins, &c.

[By railway to Angers and Nantes, as in Route 36; and to Le Mans, as in Route 39. Also by rail to **Vierzon**, up the Cher, 113 kil. It passes **Veretz** (12 kil.). Then **Chenonceaux** (20 kil.), near a château in good condition, on a bridge over the Cher, near the abbey church of Aiguës-vives. It belongs to Vicomte René de Villeneuve, and was the seat of his grandmother, Madame Dupin, who died here, in peace, 1799; **Montrichard** (7 kil.), once fortified; **St. Aignan-Noyer** (18 kil.), an old town on the Cher (population, 2,770), founded by the abbots of St. Martin de Tours, having cloth works and an ancient tower, called *Tour d'Agar*, of a castle, built 1019, by the counts of Blois. **Selles-sur-Cher** (9 kil.); **Menneton-sur-Cher** (17 kil.); and **Vierzon** (16 kil., as in Route 43).]

## ROUTE 35—Continued.

### Towards Poitiers and Bordeaux.

Four trains, in 7 to 10 hours. Leaving

**Tours**, you pass to the *great viaduct* across the valley of the Indre, 31,120 feet long, 70 high, on 57 arches.

**Monts** (8½ miles), on the Indre. Coaches to Artannes (near the field of *Miré*, as above mentioned.)

[**Montbazou** (5 kil. east), up the Indre, has an old *castle*, built in the 11th century, by Fouques de Néra, Count of Anjou. Near it are *Couziers Château*, where Louis XIII. was reconciled to his mother, Catherine de Medici, and the *Ripaull* powder and sugar works.]

**Villeperdue** (5½ miles). A little beyond is the old village of Ste. Catherine-de-Fierbras (so called from Guillaume Fier-à-bras, or strong arm, Count of Poitou), near the château of Comonacré, or Comacré, whither Joan of Arc went, 1429, to fetch the sword of Charles Martel, with which he slew the infidels. The Marquis de Lussac is proprietor. The church is in the Renaissance style of Francis I.

**St. Maure** (7½ miles) on a branch of the Vienne called the Manse, which is traversed by a short viaduct, 112 feet high, on 15 arches. There is a *dolmen* of six stones here. The old *Château de Brans*

is in sight. Coaches to Chinon (see Route 36), Courcoué, Latour-St.-Gélin, Lignéul, L'Isle-Bouchard, Richellier, St. Espain.

At *Isle-Bouchard* (13 kil.), near the Vienne, is another *dolmen*, and the curious Romanesque *chapel* of St. Leonard.

[**RICHELLIER** (25 kil. south-west), on the Amable, belonged to the father of Armand du Plessis, the famous *Cardinal Richellieu*, whose seat here, which he enlarged and beautified, was pulled down at the Revolution. It was made the head of a dukedom, 1631, and the town was rebuilt by him a little while after.]

**Port-de-Piles** (6½ miles), on the Creuse.

[**HATÉ-DESCARTES** (7 miles south-east), higher up the river, so called (since 1802) from the philosopher, *Descartes*, who was born here, 1596. They show the house, with his bust, &c. To the east of it is *Gralmont*, the old seat of Louis XI.'s gossip, Tristan l'Hermite.]

**Les Ormes** (3 miles), in department *Vienne*, has a fine *château* of the Argensons, surmounted by a column 80 feet high, with a staircase in it, whence there is a wide prospect over the Vienne, &c.

[At **PREUILLY** (33 kil. south-east), beyond the Vienne, are the remains of the *castle* of the *Premier Barons* of Touraine, and a good abbey church, founded 1001. Population, 2,370.]

**Dange** (2 miles), on the Vienne.

**Ingrandes** (5 miles) up the same river.

[**GUERCHE** (13 kil. east), on the Creuse, has the *château* of Agnes Sorel, and a church of the 16th century.]

**Châtellerault** (6 miles), a sous-préfecture in department *Vienne* (population, 14,210), and seat of the government arms-factory. Here about 20,000 fire-arms, and 3,500 *armes blanches*, i. e., swords and bayonets, are made yearly. Inferior cutlery, grindstones, paste diamonds, &c., are branches of local trade on the Vienne, which a good bridge crosses, with an old four-turreted *gate* at one end. It stands among pleasant hills and gardens, and has the Gothic church of St. Jean, a *salle-de-spectacle*, &c. The Duke of Hamilton claims to be Duke of Châtellerault, through the title conferred on his ancestor, the Regent Arran, for negotiating the marriage of Mary Stuart.

*Hotels*.—De l'Esperance (the Hope); De la Tête Noire,



Steamer, in summer, early in the morning, down the Vienne and Loire, to Tours, Saumur, Angers, Nantes. Coaches to Aux-Angles, Flumartin, Le Blanc, and Montmorillon (see below); Laroche and Izou. Cenon (4 kil.), as well as Moussay (on the Clain), is another supposed site of the Saracens' defeat by Charles Martel, at what is called the Battle of Tours.

[LAROCHÉ, or ROCHE-POZAY (28 kil. east-south-east), on the Creuse, where the Gartempe joins, has some cold sulphur waters (discovered 1573), in the limestone, which are taken between July and September, and are useful in scrofula, skin diseases, intermittent fever, &c. To the north-east of it is]

BOUSSAY (with an old camp), where General Monon, who succeeded Kléber in Egypt, was born.

MIREBEAU (28 kil. west-south-west of Châtelleraut), the old capital of Mirebelais, had a castle, built by Foulques Néra, in which Henry of England's widow, Eleanor, was besieged by her grandson, Arthur.]

Les-Barres-le-Naintre (3 miles), near the remains of a Roman *mansio*.

La Tricherie (3 miles).

Dissais (2½ miles), on the Clain, is known for its red wines. It has an old church, &c.

Clan (2½ miles), higher up the Clain.

Chasseneuil (1½ mile), in the pretty valley of the same river.

At 5½ miles further is

#### POITIERS, or Poitiers.

A *buffet*, 209½ miles from Paris, 153½ from Bordeaux. The station is not far from the old *Castle*, in the valley of the Boivre.

HOTELS.—De l'Europe; De France; Des Trois Piliers.

Post Office, in Place d'Armes, where the best hotels are found.

Population, 81,040.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Roman arches—Palais de Justice—Maison de la Prévôte—Cathedral—Churches of Radegond, Montierneuf, St. Hilaire, Notre Dame, &c.—Baptistry of St. Jean—Pierres Levées—Field of Cardinerie.

A very old city, capital of department Vienne and old province of Poitou, seat of a *cour impériale*,

university, college, bishopric, &c., on a rocky height, about 130 feet above the Clain, where the Boivre joins, and, with the other, almost surrounds it. As you look at the town it has a most picturesque appearance, with its gardens and meadows, but the streets are crooked, dirty, and steep; and the houses mean though interesting from their antiquity. Some remains of the Gothic walls are left, pierced by six gates, four of which lead out to the Clain. That on the south, *Porte de la Tranchée*, takes you to the *Parc de Blossac* walk, on the rise of the opposite hill, whence there is a fine prospect; beyond, at the hermitage, are four arches of a Roman aqueduct, called the *Arches de Parisny*, which supplied the *Arènes*, or amphitheatre, the ruins of which are in the court-yard of *Hôtel d'Evreux*. Its length was upwards of 600 feet. Caesar called this place *Limonium*; it was then the capital of the *Pictavi*, who gave name both to it and the province.

The Vandals, Visigoths, Saracens, and Normans, took it in succession, but the most memorable event, to an Englishman, is the famous *Battle of 1356* (fought at Cardinerie, a few miles to the south-west) in which Edward III., his son, the Black Prince, and Chandos, with 14,000 men (4,000 of whom were archers), defeated 50,000 French, taking prisoners king John and his son, with an archbishop, and seventy nobles, besides men-at-arms, leaving 11,000 French counts, barons, knights, &c., dead on the field; the English loss being 2,400 killed. By the treaty of Bretigny, four years after, it was given, with the province, to the English, but was recovered by Duguesclin, 1372. The *Huguenots* held it for a time in 1562; and it was besieged, in 1569, by Coligny (without success) before his defeat at Montcontour. They show, on the Clain's banks, the *grotto of Calvin*, where he used to meet his disciples. In modern days, Poitiers is remarkable for the attempted rising of General Berton, in 1822, for which he was executed.

The *Palais de Justice*, in Rue des Cordeliers, on the hill, includes part of the seat of the counts of Poitou, such as Maubergeon tower, and the *Salle des Gardes*,—a timber-roofed hall, in a half-Norman style, 162 feet long. It was rebuilt, 1395, after the English had burnt it. Here Charles VII. was proclaimed king of France, when he was little more than "Roi de Bourges." At the corner of Rue de St. Paul and du Cey is a house in which *Diane de*

Poitiers lived. The *Préfecture* was the old bishop's palace, and offers nothing remarkable. The *Hôtel de Ville*, is the head-quarters of the *Commune*, a corporation, as old as 1199; and a *University*, founded by Charles VII., in 1431, is now represented by a *Faculté des Lettres*, which, with the *École de Droit*, founded 1431, have a place in the ancient *Hôtel Dieu*, opposite *Nôtre Dame*. Here also are various collections, including the public archives, the *Bibliothèque* of 25,000 volumes, and 300 MSS. (missals, &c.), with museums of Natural history, pictures, and antiquities; open daily. There is a bust, by David, to *M. Boncenne*, the lawyer, who died 1840.

The *Maison de la Prébôte*, a curious house of the 15th century, in that street, is now used as an *École chrétienne*; another of the same age is in Rue de l'Arceau; and in Rue du Marché stands one in the Renaissance style. The ancient Jurisdiction Consulaire, in Rue de la Mairie, was built by a native, Girpuard, who is the author of the portal of the Augustine church, in Place d'Armes. Poitiers is remarkable for many *old churches*, most of which have been carefully renovated of late years.

St. Pierre's *Cathedral*, in a mixed Romanesque and Gothic style, was begun about 1042, carried on by Henry II. of England, in 1162, and finished in 1379, except part of the front, which is as late as the 15th century, and has two towers and a rose window. Length 323 feet, by 100 wide, and 97 feet high, to the vault of the nave, which stands on sixteen pillars, and is strengthened by buttresses. It contains painted windows, a fine organ by Cliquot, a good choir, and has immensely thick east walls. At the *Seminary* for priests, in the old Cordeliers' convent, is a good library of 10,000 volumes and MSS., with a figure of a winged dragon, called *Grand Gueule*, which used to be carried in procession during Rogation days, and swallowed the offerings of the faithful. At Rouen such a monster is called Gargouille, for a similar reason, namely, his having a capacious throat.

Close to the Cathedral is the church of *Sts. Radegonde* (Clotaire's wife), a narrow Romanesque building of the 12th century, with a carved portal of the 15th century, a good nave, unsupported by pillars, an ancient sacristy, the Pas de Dieu chapel,

and a crypt, where they show the tomb of the saint, as well as of St. Agnes, first abbess of St. Croix, before which lights are kept perpetually burning.

A little further, is the very ancient rectangular *baptistry* of St. Jean, built in the 4th or 5th century (some say the 3rd, as a Roman temple), lately used as a *musée* of antiquities, and now in course of restoration. Another old church is that of Montierneuf, built 1078-96, as part of a Benedictine abbey, founded by Guy Geoffroy, Count of Poitiers; a mixture, like the rest, of the round and pointed styles, except the choir, which was rebuilt in the 14th century, and contains a modern tomb to the founder. It stands near the large cavalry barracks, and Pont de Rochereuil, in the north division of the town.

In Place du Marché is the Romanesque Church of *Nôtre Dame la Grande*, which some fix in the 9th century, and some in the 10th; it has a rich and highly curious front, carved with statues and sculptures, of Adam and Eve, the Annunciation, Christ in the Manger, &c.; and inside a bas-relief of the Resurrection; a brass reading-desk and a pulpit are worth notice.

*St. Porchaire* has a tower of the 11th century, and a carved front, with a tomb of its saint. Near Grande Porte and the railway station, is part of *St. Hilaire*, built 1049, on the site of one by Clovis, in honour of Pope Hilary, and burnt, 863, by the Normans; it contains a Romanesque apse, the saint's shrine (which holds part of his skull and arm bone), and some statues commemorating the deliverance of the town 'from the English, 1202. St. Triaise offers a front of the 11th century. In the Cordeliers' church, Madame de Montespan was buried. The *Lyceum*, or college, founded by Henry IV., in 1608, has a chapel worth notice, near the *usine à gaz*.

Paper, and a few woollen and cotton caps (at Riard), are made.

For the branch rail to Rochefort, &c., see Route 37. Rail to Limoges, see below. Coaches to Le Blanc (50 kil.)

Some points of interest near this are—the *Pierre Levée*, or druid stone (2 kil. south-east), 33 feet long, noticed by Rabelais. It stands near the Clain, on five low pillars, and is inscribed with names as far back as the 16th century, among which is Mercator. The *Cardinerie* (8 kil.) near Noailles abbey ruins,

where the battle of Manpertuis (as the French historians call the battle of *Poitiers*), was fought. *St. Benoit abbey* ruins, near another famous rock, *Passée lourdin*, celebrated by Rabelais. Also *Beruges* (8 kil. west), with its Roman vaults, Fleury aqueduct, and Guienne tower; and the Cistercian *abbey of Pin* (12 kil. west), now a thread factory, near the castle of *Montreuil-Romien*, which belonged to the dukes of Aquitaine, the Lusignans, &c., and was the residence of Cœur-de-Lion, Dugue clin, the Montmorencies, &c.

[At VOUELLÉ, or Vougé, or Voulon, on the Auzance, below Latille, 16 kil. west of Poitiers, *Clovis*, in the battle of 507, defeated Alaric II. (who was killed), and his Visigoths.

CHAUVIGNY (23 kil. west), on the Vienne, offers remains of castles and a curious old church, of the same age as *St. Savin*, which is 16 kil. beyond, and has an old Norman-style church.

The rail from Poitiers to *Montmorillon* and *Limoges* turns off at *St. Benoit* (1½ miles), and passes on to *Neuil-l'Espoir* (7 miles); *Lussac-les-Châteaux* (15 miles), on the Vienne. Then comes *Montmorillon* (8 miles), a sous-préfecture (population, 3,700), on the Gartempe, in a pretty spot, but ill-built, having a seminary, hospital, &c.; and noted for its biscuits and macaroons. Paper and linen are also made. It is further remarkable for a *Chapel or temple*, partly Romanesque, eight-sided and vaulted, over a vault or crypt lit with narrow slits. Four quaint groups are carved above the chapel door, supposed to represent the Vices and other emblems. *Hotel*.—Du Grand Monarque. After this the line runs up the Gartempe to *Le Dorat* (12 miles), in Haute Vienne, in a charming part of the Sèvre, commanding extensive prospects, and has a *fortified church* of the 10th century (the walls being lined with towers and battlements). Barometers and weights are made. Population, 2,240. Glass is made at Danac. Thence past *Droux* (4½ miles), &c., to *Bersac* (18½ miles), on the line to *St. Sulpice* and *Limoges*. (*See Route 43*.)

Leaving Poitiers for Angoulême (a part opened 1853), you pass through a tunnel, of 934 feet in the rock, to the *Clain*, which is still ascended by

the rail, with a succession of bridges, cuttings and embankments.

*St. Benoit* (1½ mile).

*Liguge* (about 3 miles), on the *Clain*, was the seat of *St. Martin* of Tours, who here found the earliest monastery in western Europe. T another tunnel at *Brachées*, of 1,407 feet.

*Vivonne* (8 miles), up the *Clain*, where *Vonne joins*. A good trade in woollens, grain, Population, 2,850.

*Couhe Verac* (8½ miles), on the *Dive*.

*Epaouvilliers* (4½ miles).

*Civray* (5½ miles), a sous-préfecture (population), in department *Vienne*, in a rich bos on the *Charente*, includes an old *château*, in faubourg across the river, and has a large, and curiously-carved church, of the 12th cent. Trade in woollens, truffles, corn, chestnuts, nuts, cattle, &c.

*Hotel*.—De France.

[*CHERVOUX*, 10 kil. east (past the Camp Anglais, 3 kil.), has some fine ruins church, belonging to a monastery founded *Charlemagne*, in 785. At *Availles*, 20 kil. south-east of this, on the *Vienne*, is a cold sulphur spring; it has a trade in and mill-stones.]

*Ruffec* (8½ miles), on the little rivulet (which produces good trout), is a sous-préfecture in department *Charente* (population, 3,650). grass and corn country, noted for its truffles partridge pies, chestnuts, and cream cheeses.

*Hotel*.—Des Ambassadeurs.

The church is of the 11th century. Near it the *Condac* windmills and several forges, an old *château* of *Broglie*, in a large forest. T tunnel, which next succeeds, is 1,640 feet long is near the ancient church of *Courcôme*. Se deep cuttings are passed in this part of the li

[About 49 kil. east is the sous-préfecture of CONFOLENS (population, 2,070), at the old b on the *Vienne*, where the *Goire joins*, in the square tower of its ancient castle, a library of 13,000 volumes. Trade in c which are grazed here, timber for ship &c. *Hotel*.—Courteau Lagrange.

Half-way to *Germain*, 2 kil. down the riv the island of *St. Madeline*, having a T Temple, excavated in the rock, about 39 fe

10, and near it a *cromlech* of nine tons, resting on four pillars, of Grison stone, a sort of granite found here. It has an altar and bencière, for the use of the priest on the saint's fête day.]

**MOUSSAC** (5½ miles) is near Les Nègres, on the Len, opposite *Verteuil* château, a seat of the dukes of Rochefoucauld, lately restored. It was once occupied by the English. Here Louis XIII. stayed in 1616, on his return from Bordeaux. The next station,

**LUXE** (5½ miles), is not far from Mansle, on the Lian, where it joins the Charente, which runs through green meadows, under a high stone bridge. Luxe has a trade in grain, wine, and spirits. Population, 900. Cross the Charente on a bridge of 4 arches. Then comes

**VARs** (9½ miles), on the Charente, 6 miles from the old abbey *Church* (built 1170), of *Amand de Boixe*. Hereabouts the sons of Chilperic were killed in fighting against Sigebert, in 576.

[**ROCHEFOUCAULD** (about 20 kil. west), a place of 3,000 souls, on the Tardoire, having an old *château* in the Renaissance style, with peaked towers at the corners, where the Duc de la *Rochefoucauld*, author of "*Les Maximes*," was born, 1613. Several caves are found along the banks of the river.]

At 9½ miles further (across the Touvre) is

### ANGOULEME,

A *buffet*, 280 miles from Paris. The station in Faubourg de l'Houneau is the old *Marine School*, remodelled for the purpose. In this faubourg are several works for paper, sugar, spirits, pottery, &c.

**Hotels**.—Grand Hotel du Palais; Grand Hotel des Postes, Rue du Palais. A *buffet* at the Station. Population, 25,000.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Castle—Hôtel de Taillefer—St. Martial's Church.

An ancient town or city, on the Charente, capital of that department (formerly of the province of *Angoumois*), seat of a bishopric, &c., called *Icuisma* by the Romans. It stands at a good height (about 220 feet) on the rocks above the river, in a pure but sharp air, looking, at a distance, something like Chester, and commanding, from the old ramparts, a wide prospect over the rich and beautiful wine country round the basins of the Charente

and Anguienne, &c. The old town is, as usual, a nest of ill-built narrow streets. In the Place d'Artois is a fine sloping promenade running from the Hôtel de Ville, with a pillar 50 feet high, raised to the memory of her husband, by the late Duchesse d'Angoulême. At a later date this memorial was painted in *tricolour*, and dedicated to the heroes of July!

The *Cathedral* of St. Pierre, mostly rebuilt, 1816, is a square pile, remarkable chiefly for its Romanesque front of the 12th century, surmounted by an entablature and two pepper boxes at the corners, of the 16th century. Near the top are figures of the Almighty and the four Evangelists. Its tall steeple was burnt by the Calvinists in 1568; in falling it crushed a church, and the handsome Renaissance chapel of St. Galais. Its new tower is one of six stages, by Abbadié, who is the architect of the new Romanesque church of *St. Martial*, begun 1852, 190 feet long.

Two round and polygonal towers of the 12th and 14th centuries still remain at the *Castle* or *château*, where the sister of Francis I., *Marguerite des Marguerites* (Pearl of Pearls) was born. It is now a prison. Our John Lackland's wife, *Isabelle de Taillefer*, was born, in the old palace of the family, in the street of that name. The *Hôtel de Ville* is in Place de la Commune. The Palais de Justice contains the *Library* of 14,000 volumes, including the first book printed here (1481), and a Xenophon by H. Stephen, with his autograph. New Lyceum in Place de Beaulieu. The Hôtel Dieu was founded by Guez de Balzac, a reformer of the French language, opposite the house he was born in. The bishop's house has been restored by Abbadié. Under the rocks to the north is the *Grotto of St. Cybard*.

Ravaillac, who assassinated Henry IV., and Poltrot, the assassin of the Duke of Guise, were natives. Angoulême was given up to the English after the battle of Poitiers. It suffered in the wars of the Huguenots, and first gave title to the Duc d'Angoulême, who commanded at the final siege of Rochelle.

Trade in excellent paper (made in the various mills around at Veuze, Maumont, &c., on the Touvre), wine, spirits, grain, truffles, chestnuts, cork, hemp, needles, iron, copper, &c. A govern-

ment cannon foundry at Ruelle (7 miles) and powder factory at Thérout, on the Charente.

*Conveyances:* By rail to Cognac and Rochefort; by coach to Limoges, Périgueux, &c.

[From Angoulême, on the rail to Rochefort, by the *Chemins de Fer des Charentes*, down the Charente river and brandy district, you pass **St. Michel-sur-Charente** (3 miles), **Nersac** (3½ miles), **Sireuil** (2½ miles), near *Hiersac*, noted for red wines; then to **Châteauneuf-Barbez** (13 miles).

**Jarnac-Segonzac** (7½ miles), with a population of 2,400, and a good brandy trade, is at the suspension bridge on the Charente, in the middle of vast meadows, and is famous for the battle of 1569, when the Duke of Anjou defeated the Huguenots, under *Coligny* and the Prince of Condé, who was killed. When Guy Chabot de Jarnac was having a friendly pass at arms in the presence of Henry II., in 1547, he gave his opponent a sly stab with a dagger; hence a treacherous blow came to be called a *coup de Jarnac*.

**Cognac** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture, and town of 8,170 population, on the south side of the Charente, commanded by an old castle, at the west end of the beautiful country furnishing the well-known *Cognac Brandy*. The tract belonging to the growers of La Société Vignicole Champenoise is a circle, 20 to 25 miles diameter, having Segonzac for the centre, and taking in Cognac on the west, Jarnac on the north, Châteauneuf on the east, and Barbezieux on the south. *Francis I.* was born here, under an elm, in the castle grounds.

*Hotels.*—De France; Du Faisan (Pheasant); Trois Marchands (Three Merchants).

For the rest of the line to **Saintes** (16 miles) and **Rochefort** (28 miles), see Route 37.]

From Angoulême station the line passes a tunnel of 2,428 feet under the town, and crosses the Angoulême, &c., leaving on the west the ancient Church of *St. Michel d'Entragues*, built 1187, an octagonal edifice, lately restored by Abbadie.

**La Couronne** (5 miles). Population, 2,349. Here are an old church, founded in the sixth century, and the fine abbey ruins of the 13th century.

**Monthiers** (4½ miles), on the Boême, in a plain,

dividing the basins of the Charente and Garonne. On a conspicuous rock stands *Rocheaud* built in the 9th century, and restored by an Angoulême banker. *Coutenubières* has 12 arches, 993 feet long, succeeded by one of which is 92 feet deep. To the **BEAULIEU**, a fine spot at the source of it which springs up among rocks (under the Ravallac Castle), and is thought to be cluse.

**Charmant** (4½ miles) has an ancient church of the 12th century. The count and uninteresting, and traversed by deep and *Livernant tunnel*, 4,826 feet long. The iron viaduct, over the Chavenat, brings the valley of the Tude.

**Montmoreau** (8 miles), on the Tude, remains, on the hill above it, of a cast bishops of Angoulême. Its Romanesque has been restored by Abbadie.

**Chalais** (10 miles) was taken by Chabot from the English, 1472. Some traces of the castle of the Counts of Périgord, who in provincial patois was *Ré qué Dieu* (Dieu). Coach to Barbezieux.

[At 29 kil. west-north-west is **BARBEZIEUX**, sous-préfecture of 3,500 population (de Charente), and a pretty place on the edge of the *Cognac brandy* country. There remains of a castle, and it has a good water.

*Hotels.*—De la Poste; De l'Écu de France. **AUBETERRE** (12 kil. east), on the Dronne, a little place under a hill, in which the hill is scooped out, just below the top, and ruined castle stands. *Méré châteaux*. **RIBERAC**, an unimportant sous-préfecture, 18 kil. further.]

**Laroche-Chalais** (8½ miles), in the Dordogne, on a hill. Montlien, on the hill is 28 kil. west-north-west. Coaches to **Jalles** and **Les Eglisottes** (4½ miles).

**Contras** (6½ miles), in department Gironde, at the junction of the L'Isle and Dronne (suspension bridges), is near the site of the old castle. Population, 3,370. Here the junction of the Limoges and Périgueux falls in; down it (see Route 44). The line from Saintes will

ly the gate of its once large castle—the line traverses the grounds. It belongs to the family of de Polx. Here Henry of Navarre, after the *Battle of Coutras*, 1597, in which he defeated the Leaguers, under the Duc de Mayenne, was killed. This was the first victory gained by the Protestants, and was announced to Henry III. by the victor in these words, *Sire, mon seigneur et frère, remerciez Dieu vos ennemis et votre armée*," Henry III. was naturally favourable to the Protestant leaders. Leaving the L'Isle, on a bridge of six arches, and crossing the span, you come to

**Libourne** (5½ miles), and its Roman Catholic church, shaped like a Greek cross. The *Grave* belongs to the Duc Decazes. From the L'Isle to

**Libourne** (4½ miles), a fine well-built town and seaport (in département Gironde) of 13,570 inhabitants, on the Dordogne, where the Isle joins the river by a handsome suspension bridge. Another bridge crosses the main stream, which has draught enough for 300-tons ships. Libourne is a place called *Condat* and *Fozera*, and as one of the chief places in Gascony, was rebuilt and named by Edward I. of England. The old fortified tower styled *Tour de l'Horloge* (with a clock tower added) remains at the Port; it was called *Tour de Richard*, after the Black Prince (Richard II.), born at Bordeaux. The town of St. Jean was rebuilt 1856. The walks are beautiful. It has also a public library of 10,000 volumes, a botanic garden, large cavalry barracks, glass factory, &c.; and a good trade in wine, oil, timber, iron, salt.

—De France; Des Princes.

The pilgrims' chapel of *Nôtre Dame de Condat* in the neighbourhood, was built by Eleanor of Aquitaine, through whom Henry II. acquired this town. *Fronsac*, across the Dordogne, is known for its red and white wines. It stands under the hill of *Fronsac*, a hill about 230 feet above, commanding a good panoramic view. Its ancient tower is gone. Rail to St. Emilion, &c.

From Libourne, the passes **St. Laurent-des-Combes**, up the Dordogne.

**St. Emilion** (6½ miles from Libourne), in a valley among vineyards, noted for the good

quality of the wines, is a decayed fortified town, having many *antiquities* to show: as, a parish church of the 12th century, with handsome slender spire; the *façade* of Cardinal de Cauterac's palace; remains of the *Convents* of the Dominicans and Cordeliers; the *hermitage* of the Saint, near the Place, cut in the rock, close to a fountain, where they show his stone bed and chair; his monolithic *temple* or church, in the rock, 85 feet by 53, with a vault resting on eight great pillars, and various carvings, and what is called the *Rotonde* or round chapel, in a light Gothic style, of the 12th century. There are also remains of the *castle*, built by Louis VIII., which has a square tower, &c. Guadet, the Girondist, was born here, and was beheaded at Bordeaux, with Barbaroux, &c., after their proscription by the Jacobins. Pétion and Buzot were found starved to death in a corn field, since called "*Champ des Emigrés*." Population, 3,000.

**Pass St. Etienne de Lisse** to

**Castillon** (4½ miles from St. Emilion), higher up the river (population, 2,900), celebrated for the *battle* of 1453, in which the English, under the great *Talbot* (who, with his son, was killed) were defeated by the French, and finally driven out of France.—About 5 kil. to the north-east (in département Dordogne) is

*St. Michel Montaigne*, the old feudal château of *Montaigne*, who wrote his "*Essais*" here. They show his *room*, in which are sentences from the Bible and the classics, a portrait of his daughter *Eléonore*, also his writing table, books, and bed, and the clock which he refers to.—To the north is

**VILLEFRANCHE DE LONGCHAPT**, a very old place on a rock, walled round by the English, and taken by assault, 1577, by the Huguenots, Sully being among them.]

Leaving Libourne, you cross the Dordogne, by a bridge on nine arches, the *Tertre de Fronsac* being in view; then succeeds a long viaduct of 3,870 feet on 100 arches, to

**Arveyres** (8 miles), a pleasant spot on a hill. Coach to Branne.

**Vayres** (2½ miles), anciently *Varatodunum*, has the old castle of its marquises, to the west. north

dating from the 13th century. They show Henry IV.'s bed. Population, 2,000.

**St. Sulpice** (3½ miles).

**St. Loubes** (2 miles). The plain between the Dordogne and Garonne is called *Entre Deux Mers*, a sort of Mesopotamia, on a small scale.

**La Grave d'Ambares** (6½ miles), a village of 2,700 inhabitants. Coaches to Cubzac and Blaye.

[CUBZAC (6 kil.), on the Dordogne, here crossed by a splendid wire *Suspension Bridge*, in five bends, 1,788 feet long between the river's banks, or 5,079 feet, including the viaducts which approach it on each side, 24½ feet wide, and 92 feet above the water. It was built 1835-9, by Fortuné-de-Vergey, for £120,000. The Bordeaux merchants have large warehouses at this spot, where the high road from Paris falls in.

**BLAYE** (37 kil. further on), a sous-préfecture of 5,000 souls, in department Gironde, and a pilot station, on the east bank of the Garonne. It was the ancient *Blavia*, and had a strong castle, taken by the Huguenots, 1568, and then by the Leagueurs. This now makes part of the citadel, on a rock in Upper Town, commanding the river (about 4 kil. broad), in conjunction with the fort of le Paté (or the Pie), on an island in the midst, and Fort Médoc on the opposite side. In the old Gothic tower of this castle the *Duchesse de Berri* was confined, 1833. A good malrie, hospital, theatre, &c., are in the Lower Town, where the merchants and pilots live. At the Austin abbey here, King Caribert of Aquitaine was buried, 681. Charlemagne's Champion, *Roland*, who fell in battle against the "Paynim sons of swarthy Spain," at Roncesvalles, in 778, was brought hither to be buried. Here the hero was born. From Bourg, St. Disant du Gua, Chénac, and other points, fine views may be obtained of

"—thy mirror'd wave, Garonne,

And Blaye's empurpled shore."

Ships are built at Blaye, and there is a good trade in corn, wine, brandy, oil, fruit, and timber. *Hotels*.—De l'Union; De France. Coaches to Rochelle, &c.; steamers to Bordeaux, Pauline, and Bayan.]

After La Grave, the line bends to the south, hills covered with vineyards and country, and three short *viaducts* on eighteen, four, and six arches, succeeded by three short *tunnels*, to

**Lormont** (1½ miles), a place of 3,000 souls, in ancient *Mons Laurens*, on the Dordogne. It was a country-seat of the Archbishops of Bordeaux. A fourth *tunnel*, of 1,312 feet, is followed by a *cut* of 919 feet, which brings you out in sight of Bordeaux, and to the Embarcadère at la Bastie opposite the town, close to the bridge, a building 984 feet long.

## BORDEAUX.

583 miles from Paris, 123½ from Bayonne, 160½ from Toulouse.

For the lines to Spain and Toulouse (*see Route 63 and 66*). For the Médoc (*see below*).

The stations from Toulouse are on the south-west side of the town. Omnibuses run between, past Place de la Comédie, &c.

**Hotels**.—De Nantes, first-class hotel; splendidly situated. Good *cuisine*.

Hotel Marine et des Colonies, Américains, Commerce, Voyageurs, Quatre Sœurs; Des Ambassadeurs, in Rue Cours l'Intendance; Hotel des Sept Sœurs, opposite the Post Office; De Paris; Des Princes.

**Cafés**.—De la Comédie, near the Theatre; De la Préfecture Fossés-du-Chapeau Rouge, Helvetius, &c.

**Restaurants**.—De Richelieu; De la Préfecture, &c. Breakfasts and dinners à la fourchette, 75c. to 1 franc at the cafés, or 1½ to 2 francs at the hotels; a good dinner for 3 francs at the hotels.

English Consul, T. C. Hunt, Esq., No. 15, Cours Portal; American Consul,

Chaplain, at British Chapel, Quai de Chartrons, Rev. E. S. Froissard.

**Bankers**.—Barton and Guestie, Cours Pavé, 85, near Quai des Chartrons; Johnston and Sons, Rue Foy, 21.

**Library and Reading Room** at M. Chaumas-Gayet, opposite the Préfecture.

**Post Office**, 5, Rue-Porte-Dijonnx.

**Steamboats** to Montagne, Blaye, and Pauillac, daily; to Bayan, twice a week. To Lisbon, once

gal, Rio Janeiro, &c., monthly, by the Messageries Maritimes. To Bristol, and Bombay (via Suez Canal), see BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—The Chartrons—Bridge—Bourse—Theatre—Hôtel de Ville—Palais de Justice—Museum—Churches of St. Michael, St. Croix, &c.—Tour de l'Horloge—Cathedral—Effigies of Montaigne—Palais Gallien—Place des Quinconces—Wine Cellars.

Population, 194,250. Bordeaux is the third commercial port in France, the centre of the vin de Bordeaux, or *Ciaret* trade, chief town of the department Gironde (formerly of the province of *Guitenne* or *Aquitaine*), head of a military division, seat of an archbishop, &c. It stands on the west bank of the Garonne, a *bord-des-eaux*, 70 miles from the sea, where the river is 500 to 800 yards broad (the Thames at London Bridge is 350 yards); and it is from the water that you see to advantage its noble range of *quays* and buildings, stretching like a crescent, three miles long, from the ship-yards at the south end to the fine streets and houses at the north extremity, towards the Chartrons and Chapeau Rouge quarters, where the merchants live. A fine, nearly level, stone *Bridge*, of seventeen arches, 531 yards long, 50 feet broad, was built 1811-21, by Deschamps, from the Porte de Bourgogne to the village of La Bastide opposite. This will soon be accompanied by a *railway bridge* uniting the termini of the lines which centre here. The river below forms the *Port*, where as many as 1,000 sail may lie; but the larger vessels anchor at Pauillac, which is the real port. High water at full and change, 3 o'clock.

The *Houses* are large and well-built; the higher classes are wealthy and luxurious in their habits, and particularly well-disposed towards the English, to whom Bordeaux and the province belonged for three centuries, down to 1451. Its climate, however, is damp. The principal *buildings* are as follows:—

The *Bourse* (exchange) in Place Royale, near the bridge, is 98 feet by 65, and 78 feet high to the middle of the glazed dome. The Chamber of Commerce occupies a place here, with a library of 6,000 volumes, which includes a good collection of *voyages*. The *Douane*, or custom-house, is near the Bourse; both buildings are by Gabriel. In the *Rue Chapeau Rouge* (a fine street like Portland

Street), is the principal *Theatre*, a large and noble structure, built by Louis XIV., and opened 1780; it has a Corinthian portico of twelve columns, with a great vestibule and staircase, and will hold 4,000 persons. It is usually reckoned the best out of Paris. Here the Government Delegation had its head-quarters when driven from Tours by the Germans, 1871. The *Théâtre de Gymnase* is new. Another, called *les Variétés* in Rue Fossés de l'Intendance, was burnt down in 1855.

The *Préfecture*, in Rue de la Comédie, is the work of Louis, 1775, and has been restored. *Hôtel de Ville* (or town hall), near the Cathedral, was the palace of the archbishops, and was built, 1780-1, by Prince de Rohan, then primate of Aquitaine; it is a large square pile, with a court in the midst, and a picture gallery. Here they show Napoleon's own Cross of the Legion of Honour, a History of his Battles, with his MS. notes, and other curiosities, presented by General Bertrand; also a collection of antique arms. The *pictures* number 466, including Lesueur's *Urania*, Rubens' *Martyrdom of St. Just*, &c., but they are ill arranged. Catalogue, 1½ fr. An older Gothic town hall is in the street leading to the bridge. The *Palais de Justice* (law courts), near the Hôtel de Ville, is a large and rather elegant building, 480 feet long, built 1839-46, and has Maggesi's statues of *Malesherbes*, *d'Aguesseau*, *l'Hôpital*, and *Montesque* (who lived at Château de Brède, 10 miles off); behind it are the prisons; and opposite the *Hôtel Dieu*, or public hospital of St. André, with 650 beds. It was rebuilt 1825-9, but founded as far back as 1390. In Rue St. Dominique, is the *Museum*, comprising the *public library* of 120,000 volumes, and 300 MSS., among which is Montaigne's annotated Copy of his *Essais*; also the museums of antiquity and natural history, and the Observatory, open daily to strangers. The *Hospice des Enfants Trouvés*, where 700 foundlings are provided for, is on the Quai de la Paludate.

St. André's *Cathedral*, built by the English in the 13th century, the foundation having been laid by Henry II. and his Queen, is a large but irregular structure, with buttresses, &c.; it is 418 feet long, and has two spires, 150 feet high, in the north transept, a good rose window, a fine altar, and a *arched roof, 86 feet broad, of the 16th century*.



contains pictures by Veronese and Jordana. Its detached clock tower, called Pey Berland, 156 feet high, was built, 1440, by Archbishop Pierre Berland, and is a fine piece of Gothic work, with buttresses at the corners, and a circular turret at the top.

*St. Michael's* Gothic church, near the Quai de la Grave, was also built by the English, but has a north front of later date. Length, 243 feet. It was restored 1855. Its clock-tower, 180 feet high, is also detached and buttressed at the angles. The vault below the church is laid out with bones brought from a neighbouring cemetery.

*St. Croix*, near Quai St. Croix, though quite irregular within and without, is a most curious and interesting church, and the oldest here. It is Romanesque, of the 10th and 11th centuries, and was founded by William the Good, Duke of Aquitaine. The curious carvings on the front, the wall paintings, and old carved font, all deserve notice.

St. Seurin (or Severin) in Place de Prado, though modern in the front, is worth visiting for its ancient crypt of St. Fort, of the 11th century, to which mothers take their children every 16th of May, and to which, or rather to an earlier building on its site, the body of *Roland* was brought after his death at Roncevaux. Notre Dame, a modern church, was rebuilt 1701; and the Fouillant's church, attached to the Lyceum, has the mailed effigy of *Montaigne*, who was a judge of the Bordeaux parliament, was twice mayor, and died, 1592, in Rue des Minimes. There are, besides these, seven other Catholic churches, four Protestant churches, and a handsome synagogue, the last in Rue Causserouge. Some remains of the Chartrouse abbey church are left in the public Cemetery outside the town, where *Morveau* is buried. It gives name to the Quai des Chartrons, &c.

The amphitheatre, or *Palais Gallien*, now hardly to be seen for the houses on it, is a Roman remain, near the *Jardin des Plantes* (botanic garden). It was 241 feet by 177, and 44 high. *Tour de l'Horloge*, or clock tower, which was attached to the old Hôtel de Ville, is an old gate built by Henry III. of England, and has three peaked turrets, with a lion on the middle one. It stands 126 feet high. Round the bell is inscribed its round of duties, viz.:—"Convoco arma, Signo dies, Noto horas, *omnigenis publicis, quocumque latet, Flere reges.*" Another

gate, *Porte du Palais*, or *du Callhan*, near the Custom House and Quai de Bourgogne, was built, 1495, by Charles VIII. It is 112 feet high, and known by its five or six peaked turrets. It serves as a prison. In Place d'Aquitaine is the ancient *écché* or bishop's house, near a gate or porte, which served for a triumphal arch when the Bourbons returned, in 1814.

The *Entrepôt Réel*, for colonial produce, is a large pile on the Quai des Chartrons; on Quai de Bacalan, are the *Victualling Office*, and *Viellard's* (formerly Johnson's) large porcelain factory, which communicates by canals with the river. *Hôtel de Monnaies* (mint) is in Rue de Palais Gallien; the *Bank*, in Rue Esprit des Loix. Joubert's spinning factory is on a large scale. Crussé's *caves*, or cellars, containing 30,000 barrels of wine, are worth visiting; so are Guestier's, in Pavé des Chartrons. Excellent *public baths*, near the Bourse, and in Place Lainé; also two swimming schools, mineral baths, &c.

The best *Promenades* are in the *Cours d'Allard de Tourny* (so called after M. de Tourny, formerly Intendant, and a great benefactor to the town, whose statue is near), and *du Jardin public* (which, however, is no garden, but an open space)—but especially in the large *Place Quinconces*, on the site of the *Château Trompette*. It is about a quarter of a mile long. At one end are baths, at the other, two columns, 65 feet high, with gas reflectors. All these walks are laid out with avenues of trees. Fairs are held the first ten days in July, at the *hippodrome* at *Gradignan* (10 kil. away).

There are at Bordeaux, a college or university (as old as 1441), schools of architecture and medicine, deaf and dumb institution, and many benevolent societies; an abattoir, large barracks, &c.

Among the persons born here, are Ausonius, the Latin poet of the 4th century; Richard II. of England; Clement V.; Marcellus Empiricus, the first of quacks; Ducos and other "Girondeists," who figured in the Revolution. Another native was Girard, the rich merchant of New York, who sailed hence, 1762, as a cabin boy, and died worth two and a half millions sterling.

Bordeaux was called *Burdigala* by Strabo, and was the chief town of the *Bituriges*. Ausonius praises it for its soft climate, its long spring, and

short winter. He describes it as four-sided; with high towers, and broad well-planned streets, and watered by the stream called Devitilla (now La Devise); "and when father ocean flows up, the whole surface is covered with fleets," i.e., fleets of boats and merchantmen.

The Roman city stood between Place Royale on the Quay, and the Cathedral. It had fourteen gates, of which the last (Porte Basse) was pulled down, 1805. The Visigoths burnt it, 412, and the Saracens again about 732. Bordeaux was for a time the capital of Gascony; and through Eleanor, wife of Henry II. (of England), it came to the English crown, as head of the duchy of Guienne. Henry III., who built the old Hôtel de Ville, made Simon de Montfort governor; Edward I., when prince, lived here; and from hence the Black Prince marched to the battle of Poitiers, and brought back John of France prisoner. Charles VII. took it from the English in 1451, and built Château Trompette to defend it. This was fortified by Vauban, and called Fort Louis; to build which stones were taken from a Roman Temple, "Augusto sacrum, &c.," called *Piliers de Tutelle*. Its altar is in the museum of antiquities. To this fortress was added Castle Ha, or Cailhau, above-mentioned, forming part of L'Ombrière, the old palace of the dukes of Aquitaine, which disappeared in 1800, when this space was cleared. Here the banquet of 9th October, 1852, was given to the Prince President, Louis Napoléon, when he uttered his memorable words, "L'Empire, c'est la Paix," which served to rally so many hesitating adherents round the imperial throne. In the present day it became the temporary seat of the National Assembly, February, 1871, who here elected M. Thiers, Chief of the Executive Power, declared anew the forfeiture of the throne by Napoléon III., and voted the treaty of peace with Germany.

**Trade.**—The produce brought up by the Canal du Midi and Cette rail, and shipped to the French colonies, &c., consists of hides, flour, seeds, brandy, almonds, prunes, chestnuts, cork, resin, verdigris, honey, hams, &c. The manufactures are perumery, liqueurs, ornamental fruit-boxes, stockings, carpets, cotton, earthenware, bottles, casks, hats, pepper, vinegar, tobacco, refined sugar, rope, &c., and gloves from André's factory. Imports of all

kinds from abroad. About 100,000 tons of shipping are employed, which possess one-fourth of the French colonial trade. The famous *claret wine* is produced below the city, on the west side of the river, in the district of the *Médoc*: about 50,000 tuns of the *premier cru*, or "first growths" (called Château Margaux, Lafitte, Latour, and Haut Brion), are made yearly, and the best of it is sent to England.

[From Bordeaux, by the *Chemin de fer du Médoc*, down the west side of the Garonne, in the wine country of the Médoc (so called from its Roman name *In medio aqua*, signifying a peninsular tract), you pass

**Bianquefort** (5 miles), which belonged to the Black Prince. Then **Ludon** (4½ miles); **Macau** (1½ miles); **Margaux** (4½ miles), near *Château Margaux* (noted for its first growth claret), opposite Blaye; followed by Beycheville, and Château Léoville (second growths), and *Château Latour* (first growth). The next station is **Moulis** (4½ miles); beyond which is Château Lafitte (another first growth); then **Fauillac** (3½ miles), a port on the river, 29½ miles from Bordeaux, where large ships stop.

The best Clarets are produced on a most picturesque gravel strip about two miles broad and 50 to 80 feet above the river. The vines are trained about two feet high in open fields; vintage takes place in September. The grape-plague appeared here, 1852.

**LESFARRE** (68 kil. from Bordeaux), a small sous-préfecture in department Gironde (population 1,234), among vineyards and meadows. Passing through good pasture land, you come to **SOULAC** (25 kil.), at the mouth of the Garonne, in the Bay of Biscay, opposite the bathing-place of Royan, and near the

*Tour de Cordouan*, a round, solid, light-house of three stories, 234½ feet high, built 1611, by Louis de Foix, having large refractors on Fresnel's system.]

## ROUTE 36.

Tours to Angers, Nantes, and St. Nazaire.

DOWN THE LOIRE.

By rail.—Distance to Nantes, 136 kil., or 122 miles. Three trains a-day, in 3¼ to 6½ hours.

**TOURA**, as in Route 35. The line runs close to the high *levée* road, which hems in the river. Passing Plessis-les-Tours, opposite St. Vallières, and St. Cyr (where Beranger lived), you come to **Savonnieres** (8½ miles), on the south bank, near the Cher, and the Villandry dropping caves, and opposite to *Luynes*, which was called Maille as far back as 475, and was made, in 1610, the head of a duchy, by Louis XIII., for his favourite Charles Albert de Luynes, who was originally his falconer. It stands in a pretty spot under the rocks (and was hence sometimes styled *Rochoir-sur-Loir*), which are hollowed out for people to live in; above, is the old *Château*, with a heap of peaked turrets. Paul Courier, assassinated here, 1824, was a native. Near it are about fifty *pillars* of an ancient Roman aqueduct. The rail crosses the Loire by a 19-arch *viaduct*, to

**Cinq-Mars** (4½ miles), which stands on the cliffs, near an old *Castle*, and a famous antiquaries' puzzle, called the *Pile de Cinq-Mars*, a slender solid tower of large bricks, 13 feet square, 92 high, to the corner turrets, which rise 10½ feet above. A fifth turret over the middle was blown down, 1751. It has neither door nor window, and the builder is unknown; but it is supposed to be a mausoleum. Cinq-Mars, one of the favourites of Louis XIII., and son of Marshal d'Effiat, having conspired against Richelieu, was taken in his own castle, and beheaded. He is the hero of de Vigny's novel.

Coaches to Château-la-Vallière, Cléré, Savigné, Rille, Chaunay, Mazières.

**Langeais** (3½ miles), on the north bank, has an old Gothic *Château* of the 10th century (now a prison), built by Foulques Nera, Count of Anjou, and enlarged by St. Louis's barber, Pierre de Labrosse. In the *hall*, the marriage of Charles VII. with Anne of Brittany was celebrated, 1491. Population, 3,310.

[Coach to AZAY-LE-RIDEAU (8 miles south-east), which has, on an island in the Indre, a beautiful turreted *Château*, in the Renaissance style, with a richly carved portico and staircase. The devices of Diane de Poitiers and Francis I. (the salamander), are seen, and the motto "*Ung seu desir*" in one part. It contains a gallery of portraits. Population 2,200.] **St. Patrice** (5 miles), near the Bois de Bis-

mond, and *Rocheotte*, the handsome modern seat of Talleyrand's niece and heiress, the Duchesse de Dino. It contains his collection of pictures and objects of art. A little further is Trois-Violettes, opposite the *Château d'Ussé*, seat of the Duc de Duras, formerly of Vanban, who partly built it.

**La Chouse-sur-Loire** (4½ miles), or **La Chapelle-sur-Loire**. A little north-east is *Bourgeuil*, in a charming red wine country on the Doigt, and having remains of a Benedictine abbey of the 10th century, founded by Edme, Duchess of Guienne. Population 3,190.

**Port-Boulet** (2½ miles), at the suspension bridge to Candes, which stands at the Vienne's mouth, near the picturesque ruins of *Montsoreau Castle*. Candes has the church in which St. Martin de Tours died. Coaches to Chinon, Loudun, Fontevault. Windmills abound here.

[CHINON (13 kil. east-south-east), up the Vienne, in department Indre-et-Loire, is a sous-préfecture (7,000 population), in a pretty spot, overlooked by the large ruins of the *Castle*, built 953, by Thibault-le-Tricheur, in which Henry II. of England died, 1189, and which Charles VII. held (the only fortified place remaining to him) when Joan of Arc came to declare her mission. He built the Tour d'Argenton. Richelieu had possession of it, 1631. *Rabelais* was born at a farm-house, near at hand, 1483.

Trade in prunes, soap, cattle, wine, spirits, &c.

The steamer from Châtelleraut passes by.

**Hotels**.—De France; De St. Martin; De la Boite d'Or (Golden Ball); all on the Place.

**Fontevault** (5 kil. south of Candes), in department Maine-et-Loire, a village at the bottom of a wooded valley, once noted for its famous *Abbey*, founded for men and women of rank by Robert d'Arbrissel, 1099, and now turned into a prison for 11 departments. It was the burial-place of the *kings of England*, when Counts of Anjou; and in the fine cathedral church of the 12th century (one of five attached to the abbey) are monuments of Henry II. and his wife, Eleanor, his son, Richard Cœur de Lion, and John's wife, Isabella. Copies of these interesting relics, including one of Richard's wife, Berengaria, are placed in the Gothic Court of the Crystal Palace. The

*d'Everault*, in the court, is the eight-sided Gothic kitchen of the abbey, with a chimney rising over the middle.

LOUDUN (20 kil. further), is a sous-préfecture in department Vienne (population, 4,500), and an old town on a hill among woods and vineyards. It is noted for its delicate *wines*. The Protestants held Loudun till Richelieu razed the castle, and till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes which followed. The excellent but unfortunate *Urban Grandier*, a monk here, was burnt on pretence of sorcery, 1634. Coarse woollens, jewellery, &c., are made, and there is a trade in corn, wine, oil, walnuts, &c.

*Hotels*.—De France; Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion). MONCONTOUR (16 kil. south-south-west of this), on the Dive, is celebrated for the *defeat* of the Huguenots under Coligny, 1569. "Oh, weep for Montcontour! oh, weep for the hour!"

VARENNES (5½ miles) in department Maine-et-Loire, lies opposite several river islands, and *Dampierre*, where our Henry VI.'s queen, *Margaret of Anjou*, died broken-hearted, 1478.

SAUMUR (5½ miles), in a fine situation across the Loire, on a hill side, is a sous-préfecture of 14,100 souls, in department Maine-et-Loire, with a college, military riding-school, chamber of commerce, &c., and was the capital of *Saumurais*, taken from the Counts of Blois by Foulques Nera in the 9th century. Its name is said to be a corruption of *Sous-le-Mur*, the first houses having had the appearance of being built beneath a wall of rock. Under Henry IV.'s Secretary, *Du Plessis-Mornay*, the "Pope of the Huguenots," as the Catholics styled him, it became a flourishing Protestant town, having a good trade, and a famous *Academy* or Temple; but it was ruined by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Here are Rue du Temple and Rue du Plessis-Mornay.

From La Croix Verte, on the railway side, a stone bridge resting on Ile des Ponts (where King René, Margaret's father, had a seat), runs over to the quay, the half nearest of which is on 12 arches, and 900 feet long. Another bridge leads out of the town, by Porte Fouchard, over the Thouet, which joins the Loire a little below. The houses in the new quarters are well built of white stone; but they are irregular and steep in the older part,

called Haute Ville, or Upper town, above which stands the irregular *donjon* of the old château, built about the 13th century (on the site of one of Pepin's, called château du Tronc), once a state prison, and then an arsenal.

Most of the *churches* deserve attention, though somewhat mixed in their styles. *St. Pierre* is early Gothic, and cross-shaped, with a bold, square tower, and spire. That of *Nantilly* is imperfect, and as old as the 12th century in some parts—with stout Romanesque pillars and arches, six windows on the north side, and a good west door. That pious sovereign, Louis the XI., gave it a silver Virgin. The church of *St. Jean*, near the Hôtel de Ville, is still older, being of the 8th century. *Nôtre Dame des Arpilliers*, under the cliff, on the river side, was begun in 1558, and added to by Richelieu and others; the Marquis de Sable gave the painting, by Philippe de Champagne, of Simeon at the Temple Gate; and A. Servier built the dome, 64 feet diameter. It contains the tomb of the Duchesse de Meilleraye, and makes part of the convent and hospice of Providence.

The caserne or *Barrack of the Cavalry School*, one of the largest in France, is H-shaped, of four stories, and comprises riding-schools, stables, &c., and an esplanade. It was founded as a school of equitation for the carabineers, in 1763.

At the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, with its high pitched roof and pinnacles, is a musée of antiquities; there is also a public library of 12,000 volumes; a theatre, on arches, over the market-place; two hospitals, besides that of la Providence; good baths, and many windmills. Madame *Dacier*, the Greek scholar, was a native. The Loire has more than once broken through the levées on the town, especially in 1615, called the "Deluge de Saumur," and again in 1841.

Glass and other beads, articles in enamel, copper goods, linen, saltpetre, leather, &c., are made; trade also in white wine, *eaux-de-vie*, fruit, &c.

*Hotels*.—Budan, best and well situated; D'Anjou, a comfortable hotel.

Coaches to Bressuire (see Route 41). Chollet, Montrenil-Bellay, Mont Soreau, Mortagna, Doué, Vihiers, Vernantes. Steamer to Nantes, Tours, &c., in the summer.

[At VARENNES (14 kil. north-north-east) parts of the fortress-looking church (the

tower, painted choir windows, &c.) of the Cistercian *abbey* of Lourroux, founded 1121, by Foulques or Fulke V., Count of Anjou. *Brain* (14 kil. north-east) contains fragments of Countière château, which belonged to Bussy d'Amboise, the tyrannical governor of Anjou, who was killed by the Seigneur of Mont Soreau castle, the ruins of which are seen above the Loire.

**At BAGNEUX** (3 kil. south of Saumur), up the Thouet, is the large *Pontigné cromlech*, of fourteen stones, one 24 feet long. *Montreuil-Bellay* and its old castle are 11 kil. further, and beyond it is

**THOUARS** (28 kil. from Saumur), in a fine part of the Thouet, above which rise its old turreted walls, begun by Pepin, and finished by the English, from whom Daguesclin took it, 1312. The Vendéans captured it, 1793. On a granite rock, 108 feet high, stands the old high-walled Château, built 1635, by Marie de la Tremouille, forming a centre and wings, 393 feet long, which, with its garden and terraces, is now the Mairie.

Close to it is St. Medard's ancient church, made up, in fact, by three or four chapels, one over the other. St. Laon has a fine square tower. One turret on the walls, called Tour du Prince de Galles (Wales), is a prison. Population, 2,300. There are also a college and two hospices.

**Doué** (17 kil. south-west), a very old place, having remains of a palace of Dagobert, also several caves, and an amphitheatre, dug out of the rocks. Its fountain is handsome and abundant.

**VIHIERES**, 17 kil. beyond it, near a lake, has remains of one of the most ancient castles in Anjou, near which is a cairn or mort-hill, 300 mètres round, 18 high].

**St. MARTIN** (5½ miles), opposite Treves castle, in the Forest de Milly, and the village of Chenehutte, which is cut off from Tuffeaux and its gypsum quarries by a ravine. Above the cliffs are remains of a large Roman camp, where coins, pottery, tombs, &c., have been found. Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, who fell at Aboukir, resided here.

**Les Rosiers** (3½ miles) is opposite Gennes, where another Roman camp is traced, besides a ruined aqueduct. Population, 2,870. At Cunault

is the curious old church of Nôtre Dame, founded by Dagobert. It consists of three naves, rounded off at the east end, and is 226 feet long by 65 to 75 broad. Coaches to Gennes and Longué.

**La Menitré** (3¼ miles). Population, 2,410. Coaches to Beaufort and Beaugé.

[**BEAUGÉ**, or **Baugé** (20 kil. north-north-east), a sous-préfecture of 3,600 souls, on the Couesnon (here crossed by a bridge), where the English, under the Duke of Clarence, were defeated, 1421, by Lafayette. It has an old castle of Foulques Nera, built in the eleventh century, and an excellent hospital. Paper, coarse linens, and woollens, are made.]

**St. Mathurin** (1½ mile), at the long suspension bridge of *St. Maur*, so called after St. Benedict's disciple. It was one of the seats of the learned *Congregation of St. Maur*, among whom were Mabillon and Montfaucon. Population, 2,330.

**La Bohalle** (5 miles), where the great *Lecées* or embankments of the Loire end.

**Trelaze** (2½ miles), close to large slate quarries.

**La Paperie** (3 miles).

At 2½ miles further is

### ANGERS.

A *buffet*, 214 miles from Paris, 54½ from Nantes.

**HOTELS**.—Cheval Blanc; Le Roy; D'Anjou.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Castle—St. Serge's Church—Hôtel d'Anjou—Museum—Hôtel Dieu.

Population, 54,800.

The capital of department Maine-et-Loire, and once of the province of Angers, which belonged to our Henry II., as Duke of Anjou. It is the seat of a cour impériale, tribunal, university, college, bishopric, &c., and was, in Roman times, the chief town of the *Andecavi*, whence the name is derived.

It stands in a fine amphitheatre, made by a bend of the Mayenne or Maine, below where the Sarthe joins, and near its own junction with the Loire. The oldest part is a collection of narrow steep streets (some too steep for carriages) of wooden or slate houses, with carved stone balconies. This slate is of the dark schistose kind, quarried in the neighbourhood, at Paperie, Porée Petita, Grand Carreaux, and Grand Bouc, in which about 3,000 men are employed. The mines were worked on the mutual system, each man holding a share, but they

are now managed (and for the better) by a company of capitalists.

The new town is regularly built; the boulevards are well planted; and there is a suspension and other bridge, one of which replaces an iron bridge which fell, 1850, while a regiment was passing over it. Old walls of brown stone, defended by turrets, go round the town. One of the promenades, called *Bout du Monde* (World's End), overlooks it and the surrounding country.

At the top of a hill stands St. Maurice's *Cathedral*, seen for many leagues round. It is a cross, 298 feet long, with one of the widest naves (of the 11th and 12th centuries) in France. The front is comparatively plain. Its great door and window are flanked by two spire towers, 244 feet high; and above them is a gallery of 8 statues of *Counts of Anjou*; over which rises the middle tower, of the 16th century. In the interior are some excellent carvings; stained, rose, and other windows; old tapestry; the high altar, of different coloured marbles; a famous organ, by Danville (from which you may take the round of the walls, by a gallery near the roof); and a benitier (holy water basin), given by *le bon Roi René*, whose tomb, in which his daughter Margaret (wife of our Henry VI.) was buried, was destroyed at the Revolution. The old évêché, close to the cathedral, is on the site of the Roman capitol.

René's great moated *Castle*, on a steep rock over the river, now used as an arsenal, was begun as early as the time of Philippe Auguste, as a palace of the Counts of Anjou. Its walls are high and thick, and strengthened by eighteen towers of dark slaty stone; the terrace has a good view of the river. It was dismantled by Henry III.

*St. Serge's* curious old Gothic church has a nave of the 15th century, with an earlier *choir* of the 13th, supported by elegant light pillars, the work of Vulgrin, a monk, who became bishop of Mans. *Trinité church*, in the Doutre suburb, is a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic, 11th to 13th century. *St. Joseph's* is a new church, modelled after the cathedral. The great hall of the *Hôtel Dieu*, or St. John's hospital, in the Doutre, was built by our Henry II. In faubourg St. Jacques, is the large front of the abbey of St. Nicholas, a Romanesque building (now a wood store) founded in the 8th

century by Hermengarde, wife of Louis le Debonnaire. At the corner of Rue (street) du Figulier, is a fine Gothic house called *Hôtel d'Anjou*.

The Préfecture is on the site of St. Aubin's abbey, and contains traces of the cloisters. *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern building on the Champ de Mars. An old house called *Logis Barrault*, contains the public library of 30,000 volumes with many rare MSS., and the *Musée*, or picture gallery, a collection of Flemish and French masters, many contributed by Laréveillière-Lessaux, an Angevin, and member of the Directory. Here also is a special gallery of copies of all the works of P. J. David, or *David d'Angers*, the sculptor, another Angevin, of whom his countrymen are justly proud.

Notice, also, the riding academy; the botanic gardens, with many exotics; deaf and dumb school, baths, theatre, race-course; and the school of trades (arts et métiers), one of three established in France. A modern imperial lyceum succeeds the University, which flourished from the 12th century down to the Revolution.

King René, Bernier, the traveller, and Ménage, were natives. The Duke of Wellington spent two years of his early life here, for military training.

There are *manufactures* of salicloth, camlets, handkerchiefs, thread stockings, refined sugar, &c.; and a good trade in these and oil, hemp, grain, wine, dried fruits (fruits cuits), honey, vinegar, slate, marbles.

*Conveyances*: Coaches to Rennes (Route 40), Segré, Laval (Route 15), Château-Gontier, Chollet, La Flèche (Route 39). Also, to *Pont de Cé* (4 kil.), so called after the wood and stone bridge, which skips, by about 100 arches, across the islands of the Loire—and from a *Cæsar's* Camp here. On one of these islands, Béhuard, rests a pilgrim's chapel, with a portrait of Louis XI. There was a desperate fight on the bridge in 1793, when the Vendéans overpowered the republicans. Across the Loire (11 kil. from Angers), is the deserted *Château* of the Ducs de Cossé-Brissac, the last of whom was killed at Versailles, 1792. It well deserves a visit, as a complete specimen of the old château. The present owner, a branch of the family, lives near it.

[About 12 kil. north-east of Angers is the fine old castle of *Plessis-Macé*, with its towers, moat, square donjon, machicolat'ure, &c.

Further on, 30 miles from Angers, on the line to Le Mans, is

**Sablé** (see Route 15).

At 4 kil. up the river, near the quarries, is the old abbey of

**SOLESMES**, founded 993-1095, and mostly rebuilt in the time of Louis XV. The church contains a remarkable collection of fifty bas-reliefs, statues, &c., by Geoffrey Pilon, in the 15th century, some the size of life, called the Saints de Solesmes. Among them are the sepulchre of the Virgin (a group of fourteen figures), Christ in the grave (by Pilon's father), Christ with the doctors, &c.]

From Angers, along the Nantes railway, you pass, going down the right side of the Loire,

**Bouchemaine** (3½ miles).

**La Pointe** (1½ mile).

**Les Forges** (2 miles).

**La Poissonnière** (1½ miles), near which, on the river side, are the fine park and *château* of *Berrant*, with its orangery and chapel. It is a seat of the Walsh family, who left Ireland with the Stuarts. Both Louis XIV. and Napoleon have paid visits to it.

**Chalonnes** (3½ miles), near the beautiful island of Lombardière. Population, 4,970. There are important coal mines here.

**Champtocé** (5 miles), or Champtoceau, with its ruined *castle* of *Gilles de Retz*, who was Marshal of France, and was strangled in 1440, for sorcery, child-murder, and other crimes.

**Ingrandes** (3½ miles) is next passed, then

**Varades** (5½ miles), in department Loire-Inférieure, part of Brittany. Population, 2,400. Across the river, in Vendée, on a hill, is the church of St. Florent, where the royalist leader, *Bonchamps*, killed in the Vendéan war, is buried. His monument, one of the best works of David d'Angers, represents him in his last moments, crying out to spare the republican prisoners whom they had taken in their first rising here. Coach to Beaupréau.

[**BEAUPRÉAU** (20 kil. south), a sous-préfecture (in Maine-et-Loire), and old walled town, on the Eure, above which are the towers of its ancient *château*. The Lyceum is a large building. Population, 2,100.

*Hotel*.—*De la Boule d'Or*.]

**Ancenis** (7½ miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Loire-Inférieure, in a charming spot, with a Gothic *château* above it, which belonged to the Bethunes. Ancenis was fortified by Henry II. of England, and dismantled by Charles VIII., in 1488. A suspension bridge on six rests crosses the river. Population, 5,680. Coaches to Châteaubriant (Route 40), St. Mars-la-Jaille, La Chapelle-Blain, St. Julien. A Druid stone, called *Couvreclair*, is near.

**Oudon** (5½ miles), with an eight-sided tower of its old castle, built about 1240. Opposite it are remains of Champtoceaux or Chantocéan castle, which was destroyed in 1420, when Margaret de Clisson, widow of John of Brittany, took his successor, John V., a prisoner by stratagem, and kept him here for five months.

**Clormont** (2½ miles), **Mauves** (3 miles), **Thouars** (3½ miles), **St. Luce** (1½ miles). Nantes is 4½ miles further.

#### NANTES (268½ miles from Paris).

**HOTELS**.—De France; Du Commerce; Des Colonies; De Nantes; De Paris; De l'Europe.

**RESTAURANTS**.—Grand Restaurant Rocher de Cancale, Martin.

*English Consul*.—Capt. Clipperton, Rue de l'Héronnière, No. 6.


*American Consul*.—

*Post Office*, in Rue Boileau.

*English service*, at the Consulate, Rev. W. James.

*Protestant church*, Rue des Carmélites, in the old chapel of the convent.

*Omnibuses* run through the town.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Préfecture—Duchesse de Berri's house—Castle.

Population, 112,630. Capital of department Loire-Inférieure, head-quarters of a military division, seat of a diocese, and the fourth port in France, standing on the north side of the Loire (where the Erdre joins), 35 miles from the Bay of Biscay. Many English live here, in great comfort, and even luxury, on £100 a year.

It was the Roman *Nannetes*, in Armorica. It was ravaged by the Normans in the 9th and 10th centuries, and became a principal seat of the dukes of Brittany, till Anne of Brittany married Charles VIII.; but is most celebrated for the "*Edict of Nantes*," issued here by Henry IV., in favour of

the Protestants, which Louis XIV. revoked, 1685. It was attacked by the Vendéans, 1793; about which time the atrocious Carrier and his terrorist agents held it, and 35,000 persons, young and old, suspected of loyalty, were drowned in leaky barges, or shot, or left to die in prison. These wholesale drownings are the terrible *noyades*, described in every history of the Revolution: the *baptêmes républicaines*, as they were pleasantly called by the horrid wretches who perpetrated them.

The old town occupies the corner made by the river; in Faubourg Le Marchys is the Ville Neuve, or new town, begun by Grasilin, the financier, 1784. Other suburbs lie on the islands in the Loire, such as Feydeau, Gloriette, Blesse, &c.; and a chain of six bridges, from island to island, carries a road of 3 kil. length, across the river to Bere, on the south bank, where the Sèvre falls in. There are nine or ten other bridges. La Fosse quay, which is lined with trees and well-built houses, is part of a succession of quays extending from the castle for half a league or more. The Erdre, too, is bordered with quays, and they are also carried round Ile Feydeau. The tide flows up to the town, rising only a fathom, but enough to bring up small vessels under 200 tons. The entrance to the Loire is rather foggy and dangerous. Larger ships stop at *Paim-beuf*, 25 miles lower.

From 2,000 to 3,000 vessels visit Nantes yearly, with fish from Newfoundland, sugar, and other produce, from the French colonies. Sardines or pilchards are caught in the season, and exported to England and elsewhere. Small corvettes and brigs are built here. Coarse woollens and cottons are made; besides steam-engines, bottles, pottery, rope, canvas, vinegar, refined sugar, provisions for the navy, &c.

The streets are pretty good; the houses of stone and slate, the latter material being used to face those in the *old town* (as in La Poissonnerie, Rue de la Juiverie, &c.), where the streets are narrow and dirty, and made up of old-fashioned buildings, with projecting gables. Besides the promenades on the quays, there are those of St. André and St. Pierre (between the Loire and Erdre), on the site of part of the ramparts, between which lies Place Louis XVI., marked by a statue of that king; and at the end are statues of Anne of Brittany and

Arthur III. (near the castle), with Oliver de Clisson and Duguesclin, two famous soldiers. There are about twenty open places, of which Place Royale and Place Grasilin are the best. A theatre, rebuilt 1810, with a Corinthian portico, stands in Place Grasilin, ornamented by eight figures of the Muses (one being déportée).

St. Peter's *Cathedral* was mostly built, 1434-1500, on the site of one founded 555, by St. Felix. It has a massive Norman choir, of the 10th century (the oldest existing part, except the crypt), and a lofty flamboyant nave, 21 feet high. The west front, with its three well-sculptured portals, supports two low unfinished towers, with a watch turret at the top of one. The altar piece is an Italian composition. Its finest *Monument* is the tomb, in black, white, and red marble, of Francis II. (last Duke of Bretagne) and his wife Margaret. About 23 accessory figures are counted, besides four larger ones at the angles, of Justice, Prudence, &c.—that of Justice being a portrait of Anne of Brittany, for whom the work was done, 1500, by M. Columb, a Breton sculptor.

St. Nicholas is a new church, in the style of the 13th century.

The only existing feudal structure is the *Château* of the dukes, on the river, a large irregular pile of the 15th century (first founded 938), flanked with round towers, &c. Here *Anne of Brittany* was born; and the late *Duchesse de Berri* (Madame, as she was called) was confined, after her capture in the town by General Dermoencourt, in 1832. One Duetz was her betrayer. She and her companions were found hid away in the chimney of a house, which is pointed out close by. Her adventures are related by the General in his entertaining "*La Vendée et Madame*." The Castle is now used as an arsenal. Its oldest part, called the Bouffay, which served for a belfry, was removed but lately. When Henry IV. saw the castle and fortifications of the town, at his entry in 1598, "*Ventre-saint-gris*," cried the king, "*les Ducs de Bretagne n'étaient pas de petits compagnons* (were not small fellows). An explosion took place here in 1800, when a cannon being projected into the air, fell on the roof of a house, and penetrated through every storey to the ground.

The *Préfect's Hôtel*, one of the most regular buildings in the town, was formerly the *Chambre des Comptes*, built 1753, and has two of its fronts in the



ionic style. A colonnade in the same style, before the *Bourse*, or exchange (built 1809-12), on the quays, is ornamented with emblematical statues, by Bertrand and Debay; on another façade (towards the Port-au-Vin) of the Doric order, are busts of French *seamen*, Duquesne, Cassart, Jean Bart, Duguay-Trouin. At the *Hôtel de Ville*, an uninteresting pile of the 16th century, are some Roman inscriptions, found on the site of the ancient town. The *Palais de Justice* is quite a modern building, one of the best in Nantes, having a handsome projecting portico, &c.

Over the *Marché-aux-Grains*, or Corn Market, is the public library of 30,000 volumes, besides MSS., with an illuminated copy of Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*. Over the *Halle-aux-Tolles* (or Linen Hall) is the *Museum of Paintings*, a collection of 700 or 800 works, of various schools, many of them bequeathed by M. Caucault and the Duc de Feltre, and among which are two *Murillos*. A *Natural History* museum in Rue du Port Communéau contains many good mineral specimens, &c., gathered in the department; with some mummies, presented by Caillaud, and a curiosity in the shape of the *tanned skin* of a republican soldier, who fell 1793.

Other buildings are—the churches of St. Similien and St. Francis de Sales, and six or seven churches besides; a college or lyceum, and priests' seminary; five hospitals, including the *Hôtel Dieu*, built 1656; the general hospital of St. Jean; a hydrographical school, &c. There is also a well-stocked *botanic garden*.

Near the *Hôtel de Commerce* is a handsome covered way, built 1843, called *Passage Pommeraye*, ornamented with Debay's statues. In the old town are some ancient houses, as the *Hôtels Briord*, de Landais, Rosmadec, d'Aux, Duerbrouc, Bourvardière, &c., and the *Bishop's Palace*.

Besides Anne of Brittany, Cassart, a famous sailor, Fouché, the police minister, Caillaud, the traveller, Leannee, the physician, General Cambronne, were born at Nantes. The statue of Cambronne stands in Cours Henry IV. Marshal Gilles de Retz, the French Bluebeard, was burnt here in 1440.

*Palais*, or *Pallet*, in this neighbourhood, on the road to Clisson (Route 41), was the native place (1079), of *Abelard*. The *Châteaux* of Haute Goulaine and *Ballinaye*, near Nantes, are worth seeing.

*Steamers*: To Nort (up the Erdre); above it, a pretty part where the river is like a lake, is *Gâchais* château, where Marguerite de Navarre lived, who she wrote the "*Heptameron*," a collection of interesting tales. To Paimbœuf (down the river).

*Conveyances*: By rail, to St. Nazaire, Redon, Rennes, Brest, La Roche-sur-Yon, Sables d'Olonne, Rochefort, &c.

[From Nantes, on the rail to *Sables d'Olonne* and Rochelle, you cross the Loire, near Pont Rousseau, to *Verton* (3 miles); *Clisson* (11 miles), above the picturesque valley of the Sèvre, where the Moine joins; having the old battered *Castle* of the Constable de Clisson, a soldier of the 14th century. A well into which 400 Vendéans were thrown by General Kleber, 1793, is filled up. About 6 miles north-east, is *VALLÉE*, producing the best wine in the department (population, 6,300). The next station is *Montaigne Vendée* (7½ miles); then *L'Herbergement* (6½ miles); *Belleville-Vendée* (9½ miles); from which it is 8 miles to

*Roche-sur-Yon*, *alias* Napoléon-Vendée, 1830; *alias* Bourbon-Vendée (when the Bourbons were restored, 1815); *alias* Napoléon-Ville, as christened by the Emperor, 1806, when it was made the head of the department.

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe; Des Etrangers; Des Trois Pigeons. Population, 8,300.

This small capital of department Vendée, is now called by its original name of *Roche-sur-Yon*, from an ancient *castle* on the precipitous rock over the Yon, which Oliver Clisson took from the English, 1373, and which came to the Trémouilles and Bourbons, and was razed by Louis XIII. On its site is a large caserne, or *barrack*, near the *statue of Napoléon*, put up 1844. Between it and the formal modern town is the old bourg and its steep streets.

The *Préfecture* is an immense pile, round three sides of a square, and contains a library of 5,000 volumes, &c. In Place Royale are some public buildings and hotels, with a bronze, by Maindron, of General Travot, a native, and the "*Pacificateur de la Vendée, 1838*," when the Vendéans again rose in behalf of the Bourbons. The *Church* is in the Greek style, with a Doric portico, two domes, &c. Behind is the theatre,

and a public hall. It has a good hospital and government stud.

Here the line from Angers and Bressuire falls in. The direct rail to Rochelle, proceeds *viâ* Luçon, &c. (see Route 37 B); but the branch to Sables turns off to **Les Clouzeaux** (5 miles), near the old abbey of Fontenettes, or Venansault, close to a good mineral spring. Then **La Mothe Achard** (6½ miles); and

**Sables d'Olonne** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Vendée (population, 6,700), *bathing-place* and port, on the sands (*sables*) of the Bay of Biscay. Batteries defend the harbour, which admits vessels of 200 tons.

*Hotels*.—De France; De Cheval Blanc (White Horse).

Ile Dieu is about 12 leagues north-west.]

From Nantes, the next station down the north side of the Loire, is

**La Bourse**, and then  
**Chantenay** (3½ miles).

**Basse-Indre** (3½ miles). Here small frigates and steamers are built, the engines being made at the government factory, on the island of Indret, opposite it, which is covered with tall, smoky chimneys.

**Coueront** (3 miles) takes name from a village on the south bank, formerly the outer port to Nantes. Here Francis II. of Brittany died.

**St. Etienne de Montluc** (4½ miles).

**Cordemaïs** (3 miles).

**Savenay** (6½ miles), a small sous-préfecture in department Loire-Inférieure, of 2,000 souls, where the Vendéans were finally routed, December, 1793. Here the branch lines from Brest to Rennes, *viâ* Redon, will fall in.

**Donges** (10½ miles) and its salt marshes. Coach to Lorient, &c. (Route 42).

[Opposite this station (6 kil.) is

**PAIMBŒUF**, near the river's mouth, a sous-préfecture and port of 3,500 souls, with a strong mole, 217 feet long, where large ships lie. It is not older than the last century. *Coaches* go from this to

**POERNIC**, 12 miles south-west, a healthy *watering-place*, with an old *château*, on Bourgneuf Bay, in the Bay of Biscay, opposite *Noirmoutiers Island*, which had a Benedictine or black (*noir*) abbey,

**Montoir** (4½ miles). The last station is **St. Nazaire** (3½ miles), a rocky port and *packet station*, with a population of 19,000 (fishermen, &c.), at the Loire's mouth, commanded by Fort Mindlin, on the opposite bank. The dangers are numerous about here. A large *floating basin* is just completed at St. Nazaire, which furnishes it with a useful harbour, not only for merchantmen, but for small men-of-war. It is a rectangle of about 45 acres, with 14 to 26 feet water, having two jetties up and down the stream, at the entrance, defended by a strong mole. Vessels enter and leave at high tide. As soon as the tide begins to ebb, the gates are shut, and not opened till it flows again to the level of the water retained in the basin.

*Vice-Consul*, H. Sutton, Esq.

*Hotel*.—Des Colonies.

Two dolmens, or *Druid stones*, are found near St. Nazaire; and, at 12 miles to the north-west, are Batz, Guérande, &c., and their salt works. **GUÉRANDE** (population, 8,000) is a good specimen of a genuine Breton town, with gable houses, old streets, a Gothic church, &c.

West of this, on the coast, is the *bathing-place* of CROISIC. It has a large stone spire church; and, 18 kil. off it, is *Le Four rock* and *lighthouse*, 98 feet high. Belle Ile, &c., are in the distance.

## ROUTE 37.

**Poitiers to Niort, Rochelle, and Rochefort.**

By rail, to Rochefort, 135 kil., or 84 miles. Three trains daily, 4 to 5½ hours.

**Poitiers Station**, as in Route 35. Then to **St. Benoit**, where our branch line turns off to **Coulombiers** (12 kil.) To the north of this is **CROUTELLE**, a place so noted for the cunning of its people, that "finesse de Croutelle" is a proverbial expression in vogue.

**Lusignan** (10½ miles), on the Vanne, in a pleasant spot, in department Vienne, has a good view from the site of its great *Castle*, which was taken and razed by the Duke of Montpensier, 1574, and which gave name to *Guy of Lusignan*, the Crusader, who became King of Jerusalem and Cyprus. The family tombs are at the capital of Cyprus, and his descendant, the King of Sardinia, still claims those dominions through him. Good macaroons are made, and there is a trade in grain, wool, &c. Population, 2,500.

**Rouillé** (3½ miles).

**Pamproux** (4½ miles).

**La Villedieu-du-Perron** (4½ miles).

[At 32 kil. south-west is

**MELLE**, a sous-préfecture of old houses, in department Deux-Sèvres (population, 2,600), on a hill, in a fertile spot over the Béronne, which dries in summer. It has a college, a pepinière, remains of old walls, a tower called Malle-seard, and the sulphur spring of Fontadau, which is found useful in cutaneous diseases. Woollens are manufactured; and it possesses a trade in grain, wool, trefoil seed, cattle, and especially in *asses and mules*, the breed of which are of noted excellence. Three old *châteaux*, Lezay, Marais, and Boisseau, are within a short distance.]

**St. Maixent** (4½ miles). Coach to Parthenay (30 kil.), as in Route 41. At 14 kil. north is **CHAMPDENNES**, which has manufactures of hats and tiles; and stock fairs, which the Spanish dealers attend, to buy mules, &c.

**La Crèche** (6 miles). At 8½ miles further is **NIORT** (49 miles from Poitiers).

**HOTELS**.—De France; Des Postes; Du Raisin-de-Bourgogne (Burgundy Grape); De l'Aigle d'Or (Golden Eagle); Du Grand Cerf (Stag).

**Cafés**.—Français (in Rue Royale); Des Colonnes, &c. Population, 20,830.

Here the Poissonnière line from Angers and Bressuire falls in.

This capital of the department Deux-Sèvres (formerly of the *Niortaise* district, a part of Poitou), on a hill-side over the Sèvre-Niortaise, has good promenades, and is, on the whole, well laid out. *Notre Dame*, one of its two churches, was built in the Gothic style by the English, with a tower, 295 feet high. The *Hôtel-de-Ville* was the palace of Eleanor d'Aquitaine, and has an ancient horloge, or clock-tower.

But the greatest curiosity is the *Château*, of which the *dormion* is now the maison d'arret, or prison. Madame de Maintenon's father was in confinement here when she was born. Other objects of notice are—the college; musée and school of design; a bibliothèque of 20,000 volumes (many rare) besides valuable MSS.; the theatre; public baths; large barracks; hospital for 400; the *Fontaine de Vivier*, an artesian well, 100 feet

deep, which supplies the town; and the Fausse du Commerce, a covered way, in Rue Royale. A pretty spot in the neighbourhood is the Cambu brook; some Druid stones are also to be seen.

Manufactures of chamois leather for gloves and breeches; flannel, &c., and *angeliques* (a sweet-meat); and a trade in grain, wine, vegetables (which are plentiful). Its fairs for cattle, horses, and goods in general, were so famous, and at the same time so convenient for match-making, that the ages of marriageable girls were reckoned by the number they had attended—"Elle a tant de foires, plus seize ans"—(she is so many fairs more than sixteen years old). Two large fairs are now held at Champdeniers above-mentioned.

*Conveyances* to Roche-sur-Yon, Nantes, Fontenay, &c.

[**FONTENAY-LE-COMTE** (31 kil. north-west), a sous-préfecture in department Vendée, prettily placed on a hill over the river Vendée, in a plain where four great roads meet. Population, 7,960. The college, or high school, is well built. The *fontaine*, which gives name to the town, is rather elegant. *Notre Dame church* is a fine Gothic structure, with a well-proportioned spire of 269 feet, a good portal, a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and one of Lefevre's best productions, over the altar. Trade in grain, timber, and wine.

*Hotel*.—Du Chapeau Rouge.]

**Fontenay-Rohan** (3½ miles).

**Epanes** (2½ miles).

**Mausé** (4 miles), a little village, noted for its breed of *asses*, and having a good trade in spirits, wine, and linseed oil. The high road to Rochefort turns off here.

**Surgères** (4½ miles). Coach to St. Jean d'Angely.

[**St. JEAN D'ANGELY** (30 kil. south-east), a sous-préfecture of 6,300 souls, in a pleasant part of the Boutonne, having an old Benedictine abbey (now a school), and a large trade in Cognac brandy.]

**Chambon** (3½ miles); followed by **Aigrevalle** (5½ miles). Here is the junction with the branches to Rochefort, on the south (A.), and to La Rochelle, on the north (B.), as below,

## ROUTE 37-A.

### To Rochefort.

t station to *Aigrefeuille* is (miles). And, at 7½ miles further, is

**ROCHEFORT** (394 miles from Paris).

arcadère is near *Porte de Charente*.

—Des Étrangers; Du Grand Bacha.

it vegetables and fish are to be had.

sous-préfecture of 31,000 souls, seat of a préfet, and a *naval dock-yard*, in a flat; Charente, 16 kil. from the sea, at *Rade* es, or *Basque Roads*. It was founded, Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV. The who formerly held all this country, till the Charles VII.) attempted to capture Rochefort, but without success; and it was here

Cochrane, in 1809, burnt part of the cit. It is fortified and protected by forts, up which large ships may come to the oldest streets are regularly laid out; are not more than two stories high. A town stands in *Place d'Armes*, or *Place*, named after the founder of the town. An extensive suburb rising up beyond the defences.

rch of St. Louis, near the college, was 1839. There are also a *Hôtel de Ville*, a Rue de l'Arsenal, an observatory, an navigation and other schools, foundling emetery, and the civil hospital, built by lant, Bigon, who greatly improved the 1710. The *botanic gardens* of the school are near the garden of the Maritime A small mercantile port lies outside tron.

most important feature is the *Arsenal* or fort, the entrance to which (by order) is Port du Soleil. It includes the large de construction (building slips) and asin; ateliers des fonderies, for cannon engines; forges and sheet iron works; ajustage, or fitting shops; shops for udders, blocks; mast-houses, workshops, moved by *Saubreuil's* machinery; rope house, 1,300 feet long; salle armory, and gun wharf; magasin de *Shelling Office*, an old building, in

which are 40 ovens, and machinery for making biscuits; store-houses, 1,300 feet long; the Commandant, or Préfet's hotel; three casernes, or barracks, for the sailors and marines; and a large new dock, now making, in addition to two others. The Bagne, or convict dépôt, the inmates of which were sent off to Cayenne, 1852, is now turned into magazines. Outside the town is the *Hôpital de la Marine*, a large building, or mass of buildings, by Touffaire, with 1,200 beds in it, a museum of natural history, a library of 5,000 volumes, besides the public library of 10,000. An avenue, called the Cours d'Abois, leads up to it. Rochefort stands in a pestilential marsh, which, however, has been so well drained, at least, in and around the town, that deaths, which were 1 in 11, have fallen to 1 in 28.

There are some iron and copper works in the town, with an horlogerie, or clock factory; and a trade in wine, cognac brandy, grain, wood, fish, salt, &c. The Charente, though deep, is not navigable for large ships, except at high water; while the largest have to wait for the equinoxes, to ascend or descend it.

A ride or walk over the flats brings you to Foutras, on the sea-side, in view of the *Basque Roads*, and of Oléron, Aix, and de Ré beyond. It was here, near Aix, that *Napoléon*, 15th July, 1815, gave himself up to Captain *Maitland*, in the *Bellerophon*, stationed off the coast to prevent his escape to America. Captain Doré, afterwards a senator, had formed a plan for smuggling the fugitive away, but could not pass the British squadron.

Between Aix and Oléron, in a spot guarded by two forts, vessels take shelter from the high winds which blow from the Atlantic. It was here that Lord Cochrane (afterwards Dundonald) nearly destroyed the French fleet, in April, 1809. They had received notice of his preparations, but contented themselves with drawing cables and booms across the harbour. He broke through these, and darted in among the French, with his frigates and fire ships. A panic seized them; they cut their cables and ran aground, so that next morning only two were afloat. Cochrane signalled to Lord Gambler, to commander-in-chief, "Half of the fleet can destroy the enemy. Eleven on shore." Gambler hesitated, and hence, only five ships were destroyed; 1

From which were thoroughly disheartened. Lord Gamblin was afterwards tried by court-martial, and honourably acquitted.

*Conveyances:* By rail to Charente, Bordeaux, Saintes, &c.; by steamer (up the Charente) to Saintes and Rochelle; coach to Royan.

[At 20 kil. to the south-west is

**MARENNES**, a sous-préfecture of 4,600 souls, in a marshy spot, noted for its oysters, beans, and peas. It has a trade in salt, wine, brandy, &c., and is near the mouth of the Seudre, opposite the long and flat

*Ile d'Oléron*, the Roman *Uliaris*, which supplies good vegetables, brandy, and salt. Population, 16,000. Under the English rule, this island had a bishop, and the people were so enterprising, that it gave name to the *Ley d'Oléron*, or laws of Oléron—a code of maritime laws, at one time adopted by all Europe, and ascribed, without authority, to Richard I. At 10 kil. south-east of Marennes, is the feudal *Tour de Brou*, as old as the 6th or 7th century. About 23 kil. south of Marennes is

**ROYAN**, a bathing-place at the Gironde's mouth, with the light tower of *Cordouan* outside, 207 feet high. As a stronghold of the Huguenots, Royan was taken by Louis XIII. A steamer runs hence to Bordeaux in the season.]

From Rochelle, the *Charentes* rail towards Angoulême and Bordeaux, through the cognac country, passes

**Charente** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), or Tonnavy Charente, on the north bank of the Charente (here crossed by a fine suspension bridge from rock to rock, under which large merchantmen may easily pass), which has an old château, and a great trade in wine and Cognac Brandy, which is exported hence to England. Population, 3,700.

*English Consul*, Hon. H. Vereker.

*Hotels.*—Du Faisan; Du Point du Jour (Break of Day).

**St. Savinier** (13 miles), and **Taillebourg** (4 miles), are followed by

**Saintes** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a sous-préfecture of 11,000 souls, and a very old town, once the capital of the *Santonnes*, who gave their name to it, and to the province of *Saintonge*, which, as part of Guienne, came to Henry II., of England, through his wife

Eleanor. The Northmen took it, 850; and for few years, latterly, it was the chief town of the department.

Though pleasantly seated under a hill on the Charente, it consists mostly of small dirty streets and poor houses, with a good walk on Quai Blai. Among its Roman remains are, a plain *Triumph Arch* (lately restored, and removed to a more convenient site), on the Roman way to Poitiers, built of large uncemented stones, and dedicated to Germanicus, Tiberius, &c., by C. J. Rufus, a priest also parts of a small *Amphitheatre*, once about 100 feet long, in a valley outside the town; with trace of a *circus* near it. Fragments of baths have been found on the river, which is crossed by a suspension bridge, at the Cours Royale, built 1841-2, in place of the old stone one.

The *Cathedral Church*, with its fine pinnacled steeple, was rebuilt, 1568 (on the site of Charlemagne's), except a good portal of the 14th century which has several niched figures, &c., in its roof. St. Eutrope's church, near the amphitheatre, has an excellent spire, built by Louis XI., and an earl's Norman crypt. To an old abbey here, Eleanor retired, after her separation from Louis le Jeune her second husband.

The Hôtel de Ville was the Bishop's palace. There are also a college, with a museum and a library of 25,000 volumes attached; a distillery, or nursery; salle de spectacle, &c.

*Bernard de Palissy*, who, after many trials and failures, made his discovery of enamelled pottery was born here, about 1563.

Trade in Cognac brandy, wine, grain, cattle, stone, &c.

*Hotels.*—Des Messageries; Du Bateau à Vapeur (Steamboat).

*Conveyances:* By rail to Angoulême (up the Charente), Bordeaux, &c.

[At 10 kil. north-east is **St. Vénérand**, which has a spring rising in a rocky gap, and running through a narrow valley. Not far from St. Donbet, are a château and a small part of Roman fountain and aqueduct, which carried the water here to the arena at Saintes.

At 20 kil. to the west, near **Sablonceaux**, are some other Roman works—a stone tower, the Pile de Pirelongue, 103 feet high, 100 feet square at the base, with another

called *Turris Longini*, 13 feet high. Middle of the Camp de César.—At des Arènes, 6 kil. south, near the road, are remains of a Roman villa, &c.—Vestiges of a temple have been found at St. Saloine.]

intakes, the rail up the river goes by (4½ miles), **Beillant** (1½ miles), etc., to **Angoulême**, for which see Route 35. intakes the line towards Bordeaux turns off at, to

9½ miles), in a pretty valley on the it has the tower of its old *château* feet high, which the Huguenots held Louis XIII. It possessed three churches, re the Revolution; and has three or all bridges (ponts), which may have its name.

**St. Genis** (6½ miles).

**ac** (6½ miles), is a sous-préfecture (depart-  
barente-Inferieure), with a fine old castle  
e **Saigne**. A good trade in wine, brandy,

and poultry. Population, 2,000.

Charentes line is now open to **Montendre**, the line ends for the present. Coach to **BEAU** (9½ miles) which has a church, built English of the Black Prince's day, and a château, once held by the family of **Mira**. Hence by road to Blaye, St. André de ac, and Bordeaux.

## ROUTE 67-B.

from Aigre to you come to  
Jarrie ( miles further is  
ROCHE ( from Paris).  
—De la Croix

De la Croix  
here.

*inferieurs* (part  
ary division,  
a small inlet  
de Rô and  
are entered  
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his wife  
Dugues-  
of the  
Chellou

(Louis XIII. being present) took it after a memorable *siege* of thirteen months, which brought down the population from 27,000 to 5,000. He effected its capture by running a great *dyke* across the harbour, which kept out the English fleet sent to their assistance, under Buckingham. This dyke is still seen at low water, between Point Coreille and Fort Louis, being nearly a mile long, with a passage in the middle for shipping.

Vessels of 500 tons may get into the *Harbour*, which consists of two docks surrounded by quays and houses, whence the Maubec canal, crossed by three bridges, runs up the town. The fortifications were planned by Vauban. Of the five old gates, one called *Port de l'Horloge*, is a clock-tower of the 16th century. The streets are well built, and most of the houses have covered *porticoes*. Above Place du Château, where the old castle of Vaucclair stood, is a fine prospect of the sea; there is another at the mole outside the walls.

At the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building in the Renaissance style, they show Henry IV.'s chamber, and the chair and portrait of the mayor, *Guiton*, who led the people in the great *siege*.

Besides the cathedral (which is of no mark), and three or four churches (St. Sauveur's Gothic tower, 216 feet high, is used for a shot factory), the bishop's palace, priests' seminary, &c., there are, a bourse or exchange, St. Louis' hospital, a public library of 10,000 volumes, botanic garden and museum, the arsenal and *salle d'armes* (armoury), new abattoirs, good bathing rooms (built 1827), and a Protestant chapel. It was off here (as Admiral de la Gravière relates in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, 1858) that three French frigates, in 1799, came out to chase an English frigate, which quietly waited their approach. The whole population of Rochelle crowded on the walls to see and enjoy the promised victory, when to their bitter mortification, the French Admiral, doubting of success, signalled to retreat. The three Frenchmen were thus obliged to come back without their prize, who amused herself by chasing them in.

*Rochelle salt* (a purgative) was discovered here by Selgutte, the chemist. *Reaumur*, the philosopher (whose division of the thermometer is in general use in France), *Billard-Varennes*, the Conventionist, President Dupont, and Admiral Dupont were natives.

A little shipbuilding is carried on.

*Conveyances*: By rail, to and from Rochefort, in 1½ hour; to Luçon, Les Sables d'Olonne, &c.

[*Ile de Ré*, 4 kil. from the nearest land, from which it is divided, on the north by the Pertuis Breton, is 27 kil. long, and, in the middle, only two broad, being sandy throughout, but yielding good wine and salt. It is strengthened by forts, and a citadel at St. Martin, which Buckingham tried to take, 1628. At an old abbey here was found, in 1730, the tomb of Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine, and his wife, he having a *copper crown* on. The people (17,000) are fishermen, &c.]

From La Rochelle, on the rail to Roche-sur-Yon, the first station is **Dompierre** (4½ miles), then

**Marans** (10½ miles), a port in a marshy spot, connected with the sea by canals and the river Sèvre. Population, 1,404, trading in corn, wine, and a farinaceous food, called *mélot*. It stands in department Charente-Inférieure.

After this comes **Valluire** (11½ miles), and

**Luçon** (15½ miles), a bishopric since the 14th century, and small town (population, 5,640), in a marshy spot, having a Gothic *cathedral*, with a tower spire of 212 feet. Trade in grain, wine, &c. A canal runs down to the sea at Baie d'Aiguillon.

**La Roche-sur-Yon**, late Napoléon-Vendée, is 23 miles further (see Route 36). Thence by rail to Sables d'Olonne, Nantes, &c.

## ROUTE 38.

**Blois to Vendôme and Le Mans.**

By road, 132 kil. or 82 miles.

**Blois**, as in Route 36.

**Le Breuil** (16 kil.). Then to

**Vendôme** (16 kil.), a station on the Paris and Tours direct line (see Route 35).

[At 16 kil. north-east, up the river, is **Freteval**, where the English, in 1194, suddenly attacked Philippe Auguste, and captured the royal seal and public acts, which it was the custom, till then, to carry about with the sovereign.—*Morée*, a little further, has remains of its old walls.

**Montoire** (18 kil. west-south-west of Vendôme), down the stream, was the old capital of *Bas-Vendômois*. For a while it was called Ker-

hoent, after a Breton/Seigneur, who obtained possession; another owner was Marshal Tallard, who laid out the Grande Place. The picturesque remains of *St. Oudrille Châmus* stand above the town. Population, 3,073.

About 30 kil. west is **Coutures**, near *Poissonnière château*, where *Ronsard*, the poet, was born, 1524. In Gatine's forest, hard by, is the fountain of Miracon, and Rebatauchère Castle, on the Loire, all connected with the poet; who was buried in Coutures Church, a building pulled down at the Revolution.]

**Epuise** (17 kil.), is the next place to Vendôme.

**Mont Doubleau** (10 kil. north), on the Graine, has large ruins of a feudal *castle*, as old as the ninth century.

**St. Calais** (15 kil.) is a sous-préfecture in department Sarthe, on the Aulle; and has two Gothic churches, with a new palais de justice. Population, 3,900. Woollens, &c., are made. Coaches to Château-du-Loire and Blois station.

**Bouilloire** (17 kil.)

**Le Mans Station** is 35 kil. further (see Route 15).

## ROUTE 39.

**Tours to Château-du-Loire and Le Mans.**

By rail (61 miles) in 3 hours and 20 minutes.

Leaving Tours, you go back to

**St. Pierre-des-Corps**, where the line turns off to

**Mettray** (8 miles), the site of a penitentiary, colony, or *Reformatory*, established in 1839. The buildings form an irregular square, with a spike church at one side. Each house holds forty-three individuals, and includes a workshop, refectory, and bed-room, with farm buildings around. Total number about 550. Its success has been most encouraging.

**St. Antoine** (4½ miles).

**Neuille** (4½ miles).

**St. Paterne** (5½ miles). To the west, 17 kil. is **Château Lavillière** on the Fare; above which rises an elegant seat, built by Louis XIV. for the Duchesse de la Vallière.

**Dissay-sous-Courcillon** (4½ miles). Cross the Loire, to

**Château-du-Loire** (3 miles), in department Sarthe, a well-built, industrious place, in a charming part of the Loire, among vineyards of wine

wine. Its old *Castle*, perched high on the rocks, sustained a siege of seven years, in the eleventh century, against Geoffrey of Anjou, and was taken by Henry IV., in 1589. St. Guingalais' Gothic church has an ancient crypt of the tenth century, and some marble carvings. Several grottoes are in the cliffs. Coaimon bridge commands a fine view of the Loire. Population, 3,100.

Good linens, cotton thread, &c., are made, and it is noted for its chestnuts. A large trade in cattle, hemp, flax, poultry, &c. Coach to St. Calais.

**Vans** (5 miles).

**Aubigné** (3 miles). Coach to La Lude.

[**LA LUDÉ** (15 kil.), a pretty place, of 3,400 population, on the Loire, in department Sarthe, having several old carved houses, and a fine *château*, half-Gothic, with enormous towers, commanding the river. They show the room in which Henry IV. slept; and Mongendre's statue of Hercules is in the park. *Hotel*.—Du Bouff.]

**Mayet** (5 miles). Coach to La Flèche.

[**LA FLÈCHE** (15 kil.), a sous-préfecture in department Sarthe, of 7,100 souls, in the pretty valley of the Loire, and a healthy, well-built town, among woods and vineyards, called by its present name, because of a spire (*flèche*) put on St. Thomas' Romanesque church, in the 12th century, by Count Helle, whose old castle stands in the river. This spire, which was 85 feet long, was blown down by a hurricane, 1726, crushing a house in its fall.

It has a public library of 22,000 volumes, a good Hôtel de Ville, hospital, &c., but is most remarkable for the *Jesuits' College*, founded 1503, by Henry IV., in token of his conversion to Romanism; and afterwards changed to a military school, in which *Descartes* was educated. The Vendéans took the town, 1793. Opposite it is the fine *château* given by Henry IV. to his favourite, La Varonne.

*Hôtels*.—Des Voyageurs (Travellers); De l'Etoile (Star); Des Quatre Vents (Four Winds).

Muslins, linens, gloves, &c., are made, and the poultry is noted.]

**Ecommoy** (4½ miles).

**Laigue et St. Gervais** (4½ miles).

**Arnage** (5½ miles). And 4 miles further is

**Le Mans** station, as in Route 15.

## ROUTE 40.

**Angers to Segre, Château-Gontier, Laval, Châteaubriant, and Rennes.**

By road, 127 kil. or 79 miles.

**Angers Station**, as in Route 36.

**LE LION D'ANGERS** (22 kil.), a pretty place on the Oudon, where it joins the Mayenne.

[To the north-east, where the Sarthe falls in, is **BRISARTHE**, which has a very old Norman church, at the door of which Robert the Strong was killed, 866, by the Normans, who were inside, and who thenceforth gained a footing in France.

**CHÂTEAU-GONTIER** (65 kil. north of Angers), a sous-préfecture, on the Mayenne, having a charming view of the basin of that river from the promenade. Church, an early Gothic. Part of a castle, built by Fulque of Anjou, in the 11th century, remains. The Vendéans took it, 1793. There is a mineral water; linens, woollens, &c., are made. Population, 7,760, with a good trade.

*Hôtels*.—De la Boule d'Or (Golden Ball); Trois Trompettes (Three Trumpets).

At 30 kil. further is **LAVAL** (see Route 15.)

**SEGRÉ** (14 kil.), a sous-préfecture (department Maine-et-Loire), on the Oudon, in a fine grain and pasture country, with some *Druid stones* near it, at Chatelais. Population, 2,000.

[About 12 kil. north, in department Mayenne, is the Gothic *château* of *St. Ouen*, built by Anne of Brittany, with various excellent carvings about it.]

**POUANCE** (22 kil.).

[At 21 kil. north-east is **CRAON**, in a pleasant part of the Oudon, and as old as the eighth century, but the ancient castle, which the Prince of Conti took, 1592, is replaced by a modern seat. It gives name to an illustrious family in French history. Population, 4,100.]

**CHÂTEAUBRIANT** (6 kil.), in Loire-Inférieure, a sous-préfecture with 3,900 inhabitants, and so called after a castle, built 1016, by Briant, Count of Penthièvre, of which the donjon keep and two high towers are left, besides the chapel and other old buildings, and the *Château Neuf*, in which *France*



de Foix was bled to death by his wife. This place is noted for a sweetmeat called *conserve d'angelique*. Sabots or wooden shoes are made.

*Hotels*.—Des Voyageurs (Travellers); Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion).

Coaches to Laval and Rennes, on the Paris and Rennes line. About 16 kil. south, on the Nantes road, is the Trappist convent of *Le Meilleraye*.

THOURIE (18 kil.), in department Ille-et-Vilaine. [At 12 kil. north-north-east, is

Essé, or *Rouvray*, on the Selche, close to a Druid monument, called the *Roche-aux-Fées* (Fairies' Rock), composed of 42 stones (schistus) about 12 feet high, of which 34 of various sizes stand in the ground, and support 8 larger ones, as at Stonehenge. They make a long square of 63 feet by 12, lying north-west and south-east, and cut in two by a line across it.]

CORPS-NUDS (17 kil.) has a very old church, and 2,400 population.

At 18 kil. further is

**Rennes**, as in Route 15.

## ROUTE 41.

**Angers** to Bressuire, Niort, Roche-sur-Yon, Sables d'Olonne, and Rochefort, through La Vendée.

**Angers**, as in Route 36. Thence to **La Poissonnière** (8½ miles), where the line turns off over the Loire to **Chalonnnes**, on the south side. Thence to

**Chemillé** (9½ miles), on the Hyrome, in department Maine-et-Loire. It has manufactures of handkerchiefs and linen.

**Cholet** (13½ miles), or Cholle, on the Moine, having an old castle ruined in the Vendéan wars, and manufactures of handkerchiefs (called "Chollets,"), and "*Chalis*," mixed fabrics. Population, 12,741.

From here the rail winds among the Gatine hills through La Vendée. Coaches to Mortagne, Les Herbiers, &c.

[**MORTAGNE** (6½ miles), in department Vendée, where the Vendéans were defeated in the civil war of 1793. There are an old convent, and part of a castle which Oliver Clisson took from the English, 1373. It was the Roman *Segora*, and is prettily placed on the river *Sèvre Nantaise*,

**LES HERBIERS** (6½ miles south-west of Mortagne), has a ruined church, and remains of the fortifications built by the English when they held it. From some Roman remains found near it, some think it was the ancient *Herbadilla*. Population, 2,326.

About 7 miles west of Mortagne, are the picturesque ruins of *Tiffauges Castle*, with its machicolated walls and towers, spreading over a rocky height above the Sèvre, where the Creonne joins. It was built by the counts of Thouars, 1119, came to the famous Barbe-Bleu (Marshal Gilles de Retz, or "Blue Beard"), and was dismantled by Richelieu. A colony of Theiphalian Goths settled here, 474, and gave name to the town.]

**Maulevrier** (5½ miles), on the Maine.

[**ARGENTON-LE-CHÂTEAU** (10 miles east), in department Deux-Sèvres, was destroyed in the Vendéan war. Trade in white and red wines, and woollens. At 20 kil. east of it is **Thouars**. (See Route 36).]

**Châtillon St. Aubin** (8½ miles), or Châtillon-sur-Sèvre; once fortified, but ruined in the wars.

**Bressuire** (16½ miles), on a hill over the Argenton, is a small sous-préfecture of 1,900 population, and had some good manufactures of cloth till the Vendéan war at the Revolution, which left but one house standing, and an old granite church, with a tower of 360 feet. It is again reviving, and makes handkerchiefs and woollens.

Here the *Chemin de fer de La Vendée* strikes off to Roche-sur-Yon and Sables d'Olonne.

[It passes **Cerizay** (9½ miles); **St. Mesmin** (2½ miles); **Pouzanges** (4½ miles), with a population of 2,600, under the Gatine Hills; **Chavagne-les-Redoux** (5½ miles), or Chavagne-Monseirig; **Chantonnay** (6½ miles), with a population of 3,260; thence by **Bournazeau** (6½ miles) and **La Chaise-le-Vicomte** (5½ miles), to **La Roche-sur-Yonne** (8 miles); thence to Les Sables, La Rochelle, Rochefort, as in Routes 36, 37.]

From Bressuire, as above, a coach runs to Parthenay.

[**PARTHENAY** (19 miles), on a slope of the Thouet, a sous-préfecture of 5,060 population, in department Deux-Sèvres (part of Vendée), in a country of hills valleys, lakes, and forests. It

was strongly fortified, and has suffered in the former English and religious wars, as well as in the Vendéan wars, of the first and later Revolutions (chiefly in 1798 and 1832). Parts of an old *castle* of the 12th century, flanked with five or six towers, are seen; also St. John's *church*, of the 9th century; and the clock tower, 74 feet high, once part of the prison. Coarse woollens are made.

*Hotel*.—Du Cheval Blanc (White Horse). Coach to St. Maixent station.

At AIRVAUX (18 kil. north-north-east of Parthenay), are an old *castle*, and the Gothic *church* (with a spire on four pillars), of a convent destroyed in the religious wars. SECONDIERY (14 kil. west-south-west), up the Thouet, has remains of its old walls and castle.]

Moncontant (10 miles), followed by Faymoreau, Puy-de-Sèvres (14½ miles), and Colonges (7½ miles). Then

Benet (7½ miles); from which it is 6½ miles to FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, as described in Route 37.

Niort (8½ miles), in the same Route, on the line from Poitiers to Rochelle.

## ROUTE 42.

Nantes to Vannes, Lorient, Quimper, and Brest.

By rail, 298 kil., or 185 miles.

Nantes Station, as in Route 36. Thence to Savenay, by rail, 24 miles, in the same Route. The next place is

Pont Château (8½ miles), on a small stream, navigable to St. Nazaire, on the Loire. Population, 3,600.

Coach to La Roche-Bernard.

[LA ROCHE-BERNARD (12 miles), in department Morbihan, a small port on the Vilaine (16 kil. from the sea), which is crossed by a suspension bridge, 582 feet long, 106 above water.

About 12 kil. to the south-west, on the road to Croisic, is Herbignac, near the ruined *château* of *Beurmet*, with its round towers, &c. Further on, near Croisic, is *Piriac*, a small granite-built *bathing-place*, opposite Belle Ile.]

St. Gildas (8½ miles), near the river Isaac.

Redon (11½ miles), up the Vilaine, where the Oust joins; a sous-préfecture (in department Ille-

et-Vilaine), of 4,950 souls, and a small port, having a good trade in slate, grain, salt, beer, honey, coarse woollens, &c. Its walls were pulled down, 1588. Since a late fire, only the tower is left of St. Sauveur's Gothic church, which belonged to the abbey here. The clock-tower (*horloge*) is worth notice; as well Beannont *château*, which includes some ancient towers.

*Hotel*.—Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion).

Here the line joins, from Rennes and St. Malo, along the Vilaine. (*See* Route 15.)

Our route turns round to the west, for

Questembert (18 miles); and

Elven (8½ miles), noted for its curious machicolated *Tower*, where the Duke of Brittany kept the *Earl of Richmond* a prisoner, when wrecked here, after the battle of Tewkesbury. It was built, 1256, by a crusader, Eudon de Malestroit, and is eight-sided, each side being 30 to 38 feet long, and 4 to 15 feet thick; the height, in five stages, is 128 feet. Another machicolated tower, but round, stands near it, and is still older. Many Druid stones are about.

[At 25 kil. north-east towards Rennes, is the sous-préfecture of

PLOERMEL, on the Duc (near the canal from Nantes to Brest), which makes a fine lake and cascade close by. It grew out of a Château of the Bretagne dukes, and is considered so healthy that invalids are sent here for recovery. At the old *church* of the 12th century are some stained windows, and effigies, in armour, of John II. and III. of Brittany. Another church is at the Ursuline convent. Population, 4,700.

*Hotels*.—De France; Du Commerce.

After passing the *Obélisque des Trente*, at Mi-Voye, where, according to a silly local tradition, 30 Bretons beat 30 English, in 1351, you come (12 kil. west of Ploermel) to *Josseline Castle*, the fine Gothic seat of the Dukes of Rohan, above the Oust, including the room in which Oliver de Clisson (who rebuilt it after it had been raised by Henry II.) died in 1407. The device of the present owners (who sprung from Rohan, to the north of this), "*à plus, à moins*," is carved in the tracery of the balustrade.]

At 6½ miles further on

## VANNES.

*Hotels.*—Du Commerce; De France; De Dauphin; De la Croix Verte (Green Cross).

Population, 14,500. Chief town of department Morbihan, seat of a bishop, and port of the fourth class, on the *Marie*, 4 kil. from the lagoon or *Gulf of Morbihan*, to which only small craft come. It was the old capital of the *Venetes*, and, after having been the scene of various events in the history of Brittany, was joined with it to France, 1532.

Though the neighbourhood is pleasant, it is in itself a dull and ancient-looking place, with narrow streets. Five of its six gates are left; le Port and la Garenne are the chief promenades. A few small vessels are built here. St. Pierre *Cathedral*, rebuilt in the 15th century, has a new spire (since 1824), a high roof, two good figures of saints in wood, and the tombs of St. Vincent Ferrier and Bishop Bertin. The small chapel of the college deserves notice.

Carnes convent is now the bishop's palace; the former one, used as the prefect's *hôtel*, was rebuilt on the site of the Château de La Motte. The salle de spectacle was the *hall* where the states of Brittany met for about seventy years. An ancient tower called *Tour du Connétable*, was part of Hermine castle, where Jean IV. caught Oliver de Clisson, the Constable, and made him pay a heavy sum for his release. The dukes had another seat, called the Castle of Plaisance, in this neighbourhood.

Two heads of "Vannes et sa femme" (Vannes and his wife), are shown by the townspeople, by whom they are as much venerated as Gog and Magog elsewhere. There is a library of 8,000 volumes; besides hospices and old convents.

Trade in grain, honey, beer, cider, eaux-de-vie, wine, cottons, lace, &c. *Conveyances* to Rennes, on the rail to Paris.

[At 13 kil. south-east of Vannes, towards the sea, is *Sarzeau*, where *Le Sage*, the author of "*Gil Blas*," was born, in 1663. There are many Druid stones here, besides the tumulus of Grand-Mont, 321 feet round, and 107 feet high; and beyond it, on the sands, are remains of *Rhuys*, or St. Gildas' abbey, of which Abélard was prior.]

**AURAY** (12 miles), the best station for the *Carnac* *mes*, and a town of 3,700 souls, noted for the

*battle* of 1364, when Charles de Blois was killed, and his dukedom came to his opponent, John de Montford. The old castle is gone; it stood near the promenade. St. Esprit, a Romanesque church, is large, and of the 13th century. At the Chartrreuse chapel, a place to which pilgrims resort, are the names of the royalists who fell in the Quiberon expedition, 1795. A few small craft are built here; and conveyances may be got to visit the Druid monuments at Carnac, &c., around the wild gulf of Morbihan.

[From Auray a branch line strikes off to Pontivy. It passes

**Baud** (15½ miles), population 5,000, with a lead mine and very old chapel near a fountain. Near it, at Quimpilly château, is a *granite figure* of a woman, in the Egyptian style, brought from a temple which stood on Castanec hill, near Bieuzy (a little north). Further on, towards the head of the Blavet, is

**Pontivy** (18 miles), a sous-préfecture and old place, including a New Town, begun by Bonaparte, who called it *Napoléon-Ville*. Population, 7,600. Parts of the old walls, and the *château* of the dukes of Rohan are left. The Nantes and Brest canal passes here; linen is made. Hence the line is continued past **Loudéac**, **Uzel**, **Quintin**, etc., to **St. Brieuc** (see page 64).

*Hotels.*—Des Voyageurs (Travellers); De la Grande Maison.

At 12 kil. south-west, in a wide *lande*, is

**Carnac** or **Karnac**, the most remarkable *druidical station* in France, consisting of about 4,000 blocks of granite, arranged with tolerable regularity in eleven rows, running east and west, on a space 1½ mile long, and 300 feet wide, extending to Maenac, and towards St. Barbe and Erdevan. St. Michael's chapel, on a mound 80 feet high, overlooks the whole. Some are like the kistvaens in England; some are balanced like logan stones; and most of them are from 4 to 19 feet high. Their origin is unknown; but like those in England (where there are usually but two rows), they are supposed to refer to serpent worship.—Many remains of this class are about; as at *Locmariaquer* (12 kil. east-south-east), or "Virgin Mary's Church," at the Gulf of Morbihan's mouth, which some

say was the Roman *Dorioricum*. A circus and Roman way may be traced here, and it has a great dolmen (or kistvaen), called the *Table de César*, and a colossal menhir (logan stone) on the ground, as much as 67 feet long. Some are inscribed with unknown characters. Others are at Sarzeau (as above), and Floermel and Erdevan (north-west of Carnac). About 10 kil. to the south-west of Carnac is

**QUIBERON**, on the long, sandy *presqu'île*, or peninsula, of that name, off which Hawke defeated the French fleet, 1759, but which is more notorious for the unfortunate *descent* of 1795, made by a body of emigrés under British protection, who were defeated, and shot by the republican leaders. At 13 kil. south-west is

**BELLE-ÎLE**, or *Belleisle*, one of the largest French islands, having at St. Palais, an old *château* of its marquises. It belonged to Quimperlé abbey in the 10th century; and was held by the English, 1761-3. The lighthouse is 276 feet high. The Nantes steamer stops here. The islands of Houat and Hœdic are near Belleisle, which like the rest of the chain, appear to have been formed by the continual action of the Atlantic on this rocky and sandy coast.]

**Landevant** (6½ miles), at the head of a creek from the sea, and 19 kil. from Port Louis, near some grottoes.

**Hennebont** (8 miles), where five or six roads meet, is a small *port* near the Blavet's mouth, up which the English fleet sailed to support the Countess of Montfort, when she was besieged in her *castle* (of which a few remains are left) by Charles de Blois, 1342. It has a Gothic *church* of the 14th century, a suspension (instead of its ancient) bridge, and parts of old walls and an abbey. A few small vessels trade from it. There are mineral springs near. The direct road to Quimperlé is 16 kil. nearer than by Lorient.

At 5½ miles from Hennebont is

### LORIENT.

A sous-préfecture, seat of a maritime préfet, fortress of the third class, and *naval port* in the small gulf of St. Louis, at the junction of the Blavet and Scorff (5 kil. from the Bay of Biscay), having a dockyard, and population of 36,500. It was a little fishing village when given (1666) to

the French East India Company, from whom it received its name, *L'Orient*, or the East. Upon their dissolution, the crown took it back, 1764. The English had attempted its capture, but without success, in 1746, when they landed at Pouldu, but were driven off, with a loss of 900 men, by the Count of Tinteniac. A chapel in Rue du Post is pointed out, to this day, with an English *bullet* lodged in the front of it.

It is well built, the best houses being on the Quai, and in Place Royale; but most of them are painted white and black, to imitate granite. In the market place is a granite pillar to *Bisson*, a brave officer, who being placed on board a prize with his small crew, was overpowered by ten times their number. Seeing that all was lost, he desired his men to jump overboard; then went below and blew up the whole of his assailants, seventy in number. A signal tower (121 feet high), on a hill to the south, where the observatory stands, commands the best view of the town and dockyard, the establishments of which, seated on the Scorff, include the préfet's hôtel, the mast-house, building-slips for frigates and steamers, foundries, new engine shops, block-factory (poullerie), a lazaretto (on Ile St. Michel below), and the military and *seamen's barracks*, the latter being the old buildings of the Company, where Law, the projector of the Mississippi scheme, lived.

There is a small theatre in Place la Bëve; and a parish church, begun on so large a plan that part was pulled down for stone to finish the rest. The Hôtel de Ville is good.

The commercial port is entered by a lock on the north of the town. Trade in wax, honey, beer, sardines (pilchards), &c., but the chief dependence of the town is on the dockyard, which employs 2,000 men.

*Hotels*.—De France; Des Etrangers; De la Verte (Green Cross).

*Vice-Consul*, L. Minier, Esq.

*Conveyances*: By rail to Rennes, Brest, Nantes, Morlaix, Auray, &c.; by steamer to Nantes weekly, touching at some of the islands; and, every hour, to Port Louis, from Cale Ory quay.

[At 4 kil. south, on the other side of the Scorff, near the mouth, is the bathing-place of **PORT LOUIS**, built and fortified by Louis XIII..

and called *Porte Liberté* in the Revolution. About 10 kil. south-west of this is

*Ile de Groix*, which has several caves and Druid stones and produces from *le nord d'Espagne* (Spanish wheat). It was saved from the English fleet in the last century by the curé, who, while the men were away fishing, dressed up the women, and moved them about like bodies of troops, so skilfully, as to deceive the enemy, and cause him to sheer off. Large conger eel, &c., are caught. The *lighthouse* on the north-west corner is 194 feet high.]

**Quimperlé** (12½ miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Finistère, of 5,700 souls, in a pretty hollow on the *Elle*, where the *Isole* joins it and makes a little port, at the quay. The dukes of Brittany had a seat here, called *Carnaet*. St. Michel's Gothic church stands on a hill above, with two convents, &c., forming a very picturesque group. The old Benedictine convent is now the *Mairie*, and has the ancient Romanesque church of *Ste. Croix* behind it.

*Conveyances*, daily, to Rennes, Lorient, Morlaix. **Respenden** (18½ miles), on the *Aren*.

[At 10 kil. to the south-west is **CONCARNEAU**, a thriving little port on the bay of *La Forest*, on a fortified point or island. It was taken by Duguesclin, 1373, and by the Leaguers in 1579; The harbour is rocky.]

At (12½ miles) further is

**QUIMPER**, or **Quimper Corentin**.

**HOTELS**.—*De l'Epée* (Sword); *De Provence*; *De France*.

**Population**, 11,500. Chief town of department Finistère, seat of a bishopric, &c., on a pleasant hill-side, where the *Odet* and the *Fleury* meet, at the head of a pretty creek, 15 kil. from the sea. It was the capital of part of *Cornouailles*, or *Bas-Breton*, and was ravaged by *Charles de Blois*, 1465. Ships of 300 tons may come up to a quay, lined with Gothic-looking houses. The old town enclosed by ancient walls and towers; and the best point of view is at the platform, on the hill behind the *Préfecture*, some hundred feet high, where a promenade is laid out.

The *Cathedral*, one of the best in Brittany, was begun 1122, but not finished till 200 years after. Length, 303 feet; width, 65 feet. It has a fine portal (once decorated by statues, &c.), between

large battlemented towers with two apses, and long narrow windows in them. The entrance, in *Rue Ste. Catherine*, is well proportioned, and has escutcheons of Breton families upon it.

Other buildings are the churches of *Escomaria* and *St. Mathieu*, the large Jesuits' college, *pâlais de justice*, the public baths, barracks, and military hospital, *bibliothèque*, *salle de spectacle*, &c. There are also a school of navigation, and a *pepinière* or district nursery; and the neighbourhood offers several good points of view. Pottery is made, and small vessels are built. Trade in grain, wine, spirits, wax, honey, butter, coarse linen, &c.

*Conveyances* to Nantes, Brest, Rennes, &c.

[At 16 kil. to the south-west is the small port of **PONT L'ABBEY**; 11 kil. beyond which is

**Penmark**, or **Penmarch**, near the coast of the Bay of Audierne, as wild and stormy as the Land's End; having a light-house, 135 feet high, and a fringe of granite rocks, one of which, the *Torche*, is cut out by a narrow channel called *Saut de Moine* (the Monk's leap), where the sea is most furious. At 9 kil. west-north-west of Quimper, is **DOUARNENEZ**, a fishing village on the Bay of that name, the chief seat of the sardine and pilchard fishing, employing 193 boats. The fish, put in baskets of 200 each, are washed, headed, placed on gridirons or in ovens a few minutes; then packed in tin boxes full of sweet oil, which are soldered down, and plunged in boiling water for an hour, and finally polished for market. All is done by women labour. Beyond it (20 kil.) is **PIGROFF**, on the *Bec du Raz* (beak or point), which has a light, 259 feet high, on the cliffs, which are continually undermined by the sea. One terrible gulf is called the *Baie des Trépassés*, or Dead-men's bay. The desolate *Ile de Sein*, on which a few hardy fishermen live, is 10 kil. off; its light is 148 feet high. It was on this dismal coast that Lord Exmouth, when in the "Indefatigable," 1799, chased the "Droits de l'Homme" ashore, with 1,500 men on board. She was one of Hoche's fleet, which invaded Ireland.]

**Châteaulin** (18½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 2,800 souls, in the pretty valley of the *Aune* (which runs down to Brest Road), has an old château, and some well-wooded points of view

around. Small craft come up to the town, but the *Brest* steamer stops at Port de Launay, 4 kil. below. *Hotel*.—De la Poste.

At Eleuan chapel, near the town, is an intermitting spring, which rises and falls with the tide in the sea.

[At 24 kil. east of it, up the Aulne, is CHÂTEAU-NEUF-LE-FAOU, a pretty little village among windmills, where the canal from Nantes to Brest falls in.—Above it is CARHAIX, a very old village, with a church of the 6th century. There is a statue to Corret, the republican soldier, called *La Tour d'Auvergne*, who was born here. He refused promotion, preferring to be called the "first grenadier of France" than to be sous-officer.—About 20 kil. north-east, at Logueffret, is the beautiful fall of *St. Dardot*, pouring over a granite rock, more than 200 feet down. Between 10 and 20 kil. further are the valuable lead-works of *Huelgoët* and *Poullaouen*, the former (650 feet deep) opened for three centuries; the latter (where the ore is smelted), since 1741. They yield 500,000 kilogrammes of metal and 700 of silver annually; and employ about 500 men.]

*Quimerch* (8½ miles); from which it is 4½ miles to LE FAOU, a little place at the bottom of a creek in the Brest roads, with curious old carved timber houses. The green Kersanton stone (like the serpentine found at the Lizard) is worked near this.

Passing *Hanvec* (7½ miles), &c., you come to *Landerneau* (17½ miles), on the line to Brest, which is 11 miles west (see Route 15). *Morlaix* is 15 miles east.

#### SUB-SECTION B.—ROUTES TO THE CENTRE OF FRANCE, VIA THE PERIGUEUX AND CLERMONT-FERRAND LINES.

### ROUTE 48.

Paris to Orléans, Vierzon, Châteauroux, Limoges, Cahors, and Montauban.

By rail to Limoges, opened 1858, 250 miles from Paris; 174 miles or 279 kil. from Orléans. Five trains daily from Orléans to Vierzon, three to Limoges; 7 to 8½ hours. Through fast trains from Paris in 9 to 10 hours.

Orléans, as in Route 35.

After crossing the Loire by a viaduct of 1,313 feet on five arches of 79 feet span, you come to Marceau; hence to

*St. Olivet* (3 miles), on a hill (in which crystals are found), at the bridge on the Loiret, where the Duke of Guise, called *Le Balafre* (from a scar on his face), was assassinated by Poltrot, 1563. Clovis founded a monastery here. A little to the east are *St. Denis-en-Val*, where the best Orléans wine is produced, and the *Château de la Source*, where *Bolingbroke* lived, 1719, in his exile, when he married Madame de Maintenon's niece. Voltaire came here to read to him his *Henriade*. This seat, which now belongs to the Baroness de Morogues, takes its name from the source of the Loiret, bubbling up here out of the limestone in a basin 47 feet across, called the Bouillon; the Abime is another head. It runs clear, and full of fish, six miles north-west to the Loire. The water of the latter river, by filtering through the soil, is supposed to be the secret source of the Loiret, which, though small, gives name to the department.

*La Ferté-St. Aubin* (11½ miles), on the Cosson, near a Roman camp, in the barren *plains of La Sologne*, close to the *château* of Prince d'Essling (Marshal Massena's son), one part being Gothic of the 13th century, but most of it from Mansard's designs. Marshal Lowendall was a former resident. La Sologne, though destitute of good soil, is abundant in game. Attempts are making to reclaim parts of it near the station. To the west is *La Ferté Beauharnais*, where Josephine resided before she married Bonaparte.

*La Motte Beuvron* (10 miles), on the Beuvron, a branch of the Loire, in department Loire-et-Cher. 10 kil. west, on a rock, is the fine old *château of Chaumont*, with machiolated towers, &c.

*Nouan-le-Fuzelier* (4 miles), on a branch of the Beuvron.

[About 40 kil. east-south-east is *Auxais*, on the Nere, given by Charles VII., in 1495, to John Stuart, constable of Scotland, and defended by his descendants against the League.]

*Salbris* (7½ miles), a spot on the Sauldre, where many Roman antiquities have been found. Population, 1,700. All this part is open beach, with clumps of pines, &c., and shallow lakes in a

weather. Coaches to Romorantin, Aubigny, Forté-Imbert, and Souême.

**Villefranche-sur-Cher.**—Here a line has been opened to Romorantin.

[**Romorantin**, a sous-préfecture of 7,640 population (who make cloth, &c.), on the Sauldre, where the Morantin joins, in the sandy Sologne district. It grew out of a château of the Seigneurs of Lautheny, which came to Francis I., whose wife, Claude, was born here. Just before the battle of Poitiers (1316) the Black Prince besieged it, and, as Froissart relates, made use of *artillery* for the first time. It is further noted for the *édit de Romorantin*, issued by the wise Chancellor l'Hôpital, which saved France from the Inquisition. Pajon, a Protestant divine, was also a native.

*Hotels.*—D'Angleterre; De l'Étoile (Star).]

**Theilley**, or **Theilley-le-Pailleux** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles); thence to the long and deep cutting of *Allouette*, and the tunnel of the same name, 4,050 feet long, which opens on a pleasanter country than the Sologne. Next comes the forest of Vierzon, and then that town,

"Virzio villa virens, aliunde pauca requirrens

Silvis ornata, vineis, prata decorata,"

as an inscription on the church door boasts; but it shines only in contrast with the very tame neighbourhood around it.

**Vierzon**, or **Vierzon-Ville** (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a *buffet*, where the branch rail to Bourges and Nevers turns off (see Route 45), is in the department of Cher, among fertile prairies (meadows), on the Canal du Berri, and the Cher, where the Yèvre joins it. It is mentioned in the old romance of the Knights of the Round Table, as having given birth to the famous *Lancelot of the Lake*; and, in 1195, when held by the Counts de Blois, was destroyed by Richard Cœur de Lion, for refusing to acknowledge him as suzerain. The Black Prince held it for a few years; at length it came to the Dukes of Berri and the crown. Its old castle stood here till lately. Population, 7,740. Trade in cloth, wine, iron (made at Les Forges, which belong to MM. Aubertot), and pottery.

*Hotels.*—Des Messageries Impériales; De la Croix *Blanche* (White Cross). Coaches to Vatan, Gracay.

*The line crosses the Cher and Canal du Berri, and proceeds to*

**Chery** ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Arnon. About 5 miles west is Massay, where was a Benedictine abbey.

**Reuilly** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a pretty spot on the Arnon.

[At 20 kil. to the west, in a plain, is **VATAN** (population, 2,754), where Guy de Chatillon built a collegiate church to the memory of St. Laman, archbishop of Seville, who fled to this spot, and was martyred. Parts of the old walls are left. **VALENGAY** (22 kil. north-west), a pretty place (population, 3,095) on the Nahon, having a fine *Castle*, originally built by Philibert de Lorme, for the d'Etampes family, and since increased by various holders, till it looks like a palace.]

**St. Lizaigne** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), up the same stream. The wines of this quarter were once esteemed.

**Issoudun** (5 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Indre, of 14,350 souls, on a hill-side, by the rapid Théols (here traversed by a handsome viaduct), among windmills, was a Roman station, and once held by the English. The half called Bas-Château is the oldest, but Haut-Château is well built. Among the buildings are the Hôtel de Ville, near the old *Tour Blanche*, or Tower of Charles VII. (restored in 1836), which deserves notice; another old tower at the prison; the chapel of the hospital, with some curious carvings about it; and a caserne, or barrack, which was an Ursuline convent. There are also a college, new salle de spectacle, three bridges, &c., and traces of a castle, burnt 1135, along with an abbey. Another fire happened, 1651, when it was besieged by the Fronde.

A treaty was made here, 1777, between Louis VII. and Henry II. of England, who were successively husbands of Eleanor of Guienne. Though warmly Protestant, yet from attachment to the crown, it drove off the party of the League, 1589. It was ruined by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Trade in wool, grain, cattle, wine, parchment, &c.; a large sheep fair in September and October. Its *sheeces* are reckoned the best in Berri. Important iron forges at Bolsry, Bellabre, and Alloux, in the neighbourhood, near the road called *Levéé de César* (Cæsar's causeway). Roman traces of walls, &c., are noticed also at Larroux, the ancient

*Gabatum* (80 kil. west-north-west), besides Druid stones. Pretty spots at de la Prée old abbey, and Gouers.

*Hotels*.—Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); Du Lion d'Argent (Silver Lion).

Coaches to Lignières, St. Amand (50 kil.), Montluçon (100 kil.); see Route 48.

[LIGNIÈRES (26 kil. south-south-east) on the Arnon, near a group of lakes, has a castle which was the residence of Jeanne de Valois, the divorced wife of Louis XII.]

**Neuvy-Palloux** (7 miles). A little north of Châteauroux (10 miles further) are the interesting remains of *Déols*, or *Bourg-Dieu* abbey, founded in the 10th century by the "Princes of Déols," close to their château, originally built, they say, by a Roman pro-consul, Léocade, whose son Eude, or St. Ludre, is buried in the church, under a black stone, which is held in great reverence by the people. The abbey became very rich after Raoul-le-Laye founded Châteauroux; so that in the 17th century, a prince of Condé made a journey to Rome, to beg it of Gregory XV.

### CHATEAUROUX,

90 miles from Orléans, 163½ from Paris.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; De St. Catherine; De France.

Population, 16,170.

The chief town of department Indre (with a tribunal, college, &c.), in the old *province of Berri*, and centre of the woollen manufactures, on a hill-slope by the Indre, in the middle of a fertile plain. It was founded by Raoul le Déols (whence the name, Châteaur-Raoul), who, about 940, built an abbey at *Déols* (1½ mile off, as above), and here built a castle, in which Condé had his wife (who was Richelieu's niece) imprisoned. She lies in the old ruined church of St. Martin. That of the Cordeliers is a prison.

An ancient gate remains in the middle of the town. There is a good prospect from the pinnacles of the *old Castle* at the top of the town. It is incorporated with the modern Hôtel de Ville, built 1823, which is used as the Préfecture, palais de justice (law court), and library. There is also a college, theatre, a jardin publique, &c. The old narrow streets have been somewhat improved; and the railway is likely to give the place a

further impetus. General *Bertrand*, who went with Napoléon to St. Helena, and died a short while ago, was born here.

Trade in woollens, cotton thread, iron (from the forges around), &c. *Conveyances*: By rail to Orléans, Paris, Nantes, &c.; by coach to La Châtre, Boussac.

The abbey of Fontgombauld, Gargillesse priory, and the château of Valançay, may be visited from hence.

From Châteauroux, on the road to Limoges, the line follows an uninteresting tract of flatish country to

**Luant** (7½ miles).

**Lothier** (8½ miles) on a heath.

**Chabenet** (5½ miles). About 30 kil. west is LE-BLANC, a sous-préfecture of 6,100 souls (department Indre), in a well-wooded country, on the Creuse, with some remains of its old fortifications.

**Argenton** (8 miles), on the Creuse, has a bridge dividing the upper town (on a steep rock) from the lower, and remains of a *Castle* built, they say, by Pepin. Population, 5,400.

**Celon** (5½ miles).

**Eguzon** (6½ miles), to the west of which is the prettily-seated village of BENOIT-DE-SACR, near the fall of Montgarno. To the east, you see the ruined tower of *Crosant*, on a granite rock, 213 feet high.

**St. Sebastian** (4½ miles).

**Forgevieille** (4½ miles), in department Creuse.

**La Souterraine** (7½ miles), an ancient little place on the Sédelle. Population, 3,700. Coaches to Bellac and Le Dorat.

[BELLAC (48 kil. west-south-west), on the slant over the Vincon, is a sous-préfecture in department Haute-Vienne (population, 3,800), known by an old *Castle* at the top of the hill, now used as a palais de justice and prison. Near this are several *Druid stones* as at Borderie, Blond, Berneuil, Pierre-Belle, &c.

**Mortierolles** (16 kil. south-west) is near the old château of *St. German-Beaupré*, which Henry IV. once inhabited, and to which Madlle. de Montpensier was exiled. It has portraits of Henry, Madame de Maintenon, &c., with large gardens, orangery, and hunting forest.

**Fromental** (5½ miles).



**Bersac** (8½ miles), in department of Haute-Vienne.

**St. Sulpice-Laurière** (5½ miles), on the Gartempe; where the lines to Poitiers (see Route 35) and Moulins fall in.

[The rail to *Montluçon* and *Moulins* passes **Marsac** (8 miles), in department Creuse; **Vieilleville** (7½ miles), the station for **BENEVENT**, 3 miles distant; **Montaigut** (5 miles) on the Gartempe; to

### GUERET (10 miles),

Capital of department CREUSE.

**HOTELS**.—La Poste-aux-Chevaux (Post Horses), in Place d'Armes; Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); St. François; Croix d'Or (Golden Cross).

Population, 8,700. A dull place, under a hill, between the rivers Creuse and Gartempe, but not near enough for either to be of service to it. It was called *Garactum*, or *Varactum*, and grew out of an abbey, founded 720, by Clotaire; it was also the residence of the counts of Marche, at whose old *château* (a little east), now in ruins, Charles VII. stayed when in pursuit of his rebellious son, Louis XI. The streets are narrow and the buildings of little note. Parts of its old walls remain. It has a library of 4,500 volumes, with a lunatic asylum and a *pepinière* (nursery) for the department. A group of stones in the neighbourhood is called *La Peyras*. Trade in wool, cattle, butter, &c.

Aldebert, the first count (about 993) of this province of Marche, of which Guéret was the capital, having given himself the title, and captured Tours, in spite of the threats of the king, Hugh Capet, was asked by him, "Who made you a Count?" to which the bold vassal answered, "Who made you King?"—a difficult question for this usurper, whom Dante has placed in his *Purgatorio*. His descendant, Aldebert, sold it to Henry II. of England, who sold it again to Hugh of Lusignan. After some further changes, it was united to the French crown by Francis I. The vine is not cultivated, but other fruits are plentiful; *chestnuts* are a common article of food. The people of the department speak a kind of *Limousin patois*. It is the custom for many

of them to emigrate in March every year, in search of employment, returning home in December.

From Guéret, on the road to Limoges, you pass **BOURGANEUF** (29 kil.) 19 kil. from **Vieilleville** (as above), a sous-préfecture of 3,200 souls, on the Thorion, or Taurion, where, they say, *Æsop*, a Turkish prince, flying from his brother, Bajazet II., and placed here under the protection of the grand master, d'Aubusson, built a curious tower of great solidity, which still remains. Paper and porcelain are made.

**Hotels**.—Le Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun, &c., Louis XIV.); De la Poste.

**St. LÉONARD** (28 kil.), an old place on the Vienne (which a bridge crosses), with manufactures of paper, &c. Population, 6,100.

At 22 kil. further is **Limoges** on the rail (as below).

From Guéret to **Busseau-d'Aunh** (13 miles), on the Creuse, where a short branch turns off *vid Aunh-les-Mines* (5 miles), the ancient *Agdunum*, among collieries; and **FOURNAUX** (5 miles), to

**Aubusson** (5 miles), a sous-préfecture of 6,000 souls, in department Creuse, with manufactures of tapestry, coarse cloth, &c. It stands in a rocky gap, on the Creuse, in a poor country, and has the ruins of a *château* belonging to the grand master, d'Aubusson, who received Prince Zizim at Rhodes, and sheltered him at Bourgaueuf (as above); it was dilapidated in 1648.

**Hotels**.—De la Boule d'Or (Golden Ball); Du Lion d'Or.

At 8 kil. to the south is **FELLETRY**, where paper and carpets are made. It stands over the Creuse, on the slant of a hill, above which was a castle in feudal times. An old building here, called Beaumont, which served as the parish church and an Austrian prison, but now pulled down, was said to be part of a pagan temple.

About 16 kil. to the east is **Crocq**, a little village on a rock, which, in the troubled reign of Henry IV., gave name to a gang of brigands, called *Croquans*.

From Busseau-d'Aunh the line goes to **Cressat** (1½ mile), which is 3 miles from the once fortified town of **CHARENTAILLES**; **PARNOU**

(5½ miles), the nearest station for Gouzon (3½ miles); **Lavaud-Franche** (10½ miles), the nearest for Bousac (3½ miles), on the little Creuse; **Huriel** (11¼ miles); and **Mont-lugon** (7½ miles), in department Vallier, on the Cher, and the Bourges line. See Route 48, for the rest of the line to Moulins.]

**La Jonchère** (2½ miles), whence Bourganef may be reached.

**Ambazac** (5 miles). From which it is 11½ miles to

### LIMOGES.

Where the line, 250 miles from Paris, was inaugurated by the Emperor Napoléon, in 1858.

**Hotels**.—De la Boule d'Or; Richelieu; Du Périgord; Aigle d'Argent; Cité.

**Cafés**.—De l'Europe; De la Comédie.

Population, 53,040. An old town, capital of department Haute-Vienne (formerly of province of *Limousin*), seat of a diocese, &c., in a healthy spot, on the slant of a gentle hill by the Vienne, which is crossed by two old bridges, and another of stone, built 1830. In Caesar's time it was the head of the *Lenovices*, and became an important Roman town; but afterwards suffered from the ravages of the Visigoths, Normans, &c.; and in the religious wars. The Black Prince took it by storm, 1370, after a long siege.

Many old *timbered houses* are seen in the lower parts, or Cité, where the Roman town stood; the castle was placed in the upper part, or *Ville*. The streets are narrow and crooked, for the most part; but adorned with fountains which are supplied from the country. The Fountain d'Aigoulène, is filled by a *Roman aqueduct*, one of the few pieces of antiquity which time has spared; another is in place St. Martial. Among the public promenades are the Champ de Juillet, the largest, and Place d'Orsay, which marks the site (called *Les Arènes*, the *Arena*) of the Roman amphitheatre.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Étienne (Stephen), of the 13th and 14th centuries, replaces one destroyed by the English. It is of granite, and looks venerable, though incomplete (a choir only), and mixed in the styles; it has a finely carved *rood-loft*, 34 feet wide, put up 1532, by Bishop Langeac, whose beautiful tomb is here. The *belfry* stands away by itself.

St. Michel-de-Lions is a good *church* of the 14th century, having a door with carved lions on each side, a tower 226 feet high, surmounted by a ball, and a lofty vault. The modern church of St. Pierre du Queyroix is marked by a noticeable *tower*.

An old convent is turned into the *Hôtel de Ville*, in front of which stands a belfry which belonged to the church of St. Martial. In old times a festival, or *Fête de Brandon*, was kept up, in the manner of the Boy Bishop. A mock litany was sung, the response to which, in Limousin patois, was "St. Marceau prega per nous, et nous eplngaren per vous," (i.e., St. Martial pray for us, and we will dance for you); and the day ended with merriment.

The bishop's *palace* (évêché) is a solid structure of granite, and there is a cross in the public ways of the same material. The library contains 12,000 volumes. A few *Roman stones* have been collected by amateurs; one or two are seen in the gardens of the *Préfecture*.

*D'Aguesseau*, the chancellor; Vergnaud, the Girondist; Marshal Jourdain; Dupuytren, the physician; Michel Chevalier, were all natives.

Excellent porcelain, paper, &c., are made here. Horse fairs are held, the breed being noted.

*Conveyances* to Périgueux, Angoulême, Poitiers, Tulle, Brives, &c.

[From *Limoges* to *Angoulême*, the distance is 107 kil., or 66 miles, by road. Following this, you come to

St. JUNIEN (82 kil.), with 6,800 souls, in a pretty spot, on the Vienne, where a bridge crosses close to a *chapel of the Virgin*, restored 1465, by Louis XI., who had a great regard for it. The ancient parish *church*, of the 11th and 12th centuries, contains an altar with a fine bas-relief of the Disciples at Emmaus, and the relics of St. Junien. Gloves, cloth, pottery, porcelain, paper, &c., are made here.

At 15 kil. south of this, 46 from Limoges, is *Rochechouart*, a small sous-préfecture, on a rock over the Grenne, having the ruined towers of the old castle of the Mortemart family, now used as a prison. Iron is forged. Population, 4,400.

CHABANNAIS (48 kil. from Limoges), in a pleasant spot on the Vienne, with an old bridge (see

manding a good view), and part of a *château*, which belonged to Colbert, the statesman. The road to Confolens turns off near this. To Angoulême, 50 kil.]

## ROUTE 44.

**Périgueux to Brive, Capdenac, Rodez, Montauban, Albi, and Toulouse.**

**Périgueux**, as in Route 43. Then by **Niversac** (7½ miles), &c., as in Route 50, to

**Brive**, or Brives, a sous-préfecture, department Corrèze, of 9,850 souls, in a fine wooded valley of the Corrèze (near its junction with the Vézère), among vineyards, &c., having a well-built college, near the church, and an old carved house, built by the English. It is sometimes called *Brives-la-Gaillarde*, i.e., the lively, but more for its neighbourhood than for what it is in itself. Cardinal Dubois and Marshal Brune were natives. Trade in wine, truffles, cattle, &c.

*Hotel*.—De Bordeaux.

The castles of Noailles and *Turenne* are a little to the south-east, off the road.

Here the junction rail from the south, from Toulouse and Montauban, by way of Figeac, falls in. Rail to Tulle (Route 50), and coach to Uzerche.

[**UZERCHE** (21 miles), on the direct road to Limoges; a town of 12,870 souls, on a peak over the Vézère, very prettily seated, and having many good houses; so that a proverb says, "whoever has a house at Uzerche, has a castle in Limousin" (the name of the province). It has an old parish church; and St. Eulalie's chapel, of an early date. Here the road to **TULLE** (30 kil.—see Route 50) turns off. About 30 kil. to the north-east, up the Vézère, is the village and old *Castle of TREIGNAC*. To the east of Uzerche (about 12 kil.) is the *Château de Pompadour*, which Louis XV. gave, with the name, to his mistress, whose real name was Poisson. It stands on a long terrace, and has several Gothic towers, &c.]

**Turenne** (10 miles), a small town, near another called Moissac.

**Martel** (7½ miles), or St. Denis-près-Martel, in department Lot, near the Dordogne, Coach to Souillac.

**Monsempron-Libos** (13 miles), on the river Lot, in department Lot-et-Garonne; where the line to Cahors comes in. Coach to Montflanqui (see below).

[The rail to Cahors, up the Lot, passes

**Fumel** (½ mile), which has the family seat of the ancient seigneurs of Fumel, whose *coutumes* (laws, written in Gascon, of the 12th century, are cited by writers on old French jurisprudence.]

**Duravel** (7½ miles); **Puy-l'Evêque** (3 miles) **Luzech** (8½ miles); whence it is 11½ miles to Cahors.

## [CAHORS.

**HOTELS**.—Des Ambassadeurs; Des Trois Rois (Three Kings); De l'Europe.

Population, 12,850. Capital of department Lot, seat of a diocese, and a very old city, on rocky height over a bend of the Lot. Ptolemy calls it *Doueona* after the Latin *Divona* (from a sacred spring here), and it was the head of the *Cadurci*, whence the name. The English held it for a time; and Henry of Navarre repulsed it, after a hard fight, 1580.

The streets are steep and narrow; the old part is in Haute-Ville, where the houses command a *fine prospect* (even as far as the Pyrenees), from their terraces.

The *Cathedral* has two cupolas (one 105 feet high on six pillars, and a nave, 184 feet by 49). It said to be on the site of a temple, or a part of one, with modern additions. There are three other churches.

The *Préfecture* was the bishop's palace. Opposite the college is a statue of *Fénelon* (put up 182 who was educated here. The *Hôtel de Ville* is new; and the large priests' seminary turned into a barrack. Of the three bridges on the river (where the promenades are), one called Pont de Valendré, has three gate towers on it; another, named after Louis Philippe, replaces the *Nôtre Dame* bridge; and Puy Neuf leads to the faubourg St. George. The public library has 12,000 volumes; there is also a *salle de spectacle*, a tobacco factory, some pieces of *Roman wall* remain, near *Fontaine de Divona* (close to the site of Chartreuse, and a preceptory of the Knights

Templars), which springs up in a fine hollow under the mountains, and runs by several mills, to the Lot. An *aqueduct* went hence to St Martin de Vern (25 kil.), past la Roque, where some of the *arches* are seen, in three rows, 115 feet high, in the style of the Pont du Gard. Pope John XXII. was born at a house outside the north gate. C. Marot, who turned the psalms into fashionable verse, was also a native (time of Francis I.).

Trade in wine, truffles, eaux-de-vie, leather, &c. Conveyances daily, to Paris, Toulouse, Rodez (90 kil.; see Route 52), Aurillac, Villeneuve d'Agen station (62 kil.; see Route 66). At Capdenac, Cæsar's gate marks part of the site of the ancient *Ucellodunum*.

From Cahors, on the road to Montauban, you pass

CAUSSADE (38 kil.), in a fertile spot on the Lèrs, with 4,500 population, and a good trade in cattle, wool, bark, black truffles, capons, &c.

Further on, you leave, to the west, *Nègrepelisse*, which was visited with terrible slaughter in 1622, by Louis XIII., on account of the execution of some royal troops concerned in the civil disturbance here.

Montauban station is 33 kil. beyond Caussade, on the *Chemin de Fer du Midi* (see Route 66).]

Our rail descends the Lot, to

Fenne (10 miles), in department Lot-et-Garonne; where a short branch goes off to

Villeneuve-sur-Lot (5½ miles), or Villeneuve d'Agen, a sous-préfecture of 13,830 souls, on both sides of the Lot, joined by an ancient one-arch *bridge*, 114 feet wide, 58 high, and only 4½ thick. The north part is the largest and best built. Arcades go round the public Place. There are remains of the old walls; also a college, Protestant church, theatre, a military stud, several mills, a hospice of St. Cyr, large convent of St. Croix, baths, and a house once inhabited by Margaret de Valois. At 6 kil. north is a large House of Correction, in the old *Abbey of Eysses* (the Roman *Excisum*), to which St. Louis's brother gave the new town (Ville Neuve) after restoring it, 1253, on the site of one called Gazac.

In the wars of the league it was besieged by Margaret de Valois, who took the father of Cleutat (its defender) prisoner, and brought him under

the walls, threatening to kill him if the place was not given up. The father bade his son do his duty. The young soldier, pretending a parley, descended with a few brave followers, dispersed the guard, and retook his father; and afterwards defended the town so courageously, that Margaret was obliged to raise the siege.

Linens, oil, leather, paper, are made; and there is a good trade in grain, prunes, wine, cattle, iron, &c.

*Hotels*.—De France; Lamoureux. Coaches to Agen, Cahors, &c.

About 16 kil. north-east is MONTFLANQUIN, a picturesque old village of the 13th century, on a peak over the Lède, which runs to the Lot.

Montaign and Tournon, two small towns, are to the east, on a branch of the Lot.

At 16½ miles further is

Agen, as in Route 66.

From Périgueux, towards Agen, the line passes NIVERSAC (7½ miles), etc., to

MIREMONT (14½ miles), near the Corrèze; up which is MONTIGNAC (Route 50), with its old Castle.

Les Eyzies (4½ miles), the station for Sarlat.

[SARLAT (13½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 6,200 souls, in a narrow pass of the hills, and once a fortified town, as old as St. Benoit's abbey, founded by Charlemagne. Good paper is made. Coaches to Cahors.]

Le Buisson (10 miles), on the Dordogne.

Belvès (8 miles), from which Beaumont, Montpazier, etc., may be reached.

[BEAUMONT (12 miles west), was built by Lucas de Terno in the 13th century, and walled round (by the English when they held Guienne) with towers, &c. The church is as old as 1272.

About 18 kil. south-east is

MONTPAZIER, another fortified post of the English, built 1284. At 5 kil. south-south-west of this is

BIRON, the seat of one of the four *premier barons* of Guienne, and held for ages by the family of Gontaut-Biron. One of them, *Marshal Bi on*, a great soldier, was made a duke by Henry IV., and lost his head, 1602. His effigies on a tomb carved with bas-relief round the sides, are in the chapel of the *château*, which stands high, and has a view of the distant Pyrenees.

kill north-east of it is St. Céré, on the Bave, among high limestone hills, on one of which are the two towers of *St. Laurent*, 130 and 90 feet high. Good black hats are made here. There is a *fall of the Bave*, at Autoire, near this, 106 feet down, close to an old tower. *PONT-DE-RODEZ* (18 kil.), on the Bléon; and about 8 kil. east south-east is *La Bastide Fortunière*, where Napoléon's brother-in-law, *Murat*, king of Naples, was born, the son of an innkeeper. A village near it is called after him.

**Pournel** (14 miles).

**Figéac** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles); where the line from Aurillac and Arrant comes in (Route 51). **Capdenac** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles as in Route 51. Here the line from Rodez falls in; and from here the line passes, *viâ* Texos, to Toulouse and Montauban.

## ROUTE 45.

**Paris to Vierzon, Bourges, Nevers, Moulins, Vichy, Clermont-Ferrand, Brioude, Le Puy, Alais, and Nismes.**

By rail, 725 kil., or 450 miles.

**Orléans to Vierzon** station, as in Route 43. Then the line, parting off from that to Limoges, crosses the Yèvre and Canal du Berri, on a viaduct, and enters a cutting and a tunnel of 722 feet, near the remains of Vierzon castle. Then to

**Foëcy** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where there is a porcelain factory.

**Mehun** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), or *Meheung*, on the Yèvre, has part of a chapel, staircase, and tower, of the favourite *château* of Charles VII., where he lived with Agnes Sorel, his mistress, at a time when nearly all France was in the possession of the English, and where he afterwards died, starved to death, through fear of being poisoned by his wicked son, Louis XI. It belonged to the Courtenays, one of whom married St. Louis's nephew, Robert d'Artois, and another was allied to the emperors of Constantinople. The family is now represented by the Earl of Devon, of Powderham Castle. They founded here the abbey of *Stc. Marie de Beauvoir* (for noble families only), of which the church remains.

**Marmagne** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Yèvre. At  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles further, and 145 miles from Paris, is

## BOURGES,

where a line strikes off, *viâ* St. Amand, to Montluçon. (See Route 48).

**HOTELS.**—De France; De la Poste; Du Bœuf; Couronne; De la Boule d'Or.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—St. Ursin's door—Hôtel de Ville—Hôtel Salvi—Maison de Louis XII.—Museum.

Population, 30,120.

Chief place of the department Cher, in the old province of *Berri*, seat of a *cour impériale* (high court of law), college, archbishopric, military division, &c., and a very ancient town, on the Evre, or Yèvre, where the Auron meets it.

It was the head of the eastern *Bituriges* (whence the name), and is called *Ataricum* by Cæsar, who sacked it without mercy after a siege. Before the Revolution it was the chief town of *Berri*, and noted for its good society, from having an university established 1466, by Louis XI. (a native), besides 20 churches, an abbey, and many religious houses. At this university Condé studied, and when it adopted Reformation principles, it was attended by Calvin and T. Beza. The streets are mostly narrow and crooked, with many low *gabled houses*, especially in the old town, which surrounds the hill, where the Cathedral stands. The open Places and Sérancourt promenade are well planted.

St. Stephen's *Cathedral*, which commands a fine view of the town and neighbourhood, is one of the best in France, though the exterior is less striking than that of some other cathedrals. It was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. Length, 248 feet. The front, 180 feet wide, has five great doors, ascended by steps, and two towers without spires (one 200 feet high), and is ornamented with sculptures of Scripture subjects, niched statues, &c. One of the towers was rebuilt, after a fall of its predecessor, the last day of the year 1666. The interior is 141 feet wide, and has *five naves* (the middle one 121 feet high), stained windows (some as old as the 13th century), a rose window, 18 chapels, carved stalls, a fine altar, and an old crypt, in which are monuments of Marshal Montigny and Jean, first duke of Berri—the latter, an effigy, with the muzzled bear (*ursine*) at his feet. A clock, in the tower, is as old as 1423.

The archbishop's palace, in the Italian style, was burnt 1871. In the grounds, as laid out by Le Nôtre, stands an obelisk to the Duc de Bethune-Charost. The churches of Nôtre Dame and St. Bonnet were both burnt 1487, and rebuilt 1510-20. At the Préfecture is the *Norman door* of St. Ursin's church, which stood close to the palace of the Ducs de Berri, built by *Duke John*, in whose time the city was at the pitch of prosperity. It was this magnificent noble who rebuilt Meheung castle, and gave it to the Dauphin Louis. The Préfecture was unfortunately burnt in April, 1859, with the city archives, &c.

The *Town Hall* (Hôtel de Ville) was built 1442, by the famous *Jacques Cœur*, silversmith to Charles VII., in a rich Gothic style, and was given to the town by Colbert. Notice the oriel doorway, the curious chimney, the sugar-loaf towers, the chapel, the carvings of hearts (cœurs), &c., the motto, "A vaillants cœurs rien impossible" (nothing is impossible to bold hearts) near the gate, the stained windows, and portraits of the founder, and of *Bourdaloue*. Jacques Cœur, after rendering great services to his ungrateful sovereign (called in derision "Roi de Bourges," till Joan of Arc emancipated her country), was falsely accused of poisoning Agnes Sorel, put to the torture, and condemned to forfeit his immense possessions—his palace at Bourges, his 8 or 9 seats elsewhere, his barony of Soucy, his 26 seigneuries, his merchant-ships in the ports, &c.—all of which were shared by his enemies.

The caserne d'artillerie (artillery barrack) is a large pile, built 1682, by Archbishop Phélippeaux, for a priests' seminary. In Rue des Arènes stands another barrack, for gendarmes, called *Hôtel Saint*, a sort of brick Tudor house, with spires, which belonged to *Cujas*, the scholar, at whose death, in 1590, the university began to decline. Another old building, now a *convent* of *Sœurs Bleues* (blue Sisters), was built by the Lallemand family, 1612, in the Renaissance style (a sort of ornamented Italian), and has a finely carved court, and a chapel, where they say Louis XI. was baptised. This building is called the *Maison de Louis XI.*; his crest, the porcupine, as well as the salamander of Francis I. is visible among the ornaments.

Other buildings are, the *Museum*, which has some

portraits, &c., worth notice, including statuettes from Charles VII.'s mausoleum to Duke John; the public library of 25,000 volumes; the college, and seminary; salle de spectacle. There are large caves under the old palace of the dukes. Two mineral waters are near. The arms of Bourges are three *moutons d'or*, alluding to the sheep and fleeces of Berri. Since the loss of Metz, it has been determined to make Bourges a chief military centre, to have a military school, arsenal, and new fortifications.

In the neighbourhood are—the old Romanesque *Church of Plaimpied*; the château of *Bois-sire-Aimé*, which Charles VII. gave to Agnes Sorel; the old church and tower of *Aix d'Angillon*, a corruption of *Arx-dom-Gillonis*; the *Château de Dome* (near St. Éloi-de-Gy), another residence of Agnes Sorel.

Trade in corn, wine, cattle, sheep, fruit. A little cutlery is made.

*Conveyances* to Dun-le-Roi, St. Amand, Châteauneuf, Sancerre, La Charité, Aubigny, Henrichemont, Glen, &c.

[At 48 kil. north-east is

**SANCERRE**, a station on the Paris and Nevers line (Route 20), and a sous-préfecture (in department Cher) of 3,760 souls, on a hill covered with vineyards. It is ill-built, but enjoys fine prospects of the Loire (2 miles off), &c., especially from the Port de César. It was founded by Charlemagne for a colony of Saxons, and belonged to the princes of Condé, one of whom razed the walls, 1621. As a Protestant stronghold, it was besieged 1573, by Charles IX., with great distress on the town's part; and it is further noted for the royalist insurrection of 1796, headed by *Phélippeaux*, who afterwards contributed to Bonaparte's defeat at Acre. Most of the houses are Gothic-looking; an old tower overlooks the town.

Outside it was St. Sature's rich abbey, where stands a famous chestnut tree, 83 feet round, and nearly 1,600 years old. The constable, Louis de Sancerre, and Marshal *Macdonald*, were born here. Trade in wine (of the district, called *Sancerrois*), fruit, grain, cattle, marble, &c. The wine is shipped at St. Thibault, on the Loire.

*Hotels*.—Du Bonf Couronné (Crowned Ox); Lion d'Or (Golden Lion).

*Possilly*, in a pretty part of the Louvre (on the east side) is noted for good white wine.]

From Bourges, along the rail to Nevers, you pass **Moulins-sur-Yèvre** (6½ miles), near *Mau-branche*, which belonged to Jacques Cœur.

**Savigny** (3½ miles), or *Savigny-en-Septaine*.

**Avord** (2½ miles), where Roman traces have been found. It is near the fragments of *Bengy Castle*, which was occupied by Condé, in the wars of the Fronde.

**Bengy-sur-Craon** (5½ miles).

**Nerondes** (3½ miles). An old church.

**La Guerche** (8 miles), or *Guerche*, near a Roman way to Bourges, and the Canal du Berri. Château Renaud, by Mansard, replaces an old feudal castle, which Louis VI. besieged, and which belonged to the Constable Bourbon, and others.

**Le Guetin** (6½ miles), on the Allier, close to its junction with the Loire. At this point a light suspension bridge for the road, an aqueduct (on 20 small arches) for the Canal du Berri, and a viaduct for the rail, all cross nearly side by side. The last brings us into department Nièvre. While the main line follows the Allier to Moulins, &c., a short branch from **Saincaize** (1½ mile), connecting the Orléans and Lyons systems, crosses the Loire, near the old bridge, and then strikes through a tunnel to

## NEVERS,

A *buffet*, 5½ miles from the last station, and 188½ from Paris, on the Bourbonnais line.

**HOTELS**.—De France; De la Nièvre.

Population, 19,000.

This capital of department Nièvre (formerly of a province called *Nivernais*), seat of an archbishop, &c., and the Roman *Noviodunum*, is on a gentle slant of the Loire, where the Nièvre joins it, the Allier joining a little lower.

It looks well grouped, but is a dull place, with crooked streets, and many old buildings. Between 1899 and 1782, the records state that it was half depopulated by epidemics, or "pestes," *twenty times*. Parts of its ancient walls are left. One gate, the *Porte du Croux*, as rebuilt in the 14th century, by *Pierre de Courtenay*, is machicolated and carved, and has two small turrets, and a high roof at the *of it*. This, and the low sturdy machicolated *of St. Etol*, are the only remains of the old

fortification. A modern one, on the Paris road, like a triumphal arch, was built 1746, after the battle of Fontenoy. It bears some middling verses on Louis XV., by Mon. de Voltaire, "*historiographie du Roy*." A third leads over the twenty-arched stone bridge, towards Moulins. On the hill, and known by its five or six pinnacles, battlements, &c., is the Gothic *château* of its dukes, now turned into a *Hôtel de Ville*, and its fine *Parc*, used as a promenade. This ducal residence was built by the Clèves family, at the end of the 15th century. It has been carefully restored.

Close to it stands *St. Cyr Cathedral*, a long, large structure, with a square tower (1509-28), on which are statues. The oldest part of the body is Romanesque, of the 12th century, as well as the crypt; some of the pillars in the nave are of the same date; but the nave itself is of the 13th century: while the choir and its carved work and stained windows belong to the 14th century. From a fancy of the old architect, it is *not* in line with the nave, but inclined to the right, to represent, it is said, the inclination of the *head of Christ* on the cross. A north door was built, 1290, the south door as late as 1528. The clock-tower was built, 1506-28. Some old tapestry in it was worked by Marie d'Albret and her ladies.

Other churches are worth notice. *St. Etienne* is of the 12th century, and is a Romanesque building, on the site of a convent founded by St. Columba, the Irish Saint; *St. Père*, which belonged to the Jesuits' college, is small but elegant. Near the Loire is the Norman *crypt of St. Saviour's* ruined church, which fell down, 1838; there are remains also (besides the refectory and Byzantine cloisters) of a Benedictine *abbey church*, called the *Oratory*. Not far from this, in Rue Parcheminerie, they show the house (with a niched figure in the walls) where Maître Adam, or Master *Adam Billaut*, the joiner-poet was born. Gresset, wrote his *Vert Vert*, when a Jesuit at the Visitandines, in Rue St. Martin, and being therefore admonished to leave the society, went to Paris. John Casimir, King of Poland, died abbot of St. Martin's.

The college was founded 1525; the library contains 8,500 volumes. Besides these there are priests' seminaries, large barracks, and an arsenal for founding government cannon, a theatre and baths, iron works, &c. The Sisters of Charity and

Christian Instruction, numbering about two hundred and forty houses in France, have their headquarters here. The last duke of *Nivernais* was the grand nephew of Mazarin; he was a statesman and man of letters, who was imprisoned during the "Terror," but had the good fortune to escape the guillotine, and died 1798.

Tiles, earthenware, and porcelain are made, as well as enamel and glue; and there is a trade also in wine, eaux-de-vie, salt, wood, coal (from the neighbourhood). There are government foundries for chain cables, bridges, &c., at Imphy and Fourchambault up the Loire, and Guérigny, on the Nièvre. Around Nevers are several old *châteaux*, worth notice, as Bordes (near Urzy), Bizy, Apremont, and Grossouvre (both on the Allier), Chevenon and Rosemont; with the fountain and grotto *des Fées*.

*Con-  
vances:* By coach to Lyons, Clamecy (72 kil.). Châteauneuf-Chinon, Autun, Auxerre, Cosne, La Charité, &c.; by steamer daily to Decize and Digoin (up the Loire), Orléans (down the Loire), Moulins (up the Allier). It is about 150 kil., by Châteauneuf-Chinon and Autun to Chalon-sur-Saône (Route 20).

The Canal Lateral de la Loire, a side cut by the river, passes here on to Decize, where the Nivernais canal joins.

**Decize**, a station 21 miles distant, has a good trade. It stands on a rocky island, joined to the main by two bridges (one suspended), and has an old *castle* of the Nevers dukes.

Returning to the junction at

**Saincaize**, the next station, ascending the east bank of the Allier, by a line belonging to the Lyons system, is

**Mars** (6½ miles), with an old church, near Meaulec château, a Renaissance building.

**St. Pierre-le-Moutier** (4½ miles), near a lake, well stocked with fish. Population, 2,400. At Langeron is the massive *donjon* of an old castle. The coiffure, or head-dress of the women, in this part, is curious.

To the south-east is *Dornes*, once the property of the Colignys. Here was born Bishop *Faucher*, who, for refusing to vote the death of Louis XVI., died on the scaffold with Charlotte Corday. *Paris-  
solles Castle* was bravely defended by Agnes Sorel against the English.

**Villeneuve-sur-Allier** (7½ miles), in department Allier, near Avrilly Castle, and *Riau Castle*, where *Sterne* met Maria with her dog Sylvio, under the poplar.

At 8½ miles further is

### MOULINS.

A *buffet*, 213½ miles from Paris.

**HOTELS**.—De Paris; Lion d'Or.

Population, 17,620.

Capital of department Allier (in the old province of *Bourbonnais*), and seat of a diocese, on the flat banks of the Allier. It is pretty well built of brick (zig-zagged in the façades), having good streets and promenades, with a well-planted *Cours*, and a thirteen-arched bridge, made solid, to resist the river when it floods, against which, also, high *levées* or embankments are raised. The *Bridge* was built, 1753-63, by Régemorte, after others had been washed away, and is 1,034 feet long and 45 wide.

Moulins, so called from the *mills* here, began in a castle of the 10th century, which became a seat of the Ducs de Bourbon. Its first sires de Bourbon were Adhemar I. and his son Archambault, whose descendant married a son of Louis IX. A great square *tower*, now a prison, is the most striking part. It survived the fire of 1753. There also remains an elegant pavilion in the Renaissance style, built by Catherine de Medici, now the Gendarmerie. Among other mementoes you see the motto of the order of *Esperance*, founded 1369 by Louis XII., the "bon duc," as he was called, who was a hostage of King John, after the battle of Poitiers. Here Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, married Jeanne d'Albret; and Catherine de Medici and Charles, in 1566, received the Cardinal of Lorraine, Coligny, &c., before the League was formed.

Nôtre Dame *Cathedral*, built 1386-1468, has only a large and unpretending choir finished, with a *carved figure* of a dead man near one of the doors, some stained windows, and paintings of the Virgin and Child. Below are the ashes of Charles VII.'s daughter, Jeanne d'Albret. At the church of the Visitation, now the *college*, founded by the wife of the gallant *Montmorency*, god-son to Henry IV., and beheaded 1362, by Richelleu, is a good monument of him, including his *effigy*, with figures of Valour, Liberty, Piety, and Justice.



A clock-tower, in one of the Places near the castle, has a sort of minaret steeple, and figures (called the Jacquemard family, by the people) to strike the hours, &c. There are also a public library of 20,000 volumes, a museum, a district nursery, or pépinière, large barracks (across the bridge), seminary for priests, salle de spectacle, hospitals, &c.

Marshals *Berwick* and *Villars* were natives—the former born in Rue de la Cigogne. Cutlery, hats, and furniture prints are made; and there is a trade also in wine, grain, timber, oil, and cattle.

At 2 kil. to the east is the Romanesque church of *Izeure*, or *Yseure*, with its curious carvings, begun in the 9th century; and, near it, the little country-house of *Beauvoir*, where the Constable *Bourbon*, otherwise Charles de Montpensier, spent his honeymoon. This great soldier, who fell at the sack of Rome, fighting for Charles V., was the last of the independent Ducs de Bourbon. Francis I. suspecting his design of siding with the Emperor, came to Moulins, forced an interview with the Constable (who pretended sickness), and seized his duchy, immediately upon his departure for Italy.

*Conveyances* to Montluçon, *Bourbon l'Archambault*, *Bourbon Lancy*, *Digoin*, *Mâcon*, *Dijon*, *Autun*, &c.; by steamer to Orléans in 30 hours.

The next station to Moulins is

**Bessay** (8½ miles), where there is an old church and a tumulus, supposed to be Roman. The hills and forests of Puy de Dome begin to come into view.

**Hauterive** (3½ miles), or *La Ferté Hauterive*. To the south-east is the ruined château of *St. Gérard-de-Vaux*, or le Puy, once the largest in the province. Cross the river at St. Loup to

**Varennes-sur-Allier** (5½ miles), where the Valençon joins the Allier. Population, 2,460. It was a feudal town. Billy château is near at hand. On one of its old houses you read "DIEU EST MA HAUTE TOUR ET FORTERESSE." At *CRECHY* the line turns off to Roanne (Route 46). Coach to *St. Pourcain*.

[*St. Pourcain*, a little west, in a fertile wine country, on the *Sioule*, where the Limon joins, was called *St. Portianus*, after a Christian slave, to whom a monastery was built in the

6th century. Its Gothic church contains a very well executed "*Ecc Homo*" in marble, as old as the 15th century. Population, 5,000.]

**St. Germain-des-Fossés** (8 miles) commands an extensive prospect. The range of Puy de Dome is in view. A viaduct on 13 arches, over the Allier, leads to

**St. Remy** (4½ miles), the nearest station for

**Baths of Vichy** (about 5 kil.), seated on the Allier, here crossed by the new suspension bridge, joined at an island in the midst of a wooden structure, which has to be renewed as often as the floods carry it away. These excellent and popular springs are in the new town, or *VICHY-LES-BAINS*, where there is a large Thermal Establishment and Parc for visitors, a Military Hospital for 150 invalids, a Civil Hospital for 70 persons, upwards of 50 Hotels, and abundance of private lodgings. Population, 5,750.

*Hotels*.—Grand Hotel des Ambassadeurs—first-rate hotel, well situated. Recommended to English travellers.

Germot Grand Hotel du Parc, opposite the baths and the park; comfortable and elegant.

Grand Hotel des Princes—Favier-Naud, proprietor; recommended to English travellers; very well situated.

Des Deux Mondes; De la Paix; De Suede; De Richelieu; Du Louvre; Du Rhone; Du Centre; Bonnet.

The prices at the hotels in Vichy are from 10 to 12 frs. per day. Dinner at the table d'hôte and breakfast, at the second-rate hotels, 8 to 10 frs. per day. Cabs, with 1 horse, 2 frs. the hour; 2 hours 3 frs.

Those intending to use the waters, first see a physician, who gives the necessary authority which you take to the bathing-house, where your name is entered in its turn with those before you. A bath lasts 1½ hour (between 4 a.m. and 9 p.m.). Drinkers are charged 1 to 1½ frs.

Books may be got at Bougarel's; *sucres d'or* (barley sugar) at Denolhae's; *grivats* at Semollet's; all in Rue Cunin Gridaine, the principal street.

Though the virtues of these springs were known long before—in Mad. de Sévigné's day, for instance—yet they did not come into much notice till 1785, when two royal ladies, *Monsieur de*

and Victoire, took the waters. In 1815, the Duchesse d'Angoulême, who happened to be here again when the revolution of 1830 occurred, laid the first stone of the *Thermal Establishment*, a large range in the north of the town (on the site of the *Maison du Roi*), 250 feet by 187, with an arcade towards the park, finished since 1820. This has been purchased of government by a company, which has added a building of equal size; the two furnishing about 500 baths, besides ball and news rooms, lecture rooms, theatre, &c. Strauss's band (not Strauss of Vienna) plays here in the season, which lasts from 15th May to 15th September.

There are *nine springs*. 1. *Le Puits Carré* (from puit, a well), or *Grand Puits Carré*, or *des Capucins* (who had a chapel on the site), the oldest in use. 2. *Le Puits Chomel* (after Dr. Chomel), or *Petit Puits*, or *Petite Grille*. 3. *La Grande Grille*, so called from the railings round it. These are at the Thermal Establishment. 4. *La Fontaine de l'Hôpital*, or *Rosalie* (after the Duchesse de Mouchy), formerly *Boulet Carré* and *Gros Roulet* (from *bouillon*, a bubbling), at the end of the Parc, near the Civil Hospital. 5. *Le Puits Lucas* (after Dr. Lucas) or *des Acacias*, near the Military Hospital. These were called the *Bouillottes*, *Fontaines des Galeux*, &c. 6. *Les Celestins*, at the south end of the town, under the site of an old convent. At one period this spring failed, but there is now an ample supply, and new buildings were added in 1858. Near this is, 7. *Le Puits Lardy* (after its owner); and 8. *La Source des Dames*, which is brought from near Cusset. 9. *La Source du Parc*, or *Puits Brosson*, so called after M. Brosson, who brought it up from a depth of 131 feet. These waters are imported into England by the Vichy Water Company, Margaret Street, Regent Street.

These various springs range between a temperature of 60° and 115°; they are clear and bubbling, like soda-water, bicarbonate of soda being the base; and as they also contain iron, they are excellent in all cases of debility of the stomach and bowels, bad circulation, gout, &c. *Grande Grille* is especially recommended for liver complaints; *l'Hôpital* and *Source des Dames*, for nervous affections and hysteria; the *Celestins*, for gravel and diabetes, and for scrofula. *Puits Chomel* is stated by its discoverer to be useful in consumption; English patients have benefited from it by drink-

ing the water mixed with tea or milk, and by inhaling the gases near the surface.

From 5,000 to 7,000 visitors frequent this spot in the season. The old town offers little to look at, except the *Tour d'Horloge*, and *Mad. de Sévigné's house*—an old-fashioned building, with stone quoins fronting the river. The *Parc*, in the town, is the place of greatest resort. Omnibuses, horses, donkeys, &c., are to be had in plenty for the excursions around; some of which are as follow:—1. *Alléedes Dames*, or *Avenue de Mesdames*, a promenade on the way to Cusset, lined with poplars. 2. *CUSSET* (population, 5,400), at 3 kil. distance, lies in a pretty valley made by the Sichon and Jolan; and is an ancient place with narrow streets, decayed walls, and part of a royal *château*, rebuilt by Louis XI., who, when prince, was pardoned here by his father, after the rebellion of the *Praguerie*. An abbey was founded here in 882, by a bishop of Nevers. There are mineral springs here. 3. *La Montagne Verte* (4 kil.); a view of the Allier, the mountains of Forez, &c. 4. *Côte St. Armand* (4 kil.) above the pretty village of Abrest, a fine prospect over Bourbonnais, Randon Forest, the Puy de Dôme, and Mont Dore, the Limagne, and Cantal range, &c. 5. Beyond Cusset, on the way to *Mont Peyroux* are various objects, as the *Saut de la Chèvre* waterfall, *les Grivats factory*, the *Jour ou Goure*, *Saillant* (another fall), the *Ardoisière* slate quarry (6 kil. from Cusset), and then *Mont Peyroux*, which commands an immense view from the old ruined castle of the Knights Templars on the top. 6. *Bourbon-Busset Château* (14 kil.), a specimen of the feudal mansion, including *Riom Tower*. It belongs to the Count of Bourbon-Busset's family. 7. *Randon Château* (16 kil.), once a Benedictine abbey, and the seat of the Polignac, Rochefoucauld, and De Foix families, now of the Duke of Galliera, who bought it of Madame Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe. It stands in a forest, commanding a fine view of Mont Dore, the Limagne, Puy de Dôme, &c. The pictures and furniture are gone: notice the stained windows in the *chapel*, the large kitchens, &c. *Effiat Château* (20 kil.), which belonged to Marshal d'Effiat, who negotiated the marriage of Henrietta Maria with Charles I., and was the father of *Châp Mars*. The tapestries and carvings are also worth notice. 8. *Châteaudeu* (20 kil.) and its waters, near the hills of Auvergne.

After **St. Remy**, the next station is **Monteignet** (3½ miles), with the hills of **Auvergne** in the distance.

**Gannat** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 5,600 souls, in a pretty spot on the **Andelot**, grew out of a **Benedictine** cell founded by the **Bourbons**, and has remains of a *château* (now the prison), a parish church of various styles, and in its neighbourhood a chapel called **Ste. Procule**, which devotees frequent, with a mineral spring. Cardinal **Duprat** and **Abbé Châtel** were natives. The baths of **Vichy** (*see above*), are 19 kil. to the east. Here the rail or short cut from **Montluçon**, *via* **Lapeyrouse**, comes in.

We now enter the fertile **Limagne** (or valley of the **Allier**) and department of **Puy de Dôme**.

**Algueperse** (6½ miles), the Roman *Aquæ spræ*, in **Auvergne**, on the **Luzon**, has a mineral water, and (at the **Hôtel de Ville**, which was an **Ursuline** convent) a statue of the Chancellor **L'Hôpital**, born at **La Roche** château, 1505. **Abbé Delille**, the translator of **Virgil**, is also a native. **Louis le Bourbon** is buried in the **Sainte Chapelle**, which he founded in 1475. Good stone and plaster, &c., are quarried in the hills of **Montpensier** and **Chaptuzat**. At **Montpensier**, **Louis VIII.** was poisoned by his wife's lover. The present duke is the husband of the **Infanta** of **Spain**. **St. Mion** mineral spring, and the old château of **Eglat**, which was the seat of the **Cinq Mars** family, are in the neighbourhood.

[At 4 kil. to the east, is the fine *château* of **Randan**, with its curious heap of spires and chimneys, and its beautiful grounds,—a good specimen of the old feudal châteaux of France. See **Vichy**, above.]

**Pont Mert** (6½ miles).

**Blom** (3½ miles), where the road from **Bourges** falls in (*see* **Route 48**), is a sous-préfecture, on a hill, above the **Ambone**, and the second town in **Auvergne**, over which it has a good view from the church. To the west is the **Puy de Dôme** range. The houses are constructed of dark **Volvic** lava stone. **St. Amable** church was built as far back as 1077; but a better building is the **Sainte Chapelle**, built, 1382, by **John II.** of **Bourbon**; here the archives are kept. An old clock tower deserves notice. The palais de justice was part of the sea of the **Comtes d'Auvergne**. In one of the

Places is a statue of **Desaix**. There are a general hospital, a house of detention, &c., and several fountains. Population, 11,000.

*Hotels*.—**Collonne**; **Du Palais**; **De l'Ecu**; **De France**.

[**Volvic** (5 kil. south-west) is remarkable for its quarries of lava, of great extent (with a granite mass in the midst), and for the fine ruins of *Tournole Castle*, the donjon of which has a noble prospect of the rich basin of **Limagne**. A little below it, is the seat of **M. de Chabrol**, formerly préfet of the **Seine**. Within a short distance is the old castle of **Aphon**, on the edge of a precipice, with the fine *Gorge*, or ravine of **Enval**, called **Bout de Monde**, or **End of the World**.]

**Gerzat** (4½ miles), followed by **MONTFERRAND** (population, 5,000), and its old church, in the suburbs of **Clermont**, which is 4½ miles from **Gerzat**.

### CLERMONT-FERRAND,

277½ miles from **Paris**.

*Hotels*.—**De l'Ecu** de **France**; **De la Paix**; **De l'Europe**; **De la Poste**.

Population, 38,000.

Objects of Notice.—**Cathedral**—**Church of Notre Dame du Port**—**Pascal's Statue**—**Puy de Dôme**, &c.

Capital of department **Puy-de-Dôme**, a bishopric, &c., and a very ancient city (the *Augustonemetum* of **Ptolemy**, and head of the **Arverni**), where **Pope Urban II.** and **Peter the Hermit** preached the **First Crusade**, 1095. It was ravaged by the **Northmen** in the ninth century.

It stands in a most picturesque spot, between two small streams, the **Tiretaine** and **Artier**, on a low hill (*Mons Clarus*, where the castle stood), surrounded by higher hills, falling one way to the rich valley of **Limagne** (on the **Al'ier**), and rising the other way towards **Puy-de-Dôme** peak (8 kil. off), which gives name to the department.

*Auvergne*, the old province which the department was taken out of, is an extraordinary region of conical peaks (called *Puys*) of extinct volcanoes, and has a lava soil, very fertile in some parts, with many old castles on the highest points. It has

been investigated by Scrope, Elie de Beaumont, and other geologists. *Pascal* was an Auvernat, born in this town.

The streets of Clermont are narrow and irregular and the houses built of dark Volvic *lava*, mostly whitewashed over. It is well supplied with water from Royat, &c. Promenades on the boulevards, which are well planted; and on the Squares or Places. Among these are, Place du Taureau, which has a fountain in honour of General Desaix, with a prospect of the Limagne, the plateau of Gergovia, and the castle on Mont Rognon; Places de la Pôterne and d'Espagne, commanding good views also; Place des Jacobins, or Delille, which has a mixed Gothic or Renaissance fountain of three stories, built 1515, by Bishop Jacques d'Ambouise, topped by a statue of Delille, the poet; and Place d'Armes or *de Jaude*, 860 feet long, so called after a mineral intermittent spring near it. It is the largest there, and contains a statue of Desaix, erected 1818. Omnibuses run to all parts.

The *Cathedral*, built of dark lava stone, between 1248 and 1263, is a rather imposing Gothic structure, but unfinished. Length, 321 feet; breadth, 139; height, 106, to the open lofty roof, which hangs on 56 light and well carved pillars. It has a good north porch, a rose and other stained windows, carved work in the choir, &c.; and there is a fine view from the tower. There were five towers before the Revolution. The church of

*Nôtre Dame-du-Port*, a genuine Romanesque building, part of which dates from 853, is the oldest building here, and has some curious decorations (mosaic in lava), with an ancient crypt, and an image of the Virgin, held in great esteem by the faithful. It is 152 feet long, and was restored in 1838. At the church of St. Genès are modern painted windows.

Other buildings are, the Préfecture, Hôtel de Ville, Lyceum or college, halle au blé (corn market), linen market, Hôtel Dieu, and general hospital. Also the *library* of 23,000 volumes (besides MSS.), begun by *Massillon*, when bishop here; to which are attached the cabinet of mineralogy (very good), and the academy of sciences (having some Roman marbles and Ramey's statue of *Blaise Pascal*, whose house is in Passage Vervine, near the cathedral); all contained in the large *botanic garden*.

The cattle market and priests' seminary are at Montferrand, to which runs a fine avenue of a mile long.

Schools of art and science exist here, where lectures on various subjects are given.

In Faubourg St. Alyre, near the Benedictine abbey of that name, is a curious mineral fountain (acid and tonic), with a *petrifying spring*, in a garden kept by M. Clémentel, which in course of time has made, by gradual deposits of carbonate of lime, a sort of dyke or *wall*, about 250 feet long and 13 broad, with a natural stalactitic bridge at the end, hanging over the Tirectaine brook, which supplies the fountains of Clermont. Flowers, fruit, &c., covered with this sediment are here sold.

At St. Mart (1 kil. off), to the west, is a third mineral water of good quality (near the baths of César), brought into use since 1843. Here is a large bathing-house; and the very early Romanesque church of Chamalibères, and the donjon of *Saulces castle* are at hand.

Manufactures of stockings, paper, hats, leather, *confitures* (apricot and other sweetmeats), and a trade in cattle, wool, cheese, hemp, fruit, and wine. The *patois* is a mixture of French and Provençal. As, for example—

"Admira sa mousselin, son vardel, son boucage,  
Que semble jusqu'au chieau porta son biau foliage,"

quoted from a description by François Perdrix, in L. Piesse's *Guide aux Eaux Thermales du Mont Dore*. Conveyances to Lyons, St. Etienne, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Rodez, Aurillac, Limoges, &c., and *Mont Dore* (see Routes 50, 51).

For the rail from Clermont to Pont de Dore, towards Thiers (see Route 53).

In the neighbourhood, which offers a profusion of remarkable objects, are the plain of Gergovia (8 kil.), formerly the site of a Roman station; Mont Rognon (a peak of basalt), and its old castle; St. Vincent mineral water; Roche Blanche and its caves; Châteaugay and its prospects; the caverns of Gravenoire; Royat and its grottoes, mills, falls, &c., to the west, in a pretty valley at the source of the Tirectaine, which was visited by a hurricane in 1834. It has the waters of Fontanat, and the Puy-Châteix near it, and is under Puy de Dôme and Gravenoire (7,722 feet above the sea). Puy de Parlou (northwest); Puy de Dôme (west); and other volcanic peaks.

[From Clermont to *Puy de Dôme*, to the west, you pass over a lava soil to Barraque, where the road turns off to *Puy de Pariou*, which is 4,000 feet above the sea; having a very regular crater, 300 feet deep, and 3,000 feet round the edge. After an ascent of 10 or 12 kil. altogether, you come to

*Puy de Dôme*, which gives name to the department, and overlooks all the other puy. Of these about sixty may be seen from the top, stretching in a line 18 miles long (north and south), besides the peaks of *Mont Dore* (further south), the fertile plain of the *Allier*, &c. It is 4,839 feet above the sea, or 656 feet higher than the *Petit Puy de Dôme* near it; and is composed of porous, crumbling stone, here called *domite* after the mountain, which takes its own name from its dome shape. Pascal experimented on the *weight of the air* from this peak; respecting which there is a common rhyme—

"Si Dôme était sur Dôme

On verrait les portes de Rome."

*Puy Chapine*, *Sarcoul*, and *de Côme*, to the north, are respectively, 3,903, 3,436, and 1,273 feet high. The forests about here are great places for making *Sabots*, or wooden shoes, the men working at the business in the open air. Many millions are made in this quarter; and also in the forests round *Valenciennes* and *Fougères*, in the north of France.]

From Clermont, the next station, after passing up the fine valley of the *Allier*, under *Gravenoire* peak, and *Mont Rognon*, with its old castle of the *Dauphins* on the top, is

*Sarlève* (4½ miles), near *Gergovia*, a hill, with traces of a camp, where *Cæsar* was beaten by the Gauls under *Vercingetorix*.

*Le Cendré* (1½ mile).

*Les Martres-de-Veyre* (8½ miles), in a beautiful spot near *Puy de Marman*.

*Vie-le-Comte* (3 miles).

*Coudes* (4½ miles), on the *Allier*, close to *Mont Peyroux*. *Mont d'Or* or *Dore*, and its range of peaks are on the left.

*Issoire* (6 miles), a sous-préfecture of 4,160 souls is a hollow, on the *Creuse*, having an old church of the 10th century. Copper kettles, &c., are made. It was the birth-place of Chancellor *Duprat*. *Mont Dore-le-Bains*, is 35 kil. to the left (see *Route 51*),

up the valley of the *Creuse*; passing the volcanic peaks and basalt cliffs, near *Villetour* spa and lake *Pavin*, which was once a crater, 350 feet deep. Not far from this is another lake, called *Chambron* (abounding with fish), above which rises the old feudal *Castle of Murrol*.

*Le Breuil* (8½ miles).

*Le Saut-du-Loup* (2½ miles).

*Brassac* (8½ miles), in department *Haute-Loire*.

*Arvant* (3½ miles), where the line from *Capdenac* falls in (*Route 52*). Then

*Brioude* (6½ miles further), an ancient town and sous-préfecture (department *Haute-Loire*), on the *Allier*. Population, 4,950. The Romanesque church of *St. Julien*, one of the oldest in *Auvergne*, was rebuilt in the 10th century by *William* of *Aquitaine*, with five chapels round it. A fine view from the hill on which the college stands.

*LA VILLELLE-BRIOUDE* (3 kil.) has a large single-arched lava bridge on the *Allier*, 181 feet span.

[At 23 kil. to the east, on the *St. Etienne* road, is *La Chaise Dieu*, with the abbey church of *Cass Dei*, 302 feet long, in a fine Gothic style, begun by *Clement VI.* (a native) in 1343; and having a well-carved portal, 156 stalls, some old tapestry, the founder's tomb, &c., and a few remains of the abbey adjoining.]

*St. Georges d'Aurac* (18 kil.), near *Chavagnac* château, where *Lafayette* was born. Here the rail goes on to *Lengeac*, &c., for *Alais* and *Nismes*, as in *Route 31*. But the road turns off to *LIMANDRE* (18 kil.), in a lava region, beyond which (at 13 kil.) is the ruined *Château de Polignac*, and its old church.

At 6 kil further is

*LE PUY*, on a volcanic peak (see *Route 28*).

## ROUTE 48.

*Moulins* and *Varennes* to *Roanne*, *St. Etienne*, and *Lyons*.

By rail, from the *Varennes* junction to *Roanne* (60 miles); four trains daily.

*Varennes-sur-Allier* station, as in *Route 45* Then to *Crechy*, where the line turns off, close to the river; the next station to which, is

*St. Germain-des-Fossés* (6 miles).

*St. Gerand-le-Puy* (4½ miles.) Remains of castle.

**La Palisse** (7 miles), a sous-préfecture of 2,700 population, in the fertile valley of the Bèbre, under an old castle which belonged to Marshal de la Palisse (of the house of Chabannes), who is celebrated in a popular song. Boots and shoes for exportation are made.

*Hotel*.—La Poste.

**Arfeuilles** (4½ miles).

**St. Martin d'Estreaux** (9¼ miles).

[BRIENNON (18 kil. east), on the Loire, was noted for the Clairvaux Abbey of Bénissans-Dieu, founded 1188, by St. Bernard. Its large and well preserved Gothic church remains, having a chapel cased with marble, and a portal between two elegant spires.]

**St. Germain l'Espinasse** (9 miles).

[About 7 kil. west, is *Ambierle* and its fine abbey church (founded 938) containing the tombs of the Seigneurs of Pierrefitte.

**St. HAOND-LE-CHÂTEL** (7 kil. south-west) takes name from the old Château de Boisy, near it, which was one of the strongest places in Forez. The walls are still so thick that *three* carriages may ride abreast on them. In the time of Charles VII, it belonged to the famous Jacques Cœur, his Jeweller, and bore this inscription over the gate:—

"Jacques Cœur fait ce qu'il veut,  
Et le Roi ce qu'il peut."

Here Admiral Bonnavet, who was killed at Pavia, was born.]

At 7½ miles further, you come to

**Roanne**, on the Loire, and the St. Étienne railway (see Route 24); whence it is 54 miles to **Lyons** (see Route 30).

## ROUTE 47.

**Orléans, up the Loire, to Gien and Nevers.**

By Coach: Distance to Gien, 32 miles.

**Orléans Station**, as in Route 35.

**COMBLEAUX** (8 kil.) where the Canal d'Orléans turns off to the Loing, below Montargis.

**JARGEAU** (10 kil.), on the south side of the Loire (opposite St. Denis), at the bridge, has a population of 2,450, and was held by the English, under Suffolk, 1421, when taken by the Duc d'Alençon and Joan of Arc. A few years before, Charles,

Duc d'Orléans, and his brother, formed a *league* here, to revenge the death of their father by the Duke of Burgundy; whose death they accomplished at Monterau.

**CHÂTEAUNEUF** (8 kil.) on the Loire, opposite the pretty village of Siglon (on south side), is so called from an old castle. The church has a fine tomb of M. de la Vrillière. Excellent *matelotes* (a mixed dish of fish), at the Ville d'Orléans hotel.

[**LORRIS** (22 kil. east), on the Canal d'Orléans, though a marshy spot, was a seat of the kings of France, where St. Louis signed a treaty which regulated a succession of the county of Toulouse. It gives name to the *Contumes*, or *Customs of Lorris*, by which certain disputes were formerly allowed to be settled by duel; gentlemen using swords, and the bourgeois *poignards*.]

**St. BENOÎT** (10 kil.), or Fleury-sur-Loire, on the north side of the Loire, takes name from one of the earliest Benedictine abbeys in France, of which the cruciform church (of the 9th century) remains, including St. Michael's tower over the entrance, with curious carvings about it. The interior is part Romanesque.

**SULLY** (7 kil.) on the south side of the Loire (at the suspension bridge to St. Père), near the old moated castle of the Trémouilles, which Henry IV. gave, with the title of duke, to his great minister *Rosny*, who printed his *Mémoires* in the Bethune Tower. They show Henri Quatre's chamber; and it is said that Voltaire began the *Henriade* when staying here with his literary patron, the third duke.

**LION** (10 kil.) on the south side of the river, opposite Ouzouer and Dampierre.

**Gien** (12 kil.), a station on the Bourbonnais line (see Route 20).

Hence the rail ascends the river, *vid Cosne*, &c. (Route 20), to **Nevers** and **Saincaize**, as in Route 45.

## ROUTE 48.

**Bourges to Neris-Iles-Bains and Clermont-Ferrand.**

By rail to Montluçon 56½ miles; thence by road 56 miles; partly following the canal to Montluçon and the river Cher.

**Bourges Station**, as in Route 45.

**Châteauneuf-sur-Cher** (14½ miles).

**St. Amand-Montrond** (14½ miles), a pretty sous-préfecture in department Cher, on the Marmande, near its junction with the Cher. Population, 3,600. It has traces of *Montrond* castle, which belonged to Gaston de Foix (born here), the Duc de Sully, and the great Condé.

*Hotels*.—Le Bœuf (Bull); Croix de Fer (Iron Cross).

At 3 kil. from it is DREVENT, near remains of a Roman theatre, on the Cher, where statues, pavements, &c., have been found.

**Vallon** (16½ miles).

**Montluçon** (14½ miles) in department Allier, on the rail from St. Sulpice to Moulins; an old town and sous-préfecture of 16,210 souls, in the wine country by the Cher, on a hill, which has remains of a castle of the Dukes of Bourbon on the top. Here the canal from Vierzon, *viâ* Bourges, ends. Iron and looking-glasses are made. *Hotels*.—De France; Du Dauphin.

[The rail from St. Sulpice, *viâ* Guéret (see Route 49) to Montluçon, is carried towards Moulins, past **Commentry** (8 miles) where the direct line to Gannat parts off, as below; **Doyet-la-Fresle** (6 miles), where a branch comes in from **Bézenet** (3½ miles), under Montaign, in the Puy de Dôme country; then **Chavenon** (9½ miles), near Le Montel aux Moines; **Noyant** (14½ miles); then

**Souvigny** (5 miles), the nearest station for the watering-place of BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT; on the Queune, has the large Benedictine abbey church of the Ducs de Bourbon, with their fine monumental effigies. The abbey was founded 913, by Aymard of Bourbon; the church is mostly of the 15th century. Parts of the town walls are left. Population, 3,000. At 8 kil. to the north-west is Menoux, on the Ours; and 8 kil. beyond it, the watering-place of

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT, in a pretty valley on the Barge, so called after Charles the Simple's favourite, Aymard d'Archambault, who built a *château*, which had 24 towers, three of which remain, with other parts. At the church is a *piece of the "true cross,"* given by St. Louis

to his son Robert, when he married a Bourbe. The Romans called this place *Aquæ Bourbon*. An *Hôpital des Eaux* stands on Place des Capcins, near the saline springs. They are three viz., the *Fontaine Bourbon*, a hot spring (temperature, 122°), and the cold springs of *Jon* and *St. Pardoux*, useful in paralysis, apoplex, rheumatism, scrofula, diseases of the skin at bones, &c. There are bath-houses and assembly rooms; and the season is from June to August. This estate has lately been purchased by the Vicomte des Roys.

BOURBON LANCY (36 kil.), in department Saône-et-Loire, on a hill-side on the Loire, under an old castle, begun by Henry III., was the *Aquæ Nisinet* of the Romans, on account of its mineral springs, which are much like those of Vichy. Of eight springs only one is cold; the others have a temperature of 68° to 140°, the hottest being that called Lymbe; they are in Faubourg St. Léger. Roman coins, &c. have been found. The country round is rather fine.

**Moulins** (8½ miles) as in Route 45.

The direct line from Montluçon to Gannat, 4 miles, opened in 1811, parts off at **Commentry** (8 miles), as above; and goes past **Hids** (6 miles), and **Lapeyrouse** (7½ miles), where a short branch turns off to **Saint-Eloi** (5 miles); then **Louron-de-Bouble** (5 miles), **Bellenave** (5 miles), **St. Bonnet de Rochefort** (6½ miles), to **Gannat** (6½ miles), as in Route 45.]

The road from Montluçon brings us to

NÉRIS-LES-BAIS (8 kil.), a small spa in a healthy spot, was known (as *Aquæ Nerii*) to the Romans, for its warm mineral baths, which were again brought into notice after 1821, and are used between May and November, in cases of paralysis, rheumatism, tumours, and nervous complaints. The *springs* are Puits de la Croix, Puits de César, Puits Carré, and La Source Nouvelle. They are not only used by visitors but are also supplied to the *houses* for cooking, &c. A large bath-room was begun 1834; and there is a hospital with 100 beds for the poor, gratis. The Jardin des Bains is on the site of a Roman *amphitheatre*, which can be plainly traced; columns, statues, coins, &c., have been found here. The old Norman church is of the 11th century. *Hotels*.—Grand Hôtel; Léopold.

**MONTAIGUT** (17 kil.), in the hilly department of Puy de Dôme, near **Bezenet** station, as above, has a castle on a pointed rock (*aigu*). *Hotel*.—De l'Écu.

**MENAT** (15 kil.) is the next place, with its tripoli quarries, on the Sioule.

**St. PARDOUX** (12 kil.) Then

**Blom** (23 kil.); and

**Clermont** (12½ miles) on the Railway, as in Route 45.

## ROUTE 49.

**Châteauroux** to **Guéret**, **Aubusson**, and **Clermont-Ferrand**.

By road, 212 kil., or 132 miles.

**Châteauroux** station, as in Route 43.

**LA CHÂTEAUX** (87 kil.), a town of 4,700 souls, in department Indre, and a sous-préfecture, in a pretty spot on the Indre, with remains of a castle, of which a tower serves as a prison. There are some good points of view around. **CHÂTEAUMÉILLANT**, about 15 kil. to the left, is a curious mixture of various styles, surrounded by a moat.

**GÉNOUILLAC** (27 kil.)

**BOUSSAC** (12 kil. east-north-east), in department Creuse, is a small sous-préfecture finely seated on a rock, over the little Creuse (where the Veron joins it), among precipitous hills. Above the village are the large remains of its ancient castle. Population, 879. Coach to Châteauroux station (75 kil.)]

At 27 kil. further is **Guéret**, on the St. Sulpice and Montluçon line. (See Route 43.)

From **Guéret**, on the road to **Clermont-Ferrand**, you pass

**LE MOUTIER** (20 kil.)

**Aubusson** (16 kil.), a station on the branch from **Busseau-d'Aun** (see Route 43).

**LA VILLENEUVE** (23 kil.);

**PONT-AU-MUR** (22 kil.), on a branch of the Sioule; then

**PONT-GIBAUD** (18 kil.), on the Sioule, in the lava soil of Auvergne, whose dauphins built a *château* here, with walls of great thickness, and corner towers. In the neighbourhood are the seat of

Comte de Pont-Gibaud (or Gibault), the mineral water of Javelle, mines of lead, copper, antimony, &c., and many volcanic peaks.

At 22 kil. further is

**Clermont** station, as in Route 45.

## ROUTE 50.

**Clermont-Ferrand** to **Bordeaux**, by way of **Ussel**, **Tulle**, **Brive**, and **Périgueux**.

Distance, 224 kil., or 139 miles. A railway is projected in this direction, to intersect that from Montauban.

**Clermont-Ferrand** station, as in Route 45.

**Rocheftort** (29 kil.), as in Route 51, where a road turns off to *Mont Dore Baths*.

**BOURGLASTIC** (25 kil.) Population, 2,420, employed in the forges, &c.

**CHALONS** (13 kil.), in department Corrèze.

**USSEL** (15 kil.) Population, 4,320.

*Hotels*.—Du Dauphin; Notre Dame.

An old town and sous-préfecture, among bare hills, between the Diège and Sarsonne. Remains of a Roman camp and military way are seen.

**LA CHAPELLE** (14 kil.) Part of the line hence to Périgueux is in course of construction.

**ÉGLETON** (15 kil.) has a market for corn. Population, 1,300.

**LES CHAMPS-DE-BRACH** (15 kil.), on the Corrèze, which the road now follows. From this it is 17 kil. to

## TULLE,

A station on the branch from Brive, 16½ miles distant.

*Hotel*.—De Lyon.

Population, 12,410. Chief town of department Corrèze (formerly the province of *Bas-Limousin*), seat of a bishop, & government factory for fire-arms, &c., in a narrow valley on the Corrèze (where the Solane meets it), the rocky sides of which are terraced with houses in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, surrounded by picturesque hills. Sarrasin, or maize, is grown. There are pretty walks on the quays and bridges. An old square tower, said to be Roman, stands above the town, near the cemetery.

The half-Gothic *Cathedral*, marked by a fine slender spire, is in the Grand Place, where, also, is the *Maison Sage*, a turreted house of the 14th



century, ornamented with arabesque and other carvings. The public library contains 2,500 volumes; a district prison, a college, good hospital, &c., are also here.

The *small-arms factory* is at *Souillac* (2 kil.) on the *Solane*, a river bordered by fine granite rocks. Many remains of the Roman *Tintiniacum*, destroyed by the Vandals, exist on a plain 6 kil. north, near which you get a view of the Cantal chain. In a valley below is the Gordino fall.

Baluse, the historian, was born at Tulle; and here races (courses des chevaux) are sometimes held. Bougies, or wax candles, oil, nails, paper, and playing cards are made. Coaches to Clermont, Brive, &c.

[At 8 kil. north-east, near GIMEL (which has a finely carved Gothic cross and a feudal *château*), on the *Montane*, is one of the grandest *Water-falls* in France. The river tumbles over the broken limestone rocks in a succession of five or six leaps (though not visible all together), one of which is 138 feet down and 15 wide; another is 85 feet down.

ARGENTAT (31 kil.), is on the Dordogne, at the new wire suspension bridge, built 1828, by Vilat, 328 feet long, and 49 feet above the stream. It belonged to Turenne's family, and had an abbey of the 12th century.

AURILLAC, in department Cantal, is 54 kil. further, in Route 51.]

The stations from Tulle (opened 1871), down the Corrèze to Brive, are **Cornil** (5 miles) and **Aubazine** (5 miles), **Brive** (6½ miles), where the Périgueux and Capdenac line is joined. (See Route 44.)

From Brive, past **Larche** (9½ miles), to

**Terrasson** (6½ miles), in Dordogne department, an ancient town on the Vézère, here crossed by a large new bridge. It was called *Terracina*. About 18 kil. south-west of it is **Montignac**, on the Vézère, above which is the ruined *castle* of the Comtes de Périgord. Population, 3,850. The remains of *Oltreux*, once a Roman town, are at hand.

**Thenon** (12½ miles); followed by **Milhac** (8 miles), near **St. Crépin-d'Av-zerroche** (21 kil.), where there is a marble quarry. Population, 900.

[At 12 kil. south-east is

**Miremont**, with some of the largest *caves* in France; altogether, 4,600 yards long, and including 8,000 rooms and galleries, one of which

is like the Thames Tunnel. Near this is the so-called volcano of *Meysandrie*, which they say burst out 1783. A little to the south-east, at Bugue, is the pit called *Trou de Pomaissac*, whence flames, or at least, sulphur vapours, have issued; and into which robbers used to throw their victims in old times.]

**Niversac** (5½ miles), where the Agen line turns off. Hence 7½ miles to

**Périgueux** station, as in Route 44.

## ROUTE 51.

**Clermont-Ferrand to Mont Dore-les-Bains, Mauriac, Aurillac, Capdenac, Rodez, Montauban, and Toulouse.**

Clermont-Ferrand station, as in Route 45.

From this there are two ways to Mont Dore; the first, and most direct, by way of Randanne, 40 kil.; the other, by way of Rochefort, the most usual, though longer route, 53 kil.

1. This route passes Puy de Gravenoire and its lava beds, 2,728 feet high, one of a range of Puy, varying from 2,790 to 3,350 feet in height, as Puy de Charade, de Thedde, de Barzet, de Chaprat, de Duret, de Pasredon, and the village of that name, de la Meye, and de la Vache, near

Randanne, a spot brought into cultivation by Count Montlolsir, who died, 1838, and lies buried in his park here. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly. Then follows a succession of higher peaks, from 3,600 to 5,400 feet high, all, like the first, evidently of volcanic origin: these are Puy de Mouchal, de la Toupe, d'Enfer, near Cabannes. Then Puy de Pessade, de l'Aiguille, often covered with snow in summer, Puy Baladou, near a wild and marshy spot, Puy de la Croix Morand, and Puy de Tache, the highest around here, and close to Mont-Dore-les-Bains.

2. From Clermont, by the second route, passing under Puy de Dôme and Mont Serre, you come to Chamalière and its old *church*, near the valley of Royat.

ROCHEFORT (29 kil. from Clermont), is in a deep valley on the Sioule, under Puy d'Angère, with an old *castle* on the top, which belonged to the Comtes of Auvergne. To the south of it is Murat-le-Quaire, near the Bourboule spa, in a pretty spot on the Dordogne. Then past Laquaille and Quatreille (24 kil.), to

## MONT-DORE-LES-BAINS,

the ancient *Mons Durianus*, a watering-place in a picturesque valley, about 3,400 feet above sea, at the head of the Dordogne, between Pic du Capucin and Puy de l'Angle, one of the highest (8,610 feet) of the Mont Dore range. It is a region of extinct volcanic peaks, fine woods, valleys, and waterfalls; a sort of a miniature Switzerland; and one of the most curious and inviting in France, both for tourists and invalids. It should be examined by the aid of *Desmarest's* geological map of Auvergne. As the village stands high, the temperature is sharp and somewhat variable. There are 10 or 12 *Hotels*, where living costs 5 to 10 francs daily; besides attendance, which is paid for in the lump (10 to 20 francs). The season lasts from 15th June to 15th September, after which snow lodges on the peaks. Tourists flock hither in July. A large *Thermal Establishment*, built of trachyte, or lava stone, contains about sixty baths. There is a separate hospital for the poor.

The *Springs* are eight—two *Ste. Marguerite* and *Tambour*, being cold, and the rest hot, at a temperature of 42° to 45° centigrade. One hot spring is called *Bain de Céar*; another *Source Caroline*, after the Duchess of Berry, another, *Ramond*, &c. They are useful in cases of rheumatism, consumption, nervous and inflammatory complaints, scrofula, &c.; the chief constituents being bicarbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium (salt), with a little iron.

From traces of a Roman temple and baths observed here, this spot appears to have been known to that people. It afterwards came to the family of *La Tour d'Auvergne*, &c. Among the numerous attractions and points of view are the following, to which

*Excursions* may be made. 1. Up the valley of *Mont Dore* to *Pic du Capucin* (3 kil.), across the little wire bridge on the river, and so called from a rock near the summit, which gives it a likeness to a monk's hood; and the wild *Gorge de la Cour*, or *d'Enfer*, 2 kil. further. 2. To *Salon de Mirabeau*, named from the orator's father, who visited here, 1787; *la Verdère fall*; the *Plat à Barbe*, a pool in a ravine; and the *Grande Scierie* sawpits; 6 kil. in all. 3. Along the Dordogne to *La Bourboule* (5 kil.), a pretty village under a scarped rock. Here is a little bathing-place; the water is hot and purga-

tive, and useful in scrofula, tumours, &c. Then to *Roche Vendèze* (3 kil.), which is 3,775 feet high. On this mountain stood *La Tour d'Auvergne*, which, as *Froissart* relates, was occupied in *Charles VI.'s* reign by *Mérigot*, a robber chief, who was hunted down and executed. 4. *Queurreille* and *Roesignolet falls* (one is 49 feet down), on the *Randanne* road; *Guéry lake*, deep and well stocked with fish; the peak of *Sanadoire* (4,265 feet), a solitary mountain, once guarded by a fort; *Roche Tuilère*, composed of lamellar basalt, which splits into tiles for building; 8 kil. in all. From this it is 7 kil. to *Orriat church*, a fine Romanesque structure, of the 10th or 11th century, in a deep valley. 5. To *St. Nectaire*, by *Diane*, the highest village (4,376 feet) in Lower Auvergne; then the ruins of *Murrol Castle* (15 kil.), and its pretty village, in a forest under *Puy Tartaret*; *Lake Chambon*, on the *Couze*, with its little islands of verdure; and then *St. Nectaire* (5 kil.) Its ancient Romanesque church is perched high up on the rugged granite cliffs, which are piled one over the other; while the mineral waters, for which it is known, are in the green meadows below. Here *Cornador cheese* is produced, so called from one of the cliffs over the village. A fine waterfall in the valley of *Chaudesfour*. 6. To *Vassivière* (12 kil.), noted for its *culetts* and a statue of *Nôtre Dame*; the desolate *Lake Pavin*, in the crater of a volcano (3 kil.), and the old church and village belfry of *Bessèr*, which, like other places here, is built on beds of lava. 7. *Grande Cascade* (2 kil.), which winds 105 feet down a slope of *Puy de l'Angle*, and runs to the Dordogne; the *Cascade of the Serpent*, near the head of the Dogne; and *Gorge des Enfers*, with its heaps of broken columns of basalt. Pass over *Puy de Cicadogne*, to the head of the Dore, which gives to, or takes, name from the district, and unites with the Dogne to make the *Dordogne*, which flows across France to the Gironde, near *Bordeaux*.

Leaving this interesting place, you come to

*Borr* (about 30 kil.), in a fine valley of the Dordogne, under *Orgues de Borr* or *Sancy*, a rugged basaltic peak, with a pyramid at top (left in the French trigonometrical survey), whence there is a noble view of great extent; but the place is most remarkable as the birth-place of *Marmontel*, who has described the course of his early life here, in his entertaining *Mémoires*.

**MAURIAC** (about 30 kil.), a sous-préfecture (department Cantal), under a volcanic peak, near the Dordogne. Population, 3,600. Notre Dame des Miracles is a curious church, of the 11th and 12th centuries, with ancient carvings about it, and an image which draws a great crowd on the 9th of May. The old ruined chapel of St. Mary commands a fine prospect. A fountain to the memory of Montyon has an inscription by *Marmontel*, who here went to school. Several falls, ruined castles, and points of view, are round about. One fall is that of the *Auze*, 108 feet down, a little out of the Aurillac road; it is worth seeing, and is not far from the fine *château* of *Mazerolles*.

**DEUJAC** (8 kil.), in a fine valley, has an old château, and a church, sheltered by immense poplars.

At 27 kil. further is

### AURILLAC,

where we join the Capdenac and Arvant line (see Route 52, for the line from Arvant).

**HOTELS.**—Des Voyageurs (Travellers); Des Trois Frères.

Population, 10,940.

A small town, the capital of department Cantal, in Auvergne, in a pretty valley, by the Jordanne, on lava deposits, which, in past times, ran from the extinct volcanoes of the *Cantal range*, which are in sight. Houses built of slate; the streets are broad, and refreshed by running brooks from a reservoir in the upper part of the town. A promenade, called *Le Gravier*, lies along the river from the *Cours Montyon*, so called after a benefactor whose column is here, and who bequeathed the fund for the Montyon prize, which is at the disposal of the French Academy. The country outside is beautiful. In faubourg St. Étienne is a tower of St. Stephen's castle, which belonged to the Comtes d'Auvergne. Some remains of a Benedictine abbey or convent, and two nunneries, are left in the faubourg de Buis, or des Frères. The churches of St. Gerard and Notre Dame have pictures, and the latter has a good vault.

Among the public buildings there are a Hôtel de la Préfecture, Hôtel de Ville, with a public library of 7,000 volumes and a cabinet of minerals; a college, corn hall, theatre; also stables for hunters, of Arab, English, Norman, and other breeds; and the

*Hippodrome* (1 kil. off), or race-course, where races attended by great numbers from all quarters, take place the first fortnight in June.

Pope *Sylvester II.*, Marshal Noailles, and General D'Estaing were natives. Manufactures of lace, jewellery, copper and brass goods, paper, leather and a good trade in horses, mules, cattle, cheese, &c.

*Conveyances* to Paris, Toulouse, Clermont, Limoges, Tulle, Rodez, Montauban, St. Flour, &c.

Within a few miles are the old castles of Carlat, Valduces, Misillac, Espinassol, and Sedaigne-Vouté; the pretty valleys of Raulhac and Magnac, the grottoes of Laroqueville, and the mineral waters of Cropières and Tessières les Boullies. Near Tournemire (13 kil.), on the Loire, is the feudal *château* of *Anjony*, with its old towers, furniture, tapestry, paintings, &c., all in good condition.

[From Aurillac, on the road to Rodez, you pass Arragon (5 kil.), in a beautiful valley, where the Cère falls into the Jordanne.

**MONTSALUT** (25 kil.), is a small place under the Puy de l'Arbre mountain, on a plain, where Mechain and Delambre, in 1791, traced an arc of the meridian, to serve as a base for the new system of French measures now in vogue. It has the old castle of Mandulphie, from which there is a fine prospect; Notre Dame church, founded 1073; an old Hôtel de Ville; a deaf and dumb hospital, founded by Abbé Sicard; and, a little outside, the *Mur du Diable* (Devil's Wall), built of enormous stone blocks.

**ENTRAGUES** (about 10 kil.), the next place (in department Aveyron), is so called because placed between the two rivers Lot and Truyère where they join.

**Rodez** is about 40 kil. further.—See Route 52.]

From Aurillac, on the *raai* to Capdenac you pass Yrac (5 miles), &c., to Maurs (23½ miles), near the Celle, a branch of the Lot. **Figeac** (12½ miles), on the Périgueux and Capdenac line.

**Maurs**, near the Celle.

**Figeac**, a sous-préfecture in department Lot, on the Célé, in a most picturesque hollow. It grew out of an abbey, founded 755, and has, with remains of ramparts and ditches, several quaint old houses in narrow crooked streets; among which are Baleine castle (now the Hôtel de Ville) with a large hall 32 feet high; the old half-Romanesque

round-arched *abbey church*, 198 feet long, with a dome and towers; and the church of *Nôtre Dame de Puy*, with a good carved screen. There are also two *aiguilles*, or pillar stones, at the west and south ends of the village, which served as landmarks. A pyramid has been raised to *Champollion Jeune*, the reader of hieroglyphic writing, and a native. Population, 8,400. *Hotels*.—Born; Pontlé.

[*CARDAILHAC* (10 kil. on the west), has some towers, &c., of a large *castle*, and was dismantled by Louis XIV. for its attachment to Protestantism.—At *Assier* (16 kil. west-north-west of Figenc), are the fine remains of another *castle*, built by Gaillot de Genoulhac, whose monument is in the old church, with the motto, "Après la mort, bonne renommée demeure" (a good name lives after death).—*Brengues* (18 kil. north-east), on the *Célé*, has two or three old *castles*, in a very hilly, romantic spot.

*CAJARE* (21 kil. south-west), on the *Lot*, is a village of 2,000 souls, in a beautiful spot among vineyards and hills, with an old Gothic church of the 13th century, and *castle*.—*Ginouillac*, a little west of this, is on the road to Cahors, which is about 35 kil. further, *via* Lentillac, Gironde, &c.]

After Figenc, as above, you come, leaving the *castle* of *Cénévrières* on the west (a vast structure of different dates, with a noble prospect from its terrace) to

**Capdenac** (4 miles), on the Aveyron side of the *Lot*, where the branch line to Rodez joins.

[It passes **St. Martin de Bouillac** (5 miles), and **Panchot** (2½ miles), to Viviez (2 miles), where a short branch goes off to the large forges of **Decazeville**; then **Aubin** (2½ miles), with its old *castle*, and Cransac (2 miles), among forges and iron mines, to **St. Christophe** (8½ miles); next, **Marcillac** (4½ miles), on the *Célé*, a branch of the *Lot*, which has an old *abbey church*, not far from a large stalactite *grotto*, full of galleries and chambers; **Nuces** (3 miles), **Salles-la-Source** (5 miles), and **Rodez** (5½ miles), for which see Route 62.]

After Capdenac, the next station is **Nausac** (5 miles), followed by **Salles-Courbatiers** (2½ miles), and

**Villeeneuve** (3 miles). Then

**Villefranche-de-Rouergue** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 10,200 souls, in department Aveyron, in a fine valley, where the Aveyron and Alzon meet, founded by Alphonse (brother of Louis IX.), Count of Toulouse, near the site of a Roman station called *Carentomagus*. Round the market-place are several large old *houses*, with arcades in front. The collegiate *church*, which rises above everything else, has a good porch in the plain west front, with a high tower over it. Its cloisters now serve for a hospital. There are a college, a library of 7,000 volumes, museum, &c.; and manufactures of linen, copper, iron, leather, paper, with a trade in grain, wine, truffles, hams, cattle, &c.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Soleil; Des Quatre Saisons (Four Seasons).

The rail hence to Montauban follows the south side of the Aveyron (leaving the high road on the south side) to

**Montels** (6 miles).

**Najac** (3½ miles).

**La Guépie** (6 miles).

**Lexos** (5½ miles), where the line to **Montauban** turns off.

[It passes **St. Antonin** (7½ miles) station, at some distance from the village, which lies across the river, on the road to Causade. Population, 4,200.

**Penne** (7½ miles).

**Bruniquel** (4½ miles), on the Varre. An old *castle* here.

**Montricoux** (3½ miles).

**Négrepelisse** (4½ miles), in department Tarn-et-Garonne. Population, 3,300. It was taken by assault by Louis XIII. for its Protestantism. The old *castle* stands in a pretty spot by the river.

**St. Etienne** (3½ miles).

**Montauban** (8½ miles), on the Bordeaux and Cette line (see Route 66).]

From Lexos the stations are, **Vindrac** (6½ miles); **Donnazac** (5 miles); and **Cuhuzac** (3 miles), to

**Tessonnières** (3½ miles), where the line from Albi falls in (Route 52), and by which it is 36 miles to **Toulouse**.

## ROUTE 52.

**Clermont-Ferrand to Toulouse, by way of Issoire, St. Flour, Rodez, Albi, and Tessonnières.**

**Clermont to Issoire and Arvant, as in Route 65.** Hence *by rail* to

**Lempdes** (3 miles), where coal is found. Then **past Blesle** (7 miles) to

**Massiac** (4½ miles), in a gorge on the Alagnon, in department Cantal. Leaving the road to St. Flour (as below), the rail passes up a series of terraces, to

**Ferrières-St. Mary** (9½ miles), and

**Murat** (12 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Cantal, on the Alagnon, among the basalt hills round Mont Cantal. Population, 2,600.

One hill, Roche Bonnâvie, with a basalt cliff, in which are prismatic pillars (some 50 feet long), has the old *castle* of Jacques d'Armagnac on top. To avoid the steep road beyond this, the *Tunnel of Lioran*, about 5,000 feet long, was cut, 1839-47, through the volcanic heights which divide the Alagnon and Cère. It comes out near the old road, between Puy de Griou and

*Plomb de Cantal*, which is 6,095 feet above the sea, and a centre of a range of extinct volcanoes, as Puy de Mary, Puy Chavaroche, &c., in continuation of those in Puy de Dôme. It is a smooth cone, round which twenty or thirty streams (the head waters of the Dordogne, Lot, Allier, &c.) take their rise almost as regularly as the spokes of a wheel.

The next stations are **Le Lioran** (7½ miles), **St. Jacques** (3½ miles), and **Thiézac** (4½ miles); then

**Vic-sur-Cère** (2½ miles), in the beautiful valley of the Cère, which the line descends, *viâ Polminac* (3 miles) and **Arpajon** (7½ miles) to

**Aurillac** (2½ miles), the chief town of the department; for which and the rest of the line to Capdenac, see Route 51.

From **Massiac**, as above, the road proceeds to **St. Flour** (30 kil.), a sous-préfecture in department Cantal, and seat of a bishopric, on a basalt precipice, 330 feet above the high road. It was built about the year 1000, and has a Gothic cathedral of the 15th century, the convent of the

Jacobins, a priests' seminary, and a view from the bishop's palace, as well as other points, of Plomb de Cantal, &c. Population 4,800.

*Hotels.*—De France; Amangat.

The road to Mende (83 miles) and Nismes, by St. Cheley, turns off here (see Route 32).

**CHAUDÈS-AIGUES** (33 kil.), *i.e.*, Hot Springs, lies in a deep gorge of the mountains between Auvèrgne and Gévaudan. *Five springs*, varying in temperature from 135° to 177° (that called *Par* is as hot as this), are used not only for the bath and drinking, but for cooking, for hatching chickens, washing fleeces, &c.

**LA GUIGOLE** (32 kil.), in department Aveyron, is a healthy place of 2,100 souls, on a basalt peak, nearly 3,800 feet above the sea. They make good cheese here.

**ESPALION** (24 kil.), a small industrious sous-préfecture, in the middle of a large basin, on the Lot, covered with vines, &c. Population, 4,400.

[**ST. GENIÈS DE RIVA D'OLT** (21 kil. east-south-east), on the Lot, an industrious place of 4,000 population, who make flannels, woollens, &c. It stands among vineyards and falls, in a charming valley of the Lot, here crossed by a bridge, and once called *Oltis*, whence the name signifying on the "bank of the Lot."] ]

At 32 kil. further is

## RODEZ, or RHODEZ.

On the branch line from Capdenac (Route 53).

*HOTELS.*—Des Voyageurs (Travellers); De Princes; De la Ville de Paris.

Population, 11,860.

The chief town of department Aveyron (formerly of the province of Rouergue), seat of a bishop, tribunal, &c., finely placed in a healthy spot, on the crest of a hill, 150 feet above the Aveyron, which winds round the bottom, and 2,170 feet above the sea. It was the ancient *Legodunum*, a capital of the *Ratens* (from whom comes the modern name so called from their goddess Ruth or Venus. *Radanois money* was coined here by its early coin in the Rue de Saounario (*i.e.*, sous-factory), where the mint stood till 1824. The château is now except the Martellière tower, built 1564, now a prison; it was taken by the English in the 17th

century. The town is badly built, with small dirty steep streets of wooden houses, but the neighbourhood is pleasant.

The *Cathedral*, of reddish sandstone, is the best building, and stands on the site of one founded in the 5th century, which fell 1275, when the new one was commenced, but not finished till the 16th century. It is cross-shaped, 320 feet long by 118 feet wide, and 109 to the vault. Contrary to custom, it has no west entrance, the doors being at the sides. Over one of these stands an excellent carved *tower*, built 1501, 265 feet high (and seen 18 leagues off), square at the bottom, but eight-sided towards the top, which is crowned by pinnacles (with the four evangelists on them), a dome, and a statue of the Virgin. It contains a good screen and other carved work, and some old-fashioned stained windows. When threatened at the Revolution, some friends of art thought of dedicating it to *Marat*!—a device which was the means of saving it.

Another church is marked by a tall tower. The *Cardelier's* house is of the 14th century; a government stud is established at the *Chartreuse* convent. At the college, first built by the Jesuits, is a library of 16,000 volumes, and a cabinet of natural history, &c. Other buildings are the *Préfecture*, new *Hôtel de Ville*, the priests' seminary, bishop's palace, a deaf and dumb school, the *pepinière* or departmental nursery, &c. In 1784, *Abbé Carnus*, a man of science, ascended here in a *balloon* of 55 feet diameter, to the height of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile, staying up 35 minutes, to the great astonishment of the people of that day.

There is a trade in woollens, linens, silk thread, *Roquefort* cheese, wax candles, cattle, mules, &c. Coaches to Montpellier, Albi, Aurillac, Clermont, &c.

The caves of *Sollac* are 4 kil. off; and some pretty *falls* at *Salles-Comtaux* (about 12 kil. north), in the rocky and well-wooded valley of *Marcillac* (Route 51). This is one of many charming valleys about *Rodez*, little known or visited. A *Druid* stone or *dolmen* at *Perignagols* (8 kil.)

The next place to *Rodez*, on the road, is *LA MOTHE* (24 kil.) Then comes

*LES FAGUELLES* (28 kil.), with Albi, 30 kil. beyond; past the *Saut de Sabo*, a fall of the Tarn, close to a large paper-mill.

Albi may be reached by a short rail of 10 miles from *CARMAUX*, constructed 1854, to facilitate access to its iron and coal mines. Descending this you come to

### ALBI, or ALBY,

which connects the *Orléans* and *Du Midi* systems; and from whence a line runs down, *via Castres*, to *Castelnaudary*, on the branch line from *Bayonne*. (See Route 66).

**HOTELS.**—*Desprats*; *Des Ambassadeurs*; *De l'Europe*.

Population, 11,665.

The chief town of department *Tarn*, seat of an archdiocese, having a tribunal, communal college, &c. It was the Roman *Civitas Albiensium*, but is more memorable for giving name to the *Albigenses*, or *Albigois*, who were exterminated by the papal crusade in the 13th century. It stands over the river *Tarn*, in the middle of a fine plain; and, like all old towns, is made up chiefly of narrow irregular streets. The best promenade is in the *Vigan* quarter, near the public gardens. Each quarter is ornamented with fountains, the best being that of *Verdusse*, where four springs unite, and flow thence into the river. In the *Faubourg du Pont*, across the latter, are remains of *Castelviel* fort.

The *Cathedral* of *St. Cécile*, begun 1282, was not finished till 1512. Length, 345 feet; breadth, 69½; height of the vault, 98½; of the west steeple, 308½. Three beautifully-decorated doors lead into the porch, which divides the choir and nave, and is covered with *sculptures* of extraordinary delicacy. The roof of the nave is ornamented with a multitude of subjects from the Bible, including angels, patriarchs, prophets, saints, martyrs, &c., painted in *fresco*, on a blue ground, set off by arabesques in white and gold. They were begun 1502, and are in the best style of the Italian school. Some elegant carvings, and seventy-two statues, adorn the choir. A council met here 1176, to condemn the *Albigenses*.

The tower of *St. Salvi's* church is in the *Moorish* style, and it has a large nave. Other buildings are the *Hôtel de la Préfecture*, an immense edifice, which belonged to the Counts of *Toulouse*, and afterwards to the archbishops; a large hospice or convent, with an avenue leading to it; the college

a public library of 12,000 volumes; museum; cabinet of natural history, theatre, &c.

Manufactures of linens, agricultural tools, &c., and a trade in grain, saffron, dry fruits, wood.

*Conveyances* to Toulouse, Castres, Rodez, and Lower Languedoc, Milbau, Gaillac, Montauban, &c.

From Albi, the *rail for Toulouse* proceeds *via* **Marsac** (5½ miles) to the junction at

**Tessonnières** (4½ miles), on the Capdenac line (Route 51). Then to

**Gaillac** (3 miles), on the road to Toulouse, where that to Montauban turns off; a sous-préfecture, on the Tarn, with 7,725 population, in a good wine country. Portal, the physician, was born here.

*Hotels*.—Austruc; Raffis.

The next stations are **L'Isle d'Albi** (5½ miles), **Rabastens** (4½ miles), and **St. Sulpice** (4½ miles), which has a camp raised in the wars against the Albigenes, in the time of Louis VIII.

After this come **Montastruc** (6½ miles), **Gragnague** (2½ miles), and **Montrabé** (5 miles), from which it is 5 miles to

**Toulouse**, as in Route 66, on the Bordeaux and Cette line.

## ROUTE 53.

**Clermont-Ferrand to Thiers, Montbrison, St. Etienne, and Lyons.**

By *rail* to Pont-de-Dore, near Thiers; then by road to Montbrison and Roanne.

**Clermont Station**, as in Route 45. The road passes *Puy-de-Poir*, a basalt peak, with a spring of mineral pitch or bitumen. *Puy-de-Crouelle* and *Gandaillat* are near it, with similar springs.

The *rail* from Clermont passes **Aulnat** (3½ miles) to

**Pont-du-Château** (4½ miles), at the three-arched bridge on the Allier, near the old *château* of the bishops of Clermont, in a fine part of the Limagne.

[To the right is the ancient town of **BILLOM**, among hills, remarkable for the stormy weather and excessive rain to which it is subject. It has an old church.]

The next station is **Vertaison** (1½ miles), followed by **Lezoux** (5½ miles), an old town in pretty spot near two *châteaux*. Then

**Pont-de-Dore** (6½ miles), on the river Dore from which the line was opened to Thiers 1872.

**Thiers** (26 kil. from Pont-du-Château), on rocky peak above the Durole, is a sous-préfecture (in Puy-de-Dôme) of 13,200 souls, and commands a fine view of the Limagne, Clermont, Mont Dore &c., from the terrace near the old castle. The churches, Du Montier and St. Genès, are of the 8th and 12th centuries. On the river stand many *paper mills* and forges for cutlery; good powder is also made. A pretty waterfall is seen at Tr d'Enfer.

*Hotel*.—De l'Europe.

[At 56 kil. to the south-south-east is **AMBERT** (kil. direct from Clermont), a sous-préfecture on the Dore, among hills, in the *Livrado* with a population of 8,000, who make line and excellent *paper* for printing, engraving &c. In the neighbourhood, there are fine *prospects* from Pierre-sur-Haute (the Alps seen) and Mont Fouenol (the Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme &c., seen); and the mineral springs of Tals. Hence to Montbrison station, is about 30 kil.

From Thiers the road towards Roanne, passes

**LA BERGÈRE** (14 kil.), reached by a precipitous road, commanding views of the distant mountains

Hence to

**Roanne Station** is (48 kil.)

From La Bergère the road for Mont Brison parts off to

**NOIRETABLE** (18 kil.) under *Montagne de l'Hermitage*.

**Boen** (27 kil.) on the Lignon, from which the *rail, via Feurs* station, is open direct to Lyons.

At 17 kil. further is **Montbrison** station (Route 24), 12 kil. from **Montrond**, on the same line, which leads one way to Roanne, and the other way, *via* St. Etienne, to **Lyons**, in Route 25.

## SECTION V.

### ROADS TO THE EAST.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE **CHEMIN DE FER DE L'EST**; SUPPLYING REIMS, MÉZIERES, CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, TROYES, BAR-LE-DUC, CHAUMONT, NANCY, EPINAL, VESOUL, BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, PLOMBIÈRES, METZ, THIONVILLE, (BADEN AND FRANKFORT), STRASBOURG, WISSEMBURG, COLMAR, MÜHLHAUSEN, BASLE (THE RHINE AND SWITZERLAND); IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF CHAMPAGNE, LORRAINE, ALSACE, AND FRANCHE-COMTE.

SUB-SECTION A.—ROUTES VIÀ THE STRASBOURG LINE.

#### ROUTE 54.

**Paris to Meaux, Epernay, Châlons, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Mühlhausen.**

Embarcadère, or terminus, Rue Strasbourg, near the Northern Railway. The great arch of the roof is surmounted by a colossal figure, emblematic of Strasbourg. Length of the platform, 544 feet; breadth, 150 feet. The line was begun 1842, and opened throughout, 1852. Distance to Strasbourg, 201 kil., or 312½ miles. The French part of the line ends at Avricourt, on the new German frontier; baggage allowed, 30 kilos., or 66 lbs.

Outside the Barrière is *La Villette*, near the new fortifications and the basin of the Canal de l'Oureq, from which the canal of St. Martin runs down to the Seine, and which feeds many of the Paris fountains. It was made 1806-8, and is half a mile long. Thence the rail follows the Canal de l'Oureq to Meaux (passing Vitry, Blancmenil, Annay, Rosny, Pantin, Baubigny, &c., on the right and left).

*Belleville*, near La Villette, has a fine view over Paris from its country-seats, and an aqueduct, or reservoir, built by Philippe Auguste, and restored 1672. It was here the pupils of the École Polytechnique distinguished themselves, 1814; and it became notorious as the stronghold of the Communists, 1870-71.—*Romainville*, a little further, also commands a view of the city, and is covered with wood and ginguettes for pleasure folks; a

detached fort and reservoir stand on it. The latter is joined to another at Pré St. Jervais.

**Pantin** (¾ miles).

**Noisy-le-Sec** (1½ mile), is called *Nicidum* in an ancient charter, and was the property of that Cardinal Baluz, whom Louis XI. shut up in an iron cage.

Here the Troyes line turns off.

[**BONDY** (1½ mile from it), is an old village of 2,600 souls, near a forest where Childeric II. was killed, and Aubery de Montdidier was murdered by Macaire (who fought his victim's dog—the dog of Montargis—before Charles V., at Notre Dame).]

**Le Raincy** (2½ miles), or *La Raincy-Villemonble-Livry*, in full; a station supplying these places. *Le Raincy Châteaux* belonged to Louis Philippe, who laid out the grounds in the English style; the house is something in the style of Blenheim. For a time it was held by Napoléon.

**LIVRY** (3 miles), in a forest, near the Château, has an Augustine abbey, not far from which dwelt the pious hermit of Livry, "whose name," as D'Aubigny relates, "though written in heaven, history has not transmitted to us," but who, for preaching the Gospel, died peacefully at the stake in front of Notre Dame. It may be reached *viâ* Sevran, on the Nord line. The Château is the seat of Vicomte d'Aguado, owner of the famous Château Margaux vineyards, and a leading adherent of the Bonapartists.



**Gagny-Montfermeil** (1½ mile), in department Seine-et-Marne, is at the end of *Raincy Park*. Coaches to Rosny, Montfermeil, Coubron, Neuilly-sur-Marne, and to *Jully*, which has an academy or college, founded 1688, by the fathers of the Oratory.

**Chelles** (2½ miles), on the Marne, had a palace in which Chilperic I. was assassinated by his wife, Frédégonde, in 584. There are traces of a rich abbey founded about the same time. Coaches to Torcy, Gournay-sur-Marne, Léprieux, &c., and to *Claye*, on the Canal de l'Oureq, with its bleach-works, &c.

**Lagny-Thor** (5½ miles) is across the bridge on the Marne, on its south bank. Its church is only the choir of an unfinished structure begun in the 14th century. On the other side of the river, a little beyond Lagny, are extensive tile and lime works. Coaches to Annet, Fresnes, Ferrières, Provins (see Route 62), Rozoy, Jouy-le-Château, Fontenay, &c.

[**FERRIÈRES** (6½ miles) is memorable for the meeting between Bismarck and Jules Favre, 1870, when the latter declared that not an inch or a stone of France would be given up.]

**ERMENONVILLE** (24 kil.), has a country-seat, built by the Vicomtes de Girardins (on the site of an older), in which *Rousseau* died, 1799, in what is now the lodge. His tomb is among poplars on an island in the lake, but his body lies in the Pantheon. A little circular temple to the Advancement of Philosophy (purposely left unfinished), stands on six pillars, dedicated to Newton, Descartes, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Penn, Rousseau; the whole being dedicated to Montaigne. The Emperor Joseph and others have visited this spot.]

The rail crosses a bend of the Marne, twice before Meaux. Near the Chalifert canal tunnel, is a short railway tunnel of 550 feet, which leads to

**Esbly** (5½ miles). Coaches to Crécy, Couilly, Beton-Bazoche.

[**Coulommiers** (23 kil.), a station on the Troyes line (Route 62), and a sous-préfecture in department Seine-et-Marne, of 4,630 souls, in a pleasant part of the Grand Morin, on which is an island with remains of a château, built by the Duchesse de Longueville. It arose out of *St. Denis's* church, founded by the Counts of Champagne, and has a good chapel at the

Convent established by the duchess. General Beaurepaire, who shot himself rather than give up Verdun, 1702, was a native. Many mills for grain, tan, &c.; and a trade in Brie cheese, melons, wool, cattle, &c. *Hotels*.—De l'Ours (Bear); La Croix Branche (White Cross).]

Five miles further is

**MEAUX** (28 miles from Paris).

**HOTEL**.—Grignon.

A well-built town, sous-préfecture (20,500 population), and bishopric, in a pleasant spot on the Canal de l'Oureq and the Marne, which divides it in two; that part to the south being called the *Marché*, and joined to the other by a wooden bridge overhung with mills, turned by the rapid current. It was the capital of the *Meldi* in Roman times; and later, of Brie Champenoise; was ravaged by the Normans (8th century), and by the Jacquerie rioters (14th century); taken by the English, 1420, and by Henry IV., 1594. As many as seven councils have been held here, the last of which excommunicated Frederick of Germany. The best building is *St. Étienne's Cathedral*, a massive Gothic structure begun 1212, and left unfinished in the 16th century; it is 332 feet by 138, and 113 feet high at the north tower, which stands on one side of the west front, and commands a view nearly up to Paris. It is well-proportioned, and like that of York; the south tower is only finished to the first stage. Inside are thirty-two clustered pillars and a rich choir, with a tomb to the eloquent *Bossuet*, who died bishop. His statue, by Rutilier, is at the *Palace*, close to the Cathedral, where they show his library, &c., in the gardens, which were laid out by Le Nôtre, who planted Greenwich and St. James's Parks. There are two other churches, a large hospital or Hôtel Dieu, a hall or market, theatre, college, library of 14,000 volumes, cavalry barracks, &c., and a Grande Place. Trade is grain, cattle, fromage de Brie (Brie cheese), poultry, and wool; a few muslins are made.

Coaches to Coulommiers (see above), Dammarie, Jully, Nanteuil-le-Hardouin, Villers-Cotterêts, La Ferté-Milon, May, Crouy, Lizy.

The railway crosses the Marne to

**Trilport** (3½ miles) or *Tril-le-Port*, near *Mailleu* castle, once the property of Catherine de Medici. Then comes Armentières tunnel (2½ feet long), and a second bridge; then

**Changis** (4½ miles).

**La Ferté-sous-Jouarre** (5 miles), at the bridges on the Marne (one suspended), was in the 12th century a *forté* or strength, built by a seigneur called Ancoul, and in the 16th century was held by the Protestants, and often plundered. On a pretty island is the old *château* de l'Île, or La Barre, where Louis XVI. and his queen stopped, when they were brought back from Varennes (page 229.) There are several good points of view around. Mad. de Pompadour was born here.

Population, 4,200. Trade in corn, charcoal, and meules à moulin, or mill-stones, for which it is famous. Coaches to Jouarre (on south bank), Marigny, Montmirail, La Ferté-Gaucher, and Sézanne.

[**MONTMIRAIL** (23 kil. east-south-east), on a hill by the Petit Morin, is also noted for its mill-stones, and for a victory obtained by Napoléon, 11th February, 1814, over the Prussians and Russians. The Duc de Dudaeville has a seat here. Cardinal de Retz was a native. At *Vauchamps* (7 kil. east), Napoléon defeated Blücher, 14th February, 1814, after having routed his advanced guard on the 10th, at *Champaubert* (11 kil. further), but at *Fère Champenoise* (24 kil. south-east of this), on the Pleurs, Marmont was finally beaten by the Allies, 24th of March. *Montmort* (6 kil. north-east of Champaubert), has a moated brick donjon, square, and flanked with turrets; with a church ornamented with good stained windows.]

**Nanteuil** (5 miles), through a tunnel, 3,030 feet long. Then another bridge (the seventh), over the Marne, to

**Nogent-l'Artaud** (6 miles), in department of the Aisne, from which there is a coach to Charly, across the Marne. The tunnel of Chézy l'Abbaye, about half the length of the former, brings you to **Château-Thierry** (7 miles).

*Hotels*.—De la Sirène; Poste.

This is a sous-préfecture of 5,620 population, on the rocky hills of the Marne, crowned by the fine remains of a *château*, built 720, by Charles Martel, to hold Thierry IV., the infant son of Childeric. It has frequently suffered from war, having been attacked by the English, 1370; by the Leaguers, 1521; by Charles V., in 1544; by Henry of Guise,

1571 (called *Balafré*, or gashed, like his father, from the wound he received here); the Frondeurs, 1614; and especially in 1814, when it was taken and retaken, and the old bridge destroyed. This was replaced by a three-arched stone one to the faubourg across the river, where, on the promenade, is a statue of *La Fontaine* (a native, 1621), whose house is still shown here. An old fortified gate leads out to faubourg la Barre. Near the castle is St. Crépin's ancient church, with a tall tower; the old Boffroi is another conspicuous tower, surrounded, half-way up, by pinnacles. The *Hôtel Dieu*, founded by Philippe le Bel's queen, Jeanne, has some pictures; the *Hôtel Balhan*, or fort of St. Jacques, and the gate and chapel of the castle, are worth notice. The new Palais de Justice was built 1843. Another native was St. Thierry, bishop of Orléans.

There are some mineral waters and Gypsum quarries. Trade in corn, linseed oil, wine, &c.

Coaches to Soissons (*see* Route 6), Neuilly-St. Front, Orbais.

Good churches are seen at Essomes (13th century), Chazy-l'Abbaye (built 1130); also at Mezi-Moulin and Condé-en-Brie, to the south of the railway, further on. The prospects around are good.

**Mézy** (5½ miles), or **Mézy-Moulins**, has an old church.

**Varennes** (1½ mile). Coaches to Fismes, Braisne, Fère-en-Tardenois.

[**FÈRE-EN-TARDENOIS** (17 kil. north), once fortified, and taken by the Huguenots, Leaguers, &c., has, not far off, the fine ruins of Robert of Dreux's castle, built 1206, consisting of parts of eight great towers (one 60 feet high), within a wall. This is joined to an outwork across the ditch, by a drawbridge, on a viaduct, built 1539, by Anne de Montmorency, 91 feet high and 170 feet long, strengthened by tall battlements, &c. At BRAISNE-SUR-VESE (18 kil. further), are mineral waters, and a good church, which was part of an abbey, founded 1130. FISMES (15 kil. north-east of Fère), in department Marne, on the Vesle, is the Roman *Furis*, where councils were held, 881 and 935, and which marked the borders of Austrasia. Napoléon made it his head-quarters, March, 1814.]

**Dormans** (6½ miles), at the suspension bridge on the river, has St. Hippolyte's old church, and

a curious *louvre* tower, and a *château*, with a trade in wine, grain, &c. Cardinal Dormans, bishop of Beauvais, was a native.

**Port-à-Binson** (5½ miles), on the south side of the river, opposite the old castle of Châtillon-sur-Marne, where Pope Urban II. was born, 1095. On a hill, between this and Damery, are the spires of the modern *château* of *Boursault*, built by Madame Cliquot, the wine-merchant of Reims, for her son-in-law.

**Damery-Boursault** (5½ miles), supposed, from the coins found here, to have been of importance formerly, is on the north side of the river, which improves as you ascend it into the champagne wine country. At 4½ miles further, is

### EPERNAY,

88½ miles from Paris, and 222½ from Strasbourg. A *buffet* here.

A branch *railway* turns off to Reims and Mézières through the Ardennes (see Route 55), and to Laon and Terquier, on the St. Quentin line (see Route 6).

It is the rule to drink a bottle of champagne here.

**HOTELS**.—De l'Europe; Syrene.

Eprenay is a *sous-préfecture* in department Marne of 9,350 souls, in a pleasant spot on the Marne, under the vine-covered chalk-hills of *Champagne*, of which wine this is the *entrepôt* for the best growths. They are distinguished as *mousseux* (frothy or effervescing) and *non-mousseux*. The merchants, one of whom is the well-known M. Moët, live in handsome houses in the *Faubourgs* la Folie and le Commerce; and the hills around are excavated for their cellars, where millions of bottles are stored. The late M. Moët lived to be over 90, at *Château Romont*. Madame Cliquot (Veuve or Widow Cliquot, as she was called), also lived to be a good age; her son-in-law, the Comte de Chevigne, resides at *Château de Boursault*. Her wine came greatly into note after the Emperor Alexander's visit, 1814, when the Russians first made acquaintance with her cellars.

The loss from breakage (caused by the effervescing gas), in July and August, is 5 to 40 per cent. While this goes on, the workmen wear wine masks. Each acre of wine-land yields about 260 gallons, the price of such land varying from £200 a roe.

Some houses are of timber or brick; a stone bridge crosses the river. The painted windows of the old Gothic church are preserved in the new Italian one, built 1828-32. At the *Hôtel de Vih* is a library of 10,000 volumes and a museum.

Some derive the name of this place from *Aqu perennes*. Clovis gave it to the archbishops of Reims, who fortified it. Francis I. burnt it, to hinder Charles V. from taking it, and it fell to Henry IV after a siege, in which Marshal Biron was killed—his head being knocked off, while the king's hand was on his shoulder. Later, it belonged to the Ducs de Bouillon. Pottery, millinery, leather &c., are made; and it has a good trade in wood as charcoal, as well as wine. Coaches to Montméz and Sézanne.

**Oiry** (8½ miles). Coaches to Lœuxenil, Aves (miles south), also noted for its wine and cave cellars, and Vertus.

**Jalons-les-Vignes** (6½ miles), on the Marne where the Somme Soude joins. Population, 600.

At 8½ miles further is

### CHALONS, or Chalons-sur-Marne,

107½ miles from Paris.

**HOTELS**.—De la Cloche, an excellent hotel, affording English comfort. Morizot; De la Haute Mer Dieu.

Population, 16,550.

An ancient place, chief town of department Marne, in the old province of Champagne, seat of a military division, of a bishopric, &c., in a fine meadow and wine country, on the Marne, which is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It was the *Duro-Catalauni*, near which Aurelian beat Tetricus, in 271, and Attila was defeated by the Romans, in 451. It is guarded by walls and moats and has six principal gates, leading to as many roads. Many of the houses are built of lath and plaster. Four churches remain, of which St. Alphonse and St. Jean are the oldest: the latter dates from 324.

At the old posting-house here (*Bureau de la Poste*) where he changed horses, Louis XVI. was recognised before his seizure at Varennes (see below, page 228).

St. Etienne's *Cathedral*, rebuilt in the 16th century (on the site of a temple to Apollo), in a rich florid style, is 360 feet long, and has two tall,

slender spires of open work, resting on towers of a much older date, a portico in the Greek style, a fine altar by Mansard, stained windows, and an ancient crypt. Higher up the town are the more elegant spires of

*Nôtre Dame* church, built between 1157 and 1322, partly in the Norman style, with good painted windows, and a mosaic pavement. The Hôtel de Ville, on Place d'Armes, built 1772, has a dome and an Ionic façade of four pillars, with bas-reliefs of the productions of Champagne, and portraits of natives. Hôtel de la Préfecture, built 1762, is also a good building with a Doric front. At the École des Arts et Metiers (school of arts and trades), is a pretty chapel, and 800 pupils. The library has 22,000 volumes. The promenade du Jard (jardin), on the Strasbourg road, is well planted. On the opposite side of the river is a barrack, once the convent of St. Pierre. There are a high school, a theatre, botanic garden, school of design, society of agriculture, priests' seminary, museum, hospitals, and immense wine stores in the chalk caves; in particular, those of M. Jacquesson.

Trade in Champagne wine, casks, wool, oil, leather, cutlery, &c. Lacaille, the astronomer, was born here.

The great battle, above-mentioned, one of the great decisive battles in history, which for a time stopped the progress of the Huns, was fought at a spot called *Attila's Camp*, 5 miles off, near Chape and Cuperly, with immense slaughter on both sides; Ætius, the Roman commander, assisted by his Visigoth allies, was successful, but their king, Theodoric, was slain.

Rail or coach to Verdun, Ste. Ménehould, Mourmelon, Reims, and Troyes.

[COURMAYEUR, 7 miles off from Chalons, on the Ste. Ménehould road, has a population of 2,000, of Celtic origin, who have managed to preserve to the present day their own patois and customs, distinct from their neighbours. They are keen traders; they marry only in the spring, and when one of them dies, his linen is taken to the river-side, and there beaten in due form, by the survivors. At L'Épine is a beautiful church. Chalons to Mourmelon Camp and Reims, by rail, opened to the camp, 1857. It turns off at La Veuve, to Mourmelon, on a wide flat traversed by the streets and butts of the Camp,

radiating from the Quartier Im Grand Mourmelon, the Pharos, &c. August, 1870, Marshal McMahon's camp here, and began his march north-east, with a view of relieving Metz—a movement ending with his feat and surrender at Sedan, 1st Se. St. Hilaire-au-Temple (— miles), line to Verdun turns off (as below) Wex-Thuisy (— miles), Sillery among the Champagne vineyards, a (8½ miles), as in Route 55.

Chalons to Verdun and Metz; by rail. It passes St. Hilaire, as above, then (9½ miles), &c., to

Valmy (12 miles), which has a mo Kellerman, on the spot where he buried, 1820, *parmi les restes de ses 1 pagnons d'armes*, who fell in the vict he gained here, over the Prussians, Ste. Ménehould (5½ miles), a sous-in department Marne, and a well- of 4,800 souls, on the Aisne, having d'Austerlitz at one end and a good Ville at the other. The old castle besieged.

Hotels.—De Ville de Metz; St. Nicholas to Metz, Verdun, &c.

Clermont-en-Argonne (8½ miles). of this (12 kil.) is Varennes, memorial spot where, on the night of the 21st J the unfortunate Louis XVI. was : his flight from Paris, with his Que and two children.

Dombasle (8 miles) in department M. Verdun (11½ miles), a sous-préfecture town (with a citadel improved by and seat of a diocese. Population, 12, the old Hôtel de Ville of Henri Quat is a bronze statue of Cheveret (a n Lemaire. Noted sugar plums and liq made here. In the great war, from ber of détenus, it was more than half with English shops "from London Morelle, the main street, was style Street;" races were held at Charnle, was a hunt three times a week. I dered to the Germans, November 1 4,000 men and 160 guns.

**Hotels.**—De l'Europe; Des Trois Maurs (Three Moors). Coaches to Commercy, Mézières. A rail is in progress past Amanvillers to Metz, which will make part of a direct route from Paris to Frankfort.

Past Harville (28 kil.) to

**Gravelotte** (23 kil.), one of the spots rendered memorable in the late war, by the battle of 18th August, 1870.

**Metz**, 24 kil. further, now annexed to Germany.

(See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to the Rhine*.)

From Châlons on the railway you pass

**Vitry-la-Ville** (2½ miles).

**Loisy** (9 miles); to

**Vitry-le-François**, or **Vitry-sur-Marne** (3½ miles), a sous-préfecture, of 7,620 population, on the Marne and the canal which joins it to the Rhine, founded by Francis or François I., in 1545, and regularly fortified, in order to replace Vitry-en-Perthois, which had been burnt by Charles V. The streets are well-built, and the houses of wood. It has a church begun by Francis I., with two towers, in a mixed Italian and Gothic style; close to which is Marochetti's bronze statue of Royer Collard, placed there 1846. These, with a fountain, are in the large public square, on the opposite side of which is the Hôtel de Ville.

**Hotels.**—Des Voyageurs (Travellers); La Cloche (clock).

Leaving the Marne for the uninteresting tract watered by the Saulx, the next stations on the rail are

**Bléneau** (7½ miles), from which a rail branches off to St. Dizier and Gray (see Route 56).

**Pargny** (5 miles), on the Saulx.

**Sermalze** (3½ miles), with a population of 2,800, and the Fontaine des Sarrasins, a mineral water of some repute. Then

**Revigny** (4 miles), or *Revigny-aux-Vaches*, in department Meuse. Population, 1,640. And 7 miles further is

### BAR-LE-DUC

which offers a buffet.

**Hotels.**—Du Cygne (Swan); Grand Cerf; Lion d'Or.

Population, 15,000. Chief town of department Meuse, in a pleasant spot on the Ornain, built for a frontier (or *barrier*) town by Frederick, Duke of Upper Lorraine in the 10th century, as head of the *Duché de la Barrois*. The arms of the town are

two *barbels*, placed back to back, a sort of the name. Haute Ville, or Upper Town, sits the hill, round a fragment of the old castle down by Louis XIV., in 1670), whence the fine view. Basse Ville lies along the river, is crossed by five bridges, and is a lively par good broad streets, several tan yards, cottor dye houses, &c. St. Pierre church, on th has an anatomical *effigy* of René de Chalons 1514, at St. Dizier), with the muscles, bon skin displayed, by Richier, a pupil of M. A There are a Hôtel de la Préfecture, Hôtel de college, palais de justice, small theatre, &c.

Marshals Oudinot and Excelmans were born There is a statue of the first Marshal; ar museum contains a bust of Trajan, sent Rome by his son, who commanded the expe of 1849.

Manufactures of cottons and woollens, lac delicious confitures (sweetmeats); trade in wines (de Bar), iron, timber from the f around.

**Conveyances:** By coach, to Verdun (46 kl above), Neufchâteau, &c. The Castle of d'Heure, and its gardens, and Sarrasin's g are near.

From Bar-le-Duc, on the rail to Nancy, you **Longeville** (2½ miles), on the Ornain.

**Nangois-le-Petit** (4½ miles). Coach to i (10 kil.), a pretty place, of 3,212 souls, on Ornain, in the middle of vineyards, with grounds round the old château.

**Hotels.**—De la Cloche (Bell); Soleil d'Or (Go Sun).

**Loxeville** (3½ miles). Some of the cutting chalk are 75 feet deep.

**Lérrouville** (8½ miles), on the Meuse. C to St. Mihiel.

[St. MIHIEL (18 kil.), in a valley on the Me under hills, one carrying a ruined castle, 1 1058, by a Comtesse de Bar. In St. Étien (Stephen's) abbey church is a beautiful ma of the Descent from the Cross, by M. Ang pupil, Richier, above-mentioned, who live a house in Rue des Foxes. Population, 5, cotton and linen weavers.

**Hotels.**—Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); Du Cy (Swan).

Going down the Meuse, the next place is Verdi

A Viaduct of 90 yards, to

**Commercy** (3½ miles), a sous-préfecture, with 4,012 inhabitants, in a pleasant fertile spot on the Meuse, well built, with public fountains, an Hôtel de Ville (formerly a convent), barracks and riding-house. The cavalry barracks was once the seat of Stanislaus of Poland and Cardinal de Retz, who wrote his *Memoirs* here.

*Hotels*.—De la Cloche d'Or (Gold Bell); De la Poire d'Or (Gold Pear). Coaches to Void, &c.

**Sorcy** (5 miles), on the Meuse, has traces of St. Martin's Abbey, and, on a hill near it, remains of a Roman camp. Tunnel of 1,870 feet, to

**Pagny-sur-Meuse** (3 miles), the station for Vancouleurs, &c., to which a line is in progress, to join that from Neufchâteau, on the Troyes line (Route 62).

[VAUCOULEURS (20 kil.) on the Meuse, ascending which you pass into department Vosges, a little before

**DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE** (18 kil.), a small hamlet of 316 souls, over the Meuse, on the Vosges hills, famous as the place where *Joan of Arc*, the Maid of Orléans, was born 1412, in a little cottage, shown by an inscription over it. Her real name, as M. Huldut of Nancy contends, was Jeanne Darc, which was altered to d'Arc, when her family was ennobled by Charles VII. after her death. A school for girls has been built to her honour, besides a fountain, with a cast of her beautiful statue, sculptured by Louis Philippe's daughter, Marie, with which all the world is familiar.

**Neufchâteau** (11 kil.), the ancient *Neomagus*, is a sous-préfecture of 3,524 inhabitants, under the hills on the Meuse, where the Meuzon joins. It has an Hôtel de Ville, and public library of 8,000 volumes.

**COSTREXEVILLE**, 18 kil. south-east, in a valley of the Vair, has some noted mineral waters. Those of Bourbonne, Plombières, &c., are also in this neighbourhood (see Route 62).]

Through another tunnel of 3,675 feet, and the valley of Ingréasin, to

**Foug** (3½ miles), in department Meurthe; once a fortified town.

**Toul** (3½ miles), an old town and military post of the fourth class, formerly seat of a diocese. It was the head of the *Leuci*, in Belgic Gaul, in

Cæsar's time, and was made a free town by the German Emperors. A bridge of seven arches crosses the Moselle. Its citadel capitulated to the Germans, 23rd September, 1870, with 2,430 men. There are here the old *Cathedral*, begun by St. Gerard, 965, with a fine roof and two very picturesque towers, 246 feet high—both, as well as the whole front, rose-window, &c., profusely carved; the church (Roman and Gothic) and fine cloisters of St. Gengoult; the Hôtel de Ville, once the bishop's palace; a college, barracks, corn market, &c.

Marshal St. Cyr, Baron Louis, the financier, and Admiral Rigny, were natives. Another was St. Loup, once bishop. Indeed, Toul has provided so many episcopal personages, that it was called *Toul la Sainte*. Population, 7,700, who make embroidery, pottery, &c.

*Hotel*.—De l'Europe.

**Fontenoy-sur-Moselle** (5½ miles). The line crosses the river here, by a seven-arched bridge.

**Liverdun** (5½ miles), a decayed fortress, on a rocky and wooded height, over the Moselle, with many good points of view. It was a Roman station and contains some curious old buildings. In the church is an effigy of St. Eucalre, the martyr, whose cross stands in the village. Here the Marno and Rhine canal, after traversing a tunnel of 550 yards in hard chalk, crosses the Moselle by an aqueduct, and is itself skipped over by the railway, which also crosses the river twice more, in this neighbourhood, on bridges of five arches.

**Frouard** (4½ miles), at the base of the hills, has a handsome bridge, and was once a fortified post. Across the river is the old church of Pompey, and remains of Avant-Garde Castle. Vases, &c., have been found at the Champ de Tombes, near St. Eucalre's hermitage; they are now in Nancy museum.

At Frouard the Meurthe joins the Moselle, and the *branch rail* to Metz, &c., parts off (see Route 57). At 5½ miles further, ascending the Meurthe, is

## NANCY.

A *buffet*, 220 miles from Paris, 99½ miles from Strasbourg.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel d'Angleterre, a comfortable house, not far from the Railway Station.

Hotel de France, in every respect a good *2m* rate house; strongly recommended.

Hôtel de l'Europe; very good hotel, comfortable and clean; moderate charges.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Ducal Palace; Cordeliers' Church—Hôtel de Ville in Place Royale—Cathedral.

Population, 50,000.

Capital of department Meurthe (formerly of province of Lorraine), seat of a diocese, *cour impériale*, &c., near the Meurthe, in a fertile plain, under some low hills, covered with forests and vineyards, and one of the best built towns of France. It was founded in the 11th century by the Dukes of Lorraine, one of whom was René II., who obtained a famous victory over Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, in 1477, outside the town; and another was Stanislaus of Poland, who greatly improved it, and left the duchy to his father-in-law, Louis XV., at his death, 1766.

The old Palace of the Dukes in the Vieille Ville, or Old Town, late a barrack, with its rich gateway, was burnt down 1871. By this gate is a smaller door, called *Porte Masco*, after a bear once kept here, who took a fancy to pet a child which strayed into his den. Here the provincial *Museum* is kept. In this quarter also are St. Epvre's Gothic church, which has a bas-relief (the Lord's Supper, 1532), by Drouin, a native; and the *Cordeliers' church*, built 1477-84, by René II., which contains his tomb (1515) with those of Cardinal Vaudémont (by Drouin), Antoine de Vaudémont, Philippa of Gueldres (by Richier), Henry of Vaudémont and his wife, and a warrior,—besides Gerard I. and his wife, Hadwige, in the round (or octagon) chapel, restored by France and Austria, since the ravages made in 1793. All these are in Grand Rue, which connects Cours Léopold with the *Pépinière* in the Ville Neuve.

The Place de Grève leads to the Cours d'Orléans, and the Porte Neuve (or New Gate), built 1785, on the Metz road, with the *Place Carrière* (where the fair is held—once a pond) in which stand the Cour Royale, the tribunal of commerce, and the *Préfecture*, a large old building. The last is opposite the arch of triumph, leading to the Place Royale (or Stanislaus), the best part of the New Town, which was begun by Charles III., in 1603, and carried out with an effect suitable to the capital of a province. Here are the *Hôtel de Ville*, with Girardet's

roof, and a collection of Flemish and other

painters; the bishop's seat and the *salle d'aspect*, &c., all in a uniform Italian style. A bronze figure of Stanislaus, put up, 183 ornaments the centre, where the pillory once stood. Handsome iron gates are placed at the corners, and there is a promenade out of one side (past the fountains), called the *Pépinière*. A large fountain occupies the Place d'Alliance; here stands

The *Cathedral*, a modern edifice, built 1783-4 copied from S. Andrea della Valle, at Rome. It has two towers, 256 feet high in its front, which 154 feet broad, a mixture of the Corinthian and Composite styles; a dome near the sanctuary 51 feet across, painted by Jacquart. *Nôtre Dame de Bon Secours* church, in Faubourg St. Pierre, on the Lunéville road, was rebuilt 1738, by Stanislaus (whose tomb by Adam is here), on the site of one founded by René, over the spot where his adversary fell, 1477: it contains some old standards taken from the Turks.

At the Palais de Justice they show the *tapet* found in Charles the Bold's tent; it is about 8 feet long and 13 feet high, with the history of Esther and Ahasuerus worked in it. St. Jean chapel belonged to the Knights of St. John. Close to it is the Protestant temple. A library of 26,000 volumes is at the Hôtel de l'Université. There are also a college, a priests' seminary, large hospitals, a deaf and dumb asylum (at *Cœur en Côte* where the heart of the Lorraine clergy), new barracks, a society of arts and sciences, and botanic gardens (both founded by Stanislaus), an exchange, &c.

Near the Citadel are the old pinnacled *Tours de la Caraffe* (or *Nôtre Dame*), built 1430. At Bon donville, in the suburbs, is a cross to which pilgrimages are made; here, too, is the best wine about Nancy (*Côte des Chanoines*). Nancy is the chief head-quarters of several female religious societies, as the Sisters of Christian doctrine, Sisters of St. Charles, and Sisters of Providence which three number about 1,000 houses, in France. Some of its natives are Marshal Basseompierre, General Drut, Malmbourg, the historian, Hoffman the critic, Isabey and Grandville, the painter, &c. Drut accompanied Napoleon to Elba; his statue is in Cours Léopold. Another native was Callet, the engraver, whose old house is in Rue Callet. Many

factures of cotton cloth, woollen serges, mualins, embroidery, &c., are carried on here.

It was occupied by the Germans 1870-1, and became the head-quarters of their army of occupation, under General Manteuffel after his removal from Compiègne.

In the neighbourhood are Bosserville (4 kil.), and its monastery; Ludres, a Roman camp (9 kil.); Boville model farm (24 kil.)

[At 30 kil. north-east is **CHÂTEAU-SALINS**, a sous-préfecture of 26,000 souls, on the Seille, so called after a *castle*, built 1842, by Isabella of Austria, near the *salines* or salt-works. Great quantities of salt are now got at Vic (5 kil.), Moyen-Vic (8 kil. south-south-east), and Dieuze (18 kil. east-south-east).]

The line to Epinal turns off at Varangeville (see Route 59).

From Nancy, on the rail to Strasbourg, you pass up the Meurthe, to

**Varangeville - St. Nicholas-du-Port** (7½ miles), two places on opposite sides of the river - the latter having a fine Gothic church, built 1491-1544, with light pillars 92 feet high, and towers to match. Many pilgrims visit it on the Monday of Pentecost. A Joly, a painter of the last century, was born here. Population of both, 4,120.

**Rosières-aux-Salines** (3½ miles), before which you leave on the left, Dombasle (2 kil.), where a branch of the Moselle falls into that stream, passing a ruined château on the top of the hill. Population, 2,360. Several old houses at Rosières, and a stud of horses, in an old salt-works; also a synagogue.

**Blainville-la-Grande** (8½ miles), on the Moselle; sometimes called Blainville-sur-Eau, from a rapid which turns a few mills. Here the branch road to Epinal turns off (see Route 59).

**Lunéville** (5½ miles), a sous-préfecture in département Meurthe, with 15,530 inhabitants, in a fertile spot on the Meurthe, where the Vezouze joins, was at first a hunting-seat, and was taken by Marshal Longueville, 1638, and the fortifications pulled down. At the old palace of the Dukes of Lorraine, the Emperor Francis I. was born; it is now a cavalry dépôt. There are also a large riding-house and stores, a champ de Mars, a fountain in Place Neuve, a church, built 1760, with two towers, in which is the tomb of Voltaire's friend, Madame Châtelet, and a new church, opened 1854.

Girardet, the painter, Chevalier Bouffleurs, and General Haxo, were born here. The treaty of Lunéville, between France and Austria, was signed in Rue d'Allemagne, 1801. Trade in pottery, gloves, embroidery, wine, beer, &c.

*Hotels*.—Du Sauvage; De la Tête d'Or (Golden Head); Du Falsan (Pheasant).

Coach to Rambervillier, up the Mortagne (already described). Rail to St. Dié, &c., 38 miles.

[It passes up the Meurthe, to **Baccaret** (21½ miles), under a rocky height, having a crystal factory; **Raon l'Etape** (5½ miles), in the Vosges mountains, with a castle and monastery, and a good timber trade; to **St. Dié** (10½ miles), as in Route 60.]

**Emberménil** (16 miles), was the cure of Abbd Gregoire, who figured in the States General of 1789.

**Avricourt** (5 miles), 255 miles from Paris, on the new German frontier. This, with Raon l'Etape, on the Donon hills, was given back to France, by the late convention of 12th October, 1871. For the rest of the line to Strasbourg, Colmar, and Mülhausen, see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to the Rhine*.

Hereabouts, short rails turn off to Dieuze (north) and Cirey (south). The rail to **Cirey** passes **Foulcrey** (2½ miles), **Blamont** (3½ miles), to **Cirey** (5½ miles; passing over the new German boundary.

## ROUTE 55.

**Eprenay to Reims, Mézières, and Belgium.**

Distance by rail, 73½ miles. Four trains daily; mail, 4½ hours. This is one of the *Ardennes Com-wenry's Races*.

**Eprenay Station**, on Paris and Strasbourg line, as in Route 54. Leaving this, the line crosses the Marne, on a four-arched bridge, and is still further continued on two other bridges or archways (to save it from the inundations of the river), and on two skew bridges over the canal, to

**Al**, or **Ay** (2 miles), where the best Moussaux wines are grown. Population, 3,300. Marcuil is the seat of the Marquis de Montchello. At

**Avenay** (½ miles), is the church of an ancient abbey, founded in the 7th century. The line, after winding among forests and hills, passes a la (muni) of nearly 2½ miles, to



**Rilly-la-Montagne** (7½ miles), and its old church, at the foot of a hill. Then 7½ miles further, is

### REIMS, or Rheims,

107½ miles from Paris,


Where the junction from Tergnier and Laon falls in (see Route 6).

**HOTELS**.—Lion d'Or, very good hotel, recommended to English travellers. Mr. Disant, proprietor.

Hotel du Commerce; De la Maison Rouge du Palais.

Reims, though a sous-préfecture only (in department Marne), has a population of 60,740, is the seat of an archbishop, and one of the oldest cities in France, having been the chief town of Champagne.

American Consul here.

 **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Old Walls—Church of St. Remé—Hotel de Ville—Port de Mars—Maison Rouge.

It stands on the Vesle, at the bottom of gently sloping chalk-hills, covered with vineyards, though the neighbourhood is dull. It was the capital of the *Remi*, in Belgic Gaul, and called *Durocortorum* by the Romans, whose consul here, Jovinus, became a Christian, 386. Clovis and his Franks were baptised here, 496. It was taken by Charles Martel, 719, and by Hugh Capet's rival, Charles of Lorraine, 900; besieged by Edward III. of England, 1369, and captured, 1421, by the English, who were, at length, driven out by the *Maid of Orleans*; and Charles VII. crowned here, as were all the French sovereigns from Philippe Auguste down to Charles X. (except Henry IV. and Louis XVIII.) The ampulla, or vessel of consecrated oil, used at the coronations, was destroyed at the great Revolution.

It was taken by the Allies, 1814. In 1870, the King of Prussia entered the city with his forces, 5th September, on his march to Paris; and, after the conclusion of peace, 1871, it became for a time the head-quarters of the German army of occupation.

Parts of the Gothic walls, with their turrets, still remain; the streets are wide, and most of the houses one storey high, but it has a dull look, with grass growing in the streets. Of fourteen open places, the largest is Place Royale, built 1756,

which has Cartellier's bronze copy of Pigalle's Louis XV. (who greatly improved this old city), and the ancient Hôtel des Fermes. Place Godinot takes its name from a canon of the last century, who built a *château d'eau* for supplying water, now furnished by a new reservoir (by Cordier, 1843), in Place de la Tour-du-Puits. An old fountain, by Coustou, the sculptor, stands in Place St. Nicaise, where a very old church stood, till destroyed at the Revolution. One gate, called the Porte de Vesle, an iron arch, leads out to the Grand Cours, a well-planted walk by the river, as far as Porte de Laon. Close to the latter (built in the wall), is the *Porte de Mars*, a genuine Roman relic. It was a triumphal arch, built by Agrippa, in honour of Cæsar Augustus, with three openings in it, and eight Corinthian columns, all much worn. An amphitheatre may be traced at the Mont de Arènes, near it. But its finest ornament is the noble Gothic

*Cathedral*, covered with a multitude of figures and ornaments, and built, for the most part, 1212-44, by Robert de Coucy, on the site of one founded as early as 360-400. The transept (164 feet long) was rebuilt after a fire, in 1491. Length, 467 feet; breadth, 98 feet; height, 118 feet. The richly beautiful front has a triple portal (the middle one being 39 feet wide), a large stained rose window, bas-reliefs of the Passion, the Judgment, Crowning of the Virgin, David and Goliath, Baptism of Clovis, and from 530 to 550 statues of various sizes, in rows, besides a row of 35 niched prelates near the top; above which rise the two towers, made of open pillars and windows, and ending in a heap of little turrets, instead of the spires which they were designed to carry. One tower (the south), a little shorter than the others, was not finished till 1498, and has the bells of a clock as old as 1370, with moving figures, &c. Going in, you see about 90 niched statues inside the doors; the windows are richly stained with figures of apostles, kings, &c. In the nave (which had a painted ceiling of lilacs, on a blue ground, when Charles X. was crowned) is the very curious marble tomb of Jovinus, the Roman consul, carved over with a lion hunt, and brought from St. Nicaise's church, "An. VIII. de la République," or 1800. Nine chapels surround the choir, which has a rich altar, the canopy of St. Nicaise's church, a large organ, 64 feet high, and

Massin's painting of the Israelites gathering manna, with others by Titian and Tintoretto.

The church of *St. Remi*, or Remigius, was built 41-60, as part of Archbishop Turpin's Benedictine bey, being older than the cathedral, and the place where the early kings were consecrated. It is a mixture of Norman and pointed Gothic in the style, and 261 feet long, with a plain front, having three portals and a rose window, between two slender towers with slated spires. It contains a modern copy of the tomb of St. Remi, ornamented by marble life-size statues of the twelve premiers eves of France (the Count of Champagne and the bishopric are two), saved from an older tomb. The pavement is done with mosaic figures from the Bible; and ten pieces of tapestry (the life of St. Remi) line the walls. Several kings and bishops are buried in this church, which has lately been restored. Here the procession of the *herring* used to take place on Holy Wednesday. Each canon carried a herring after him, and it was his business to tread on the one belonging to the man before him, while he did his best to prevent his own being stolen on by the next following.

The Gothic churches of St. Andrew and St. Thomas are both modern.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (which a new street joins to the *avenue Impériale*), begun 1627, and enlarged 1825, consists of a centre and wings (one new), 200 feet long, ornamented with 68 pilasters, and bas-reliefs in the middle of Louis XIII. Here are placed a cartulaire, or collection of archives; the bibliothèque or library of 32,000 volumes, besides 1,500 MSS. and autographs; and a museum of pictures.

The archbishop's palace is a collection of portraits of kings and prelates. A new Doric Palais de Justice was built, 1845, on the site of the *Hôtel de Clugny*; a new covered market, 1840; and an abattoir, or slaughter-house, 1838. Reims has a large, priests' seminary, theatre, public baths, botanical garden, chamber of commerce, &c.

A few old buildings are left, as the *Hôtel des Evêques* of Champagne, in Rue du Tambour, *Hôtel de Joyeuse*, near the *Hôtel de Ville*, *Hôtel de Nevers*, in Rue des Gueux, and the *Maison de la Vierge* Inn (near the cathedral), on which you read, "In the year 1429, at the coronation of Charles VII., in this Inn, then called the Zebra, the father and mother of Jeanne d'Arc were

lodged at the cost of the city authorities." At the English college for priests here, the *Rheims version* of the New Testament was published, 1582. In the old house of Long Vêre, in Rue de Cères, Colbert, the statesman, was born 1619, the son of a wine merchant. When he wanted, afterwards, to make one of his sons Grand Bailly of the Order of Malta, for which four descents of nobility were required, he proceeded in this way. He fabricated an epitaph for a pretended ancestor, Richard Colbertby, a Scotchman. To get this placed in the Cordeliers' church, where several of his family lay buried, he bribed the guardian with the promise of a bishopric (which he never got), and here the epitaph was to be seen till the Revolution. In Rue du Marc, Pluche, who wrote the *Spectacle de la Nature*, was born. Gobellins, who gives name to the tapestry, and Marshal Drouet d'Erlon (to whom there is a statue), were also natives. Trade in Champagne wines, corn, &c., and woollens, which are spun here. It is the "original seat" of *pain d'épice*, or gingerbread.

The trade in Champagne at Reims reaches 30 million francs yearly; and 600,000 bottles are usually stored away in the *chalk cellars* of MM. Moët, Cliquot, and other proprietors. It sells from 2 to 4 francs a bottle on the spot, according to quality; but the inferior sorts drunk here is as low as 1½ d. a bottle; the local consumption being reckoned at 84 bottles a head. Of the four million bottles of sparkling Champagne exported from the whole department, upwards of half-a-million finds its way to England, and three-quarters-of-a-million to the rest of France; brandy and sugarcandy being added to suit the English and Russian markets. Flowers are greatly cultivated by amateurs and others, among whom may be mentioned M. Souillé, for roses; M. Joltras, for dahlias; M. Renart, for tulips.

Sillery is on the road to Chalons. The rail hence to Laon, &c. (see Route 6), was, as well as that which we follow, constructed by the Ardennes Company.

**Vitry-les-Reims** (½ miles) is near Isle, on the S. Snippe.

**Bazancourt** (5 miles).

**La Châtelet** (7 miles).

Cross the Aisne, and the Canal des Ardennes.

**Bethel** (7½ miles), a sous-préfecture of

souls, in department Ardennes, on a hill, by the Aisne, was an old Roman *castrum rectectum*, and the head of a duchy, once held by the Duc de Meilleraye, who married Cardinal Mazarin's niece. It was besieged, 1660, by the Spaniards, who defeated Turenne close by, then fighting for the Fronde. Comde took it four years after, but gave it up to Turenne, who was now on the court side, after changing his religion. An old tower remains. Linens and nails are made.

*Hotels*.—Du Commerce; De France; Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion).

Coaches to Chateau-Portien, Attigny, Signy l'Abbaye, Novion, &c.

[At 8 kil. west-north-west, is CHATEAU-PORCIEN, down the Aisne, under an old castle on a rock, which belonged to the Counts of Champagne.]

**Amagne** (5½ miles), the station for Attigny and Vouziers.

[**ATTIGNY** (7½ miles), on the Aisne, has traces of a palace of the early kings from Clovis, who built it 647. A council was held here 765; and here Witkind, the Saxon, was baptised, 786. Charles the Simple built St. Walburg's church here. It was afterwards a country-seat of the Reims archbishops, but suffered so much from the English and the Frondeurs, &c., that it is now a small village of only 1,600 souls.

**Vouziers** (10½ miles), further up the Aisne, a small but thriving sous-préfecture of 2,800 population, near which the Prince de Ligne was killed, 1792. It was about here that, in the Revolutionary war, a sudden panic took possession of the French under Doumouriez, when, to the number of 10,000, they fled 40 leagues before 1,200 Prussian hussars, and for a moment threw all France into alarm.

**BUZANCY** (22 kil. east-north-east of this) has near it the *Château de la Cour*, which belonged to the Reims prelates, and a building like a mosque, called *Mahomet*, and built, they say, by a crusader. At 21 kil. further is Stenay (see Route 5.)

**Launois** (15 miles), on the Vence.

[At 10 kil. west-north-west is SIGNY L'ABBAYE, so called from remains of a Benedictine Abbey, founded 1124, by St. Bernard, and endowed by a seigneur of Châtillon, to whom the saint gave

a written contract, kindly promising many acres in heaven as he had mention of on earth. The original document to be seen here till the last century. Pass POIX-TERRON (5 miles), &c., a further is

**MÉZIERES** (162 miles from Pa

**HOTELS**.—Du Palais Royal; Des Postes. Population, 5,610.

This small, dull, capital of department is a military post of the second class. **Charleville**, close to the Belgian frontier, bend of the Meuse, in a pleasant hill rounded by Vauban's lines and a city as old as 847, when a castle was built by the Counts of Rethel took possession of the few buildings worth notice are, the church, built 1412-1506, which has a gothic high vault, painted glass, and an "feliciter," put up when Charles IX. was wife here, 1570. At the Hôtel de Ville, is the flag of the Chevalier Bayard, "sans reproche," who with 2,000 men defeated a town against a force of 40,000 Austrian when bombshells were used for the first flag is carried in procession every 17th. It also stood a seven weeks' siege in Waterloo. The Hôtel Dieu was built 174,000 volumes are in the public library.

Leather, serge, &c., are made. **Rail** (35 miles), Sedan, Givet, Verdun, Metz, Sedan (see Route 58), it is about 7 miles to Belgium.

From Mézières, on the rail to Namur, **Charleville**, only ¼ of a mile, by near the suspension bridge, on the Meuse built by, and called after, Charles, Duke of Mantua, 1606, and has a pretty wall Bois, a college or school, hospital, the bibliothèque of 24,000 volumes, with a natural history. A castle stood on Mor between 1639 and 1692. Population, 8 make nails, fire-arms, iron goods, and slate, coal, marble, grain, &c.

Rail, down the Meuse, to Charleville. The rail between Charleville and Sedan in December, 1835. Two bridges at

From Sedan it is continued to Thionville (Route 55), and from Charleville to Givet; thus completing the north-east frontier line.

Pass **Nouxon** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), &c., to **Déville** (8½ miles), to the west of which lies

**Rocroy**, or *Rocroë*, a fortress of the fourth class, with a frontier custom-house or douane, on a plain, 1,190 feet above the sea, where the great Condé, when Duke of Enghien, and only twenty-two years old, gained his famous *victory* over the Spaniards, &c., 19th May, 1643. The town stands among the forests of Ardennes, and was founded by Francis I. Population, 3,600. Coach to Couvin. It is about 5½ kil. to Landreies, described in Route 6.

**Fumay** (12 miles), on the Meuse, is noted for its *ardoisères*, or *slate works*, in the mountains here, through which the river has made a deep cutting. An old castle stands upon it. Merinoes, flannels, steam engines, glass, &c., are made. Population, 2,400. It was the centre of a little neutral spot, when joined to France, 1770.

**Givet** (15 miles), a fortified town on the Meuse, close to the Belgian frontier, in a hilly and rather picturesque spot, is composed of Petit Givet, at the end of the stone bridge, and Grand Givet, with Charlemont fort at the other end, the latter being on a high rock. It was used as a *dépôt* for English prisoners in the war, when the Rev. R. Wolfe voluntarily laboured among twelve hundred of them, preaching the gospel, forming schools, &c., as related in his work, "English Prisoners in France." It has the churches of St. Hilaire and Notre Dame, a library of 5,000 volumes, and a hamlet of manufactures. Population, 5,400.

Pottery, pipes, and iron goods are made. In the neighbourhood is the old Château of Mont d'Hano near Vireux Wallerand), and up the river, the high slate cliffs, called the Dames de la Main. Boats ascend it to Mézières.

**Hotel**.—Du Mont d'Or.

Coach to Vireux, on the Sambre and Meuse line.

Further down the river are Dinant, and Namur (BRUXELLES), from which the rail can be taken to Waterloo and Brussels. A rail is making to unite Dinant and Namur. The dark slaty cliffs of the river are high and imposing. (See BRADSHAW'S *Red-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.)

## ROUTE 56.

### Blesme to Chaumont.

Distance by rail, 55½ miles, or 90 kil. Four trains a day.

**Blesme**, as on the Strasbourg line (Route 54). Then over a wide plain to

**St. Dizier** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a sous-préfecture, in Haute-Marne (population, 8,100) on the Marne, among woods. It was besieged by Charles V., in 1544, and mostly burnt by accident, 1775. It has part of an old *Castle*, near the Gothic Church, and a modern Hôtel de Ville.

**Hotels**.—Du Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun); L'Arbre d'Or (Golden Tree). Wood is cut and iron forged here.

One of the forges, Marnaval, owes its origin, says tradition, to the following story. Henry IV. having visited St. Dizier, the *échevin* or sheriff, Beaudesson, came to pay his respects. He was so like the king, that the guard presented arms and sounded trumpets, to the astonishment of Henry, who, putting his head out of the window, asked if there were two kings there. Beaudesson entered, and the king, surprised at the likeness, inquired if his mother had ever been at Béarn (where Henry came from). "No, sire," answered the sheriff, "but my father has travelled a good deal." The king was so tickled with the *répartie*, that he told Beaudesson to ask whatever he liked. He asked to build a forge on the Marne; and this was the origin of Marnaval.

Branch rail to Vassy ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles), *via* Humbécourt ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), Eclaron (2 miles), Louvemont (3½ miles), and Pont-Varin (1½ mile), all unimportant.

[VASSY, or Wassy, a sous-préfecture, on the site, some say, of *Vadiceases*, which was burnt by Caracalla in 211. Roman coins have been found. An inscription near the hospital marks where a massacre of the Protestants took place, 1562, by the Duc de Guise. Large forests and iron forges surround it. Population, 2,583.]

**Eurville** (6 miles), on the Marne, the nearest station for Vassy.

**Chevillon** (6 miles), further up the Marne. Joinville (6 miles), an old place in a pleasant spot on the Marne, among vineyards and iron forges, under a hill, on which stood (till the Dr of Orleans pulled it down, 1790) the old *Cave*

the Sires de Joinville and the Ducs de Guise, where the famous Catholic League was entered into, 1685. The Prince de Joinville takes his title hence. One of its lords was the *Sieur de Joinville*, who wrote the "Histoire de St. Louis IX. du nom," a charming picture of the French knight of that age and of his excellent and pious sovereign.

**Vignory** (6½ miles).

**Bologne** (5 miles), and its *tunnel*. Here a *branch rail* turns off to Neufchâteau, 31 miles.

[It passes **Chantraines**, **Andelot** (9½ miles), on the **Rognon**, **Bourmont** **St. Blain** (7 miles), &c., to **Neufchâteau** (14½ miles) on the Meuse, as in Route 54; and is to be continued to Pagny on the Strasbourg line.]

And 9 miles further is

**Chaumont**, on the Paris, Troyes, and Mulhouse line. (See Route 62.)

## ROUTE 57.

**Nancy to Metz, Forbach, and Mannheim.**

By *branch rail* (from Frouard) 113 kil., or 78½ miles to Forbach, in 3¼ to 4¼ hours.

**Nancy**, as in Route 54, on the Strasbourg line, 220 miles from Paris.

**Frouard** (C½ miles), towards Paris. The Moselle is navigable from here.

**Marbache** (4½ miles). Population, 7,000.

**Dieulouard** (3½ miles), an ancient village on a rock, by the Moselle, on the site of Scarponne, or Sarpane, which the Huns destroyed (906). It has a Gothic church of the 15th century, and a ruined *château*. Coins and remains of a Roman way have been found at Scarponne. Through a pretty valley, to

**Pont-à-Mousson** (4½ miles), a town of 8,120 souls, at the brick bridge (pont) on the Moselle, under Mousson hill, which is crowned by a ruined *castle* of the 12th century. Here are a Gothic *church* of the 13th century, with two good six-sided towers on square bases; large cavalry barracks; part of St. Marie's old abbey; and an arcaded place (square), in which stands a *house* carved over with the Sept Péchés Capitaux (seven capital sins), in the quaint coarse style of the middle ages. Marshal Duroc was a native. Charles III., Duke of Lorraine, founded an university here.

**Pagny-sur-Moselle** (5½ miles) is under the *fine ruins* of Prény, or *Prigny Castle*, built in the

10th century, a celebrated fortress for Dukes of Lorraine took their war-cry *Prigny!* The river improves in b suspension bridge, at

**Noveant** (3¼ miles), which is on a man frontier. Between it and the one seen (at Jouey), near the river, 2 *Roman arches* of the *aqueduct*, which was one arch across the road is 60½ feet high.

**Ars** (3½ miles), or Arches-sur-Meuse remains of the same aqueduct visible miles further is

**Metz**, the capital of German Lorraine, annexed to the German Empire war. For this and the remainder of Forbach, &c., see *BRADSHAW'S Hand-book and the Rhine*.

## ROUTE 58

**Metz to Thionville, Montmédy, Mézières.**

By *rail*. For the first part of this Metz to Thionville, now annexed to BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book of Belgium and*

At **Thionville**, the line turns of towards Mézières, along the Belgian several memorable spots, which fight war of 1870-1.

**Hayange** (4½ miles), an industrious pretty part of the Feusch, among its works, near the Chandebourg mine. Then **Fontoy** (5 miles), **Audun-lez-milles**, **Joppécourt** (4½ miles), and **Pi** (miles), all in a busy mineral district by **Longuyon** (5½ miles), on the Chiers ironworks and factories for fire-arms.

Here the line to Arlon, in Belgium, **Cons-la-Granville** (6½ miles) and 1 miles).

[**Longwy** (10 miles from Longuyon *Vicus*, on the Belgian frontier, Basse (lower) Ville, on the Chiers Ville, on the hills above, strongly Vauban. It belonged to the Duchy of Lorraine till the French acquired it was taken by the Prussians, 171 Mercy, who fell in battle, 1659, was The next stations, descending the **Vexin** (5½ miles), **Velosnes**, and **Montmédy** (7½ miles from Vexin),

fecture in department Meuse, of 2,700 souls, and one of Vauban's fortified forts of the fourth class, irregularly built on the Chiers—the upper town being placed between two hills (mons medius), from which the town derives its name. It was taken by France, 1657. Here the French were defeated, August, 1871. Trade in pottery (made by gipsies, here, as elsewhere, called "Bohemians"), leather, hosiery, &c.

At 7 kil. to the north is the deserted Gothic church of **AVIOTHE**, with some elegant carvings, and light spires; near it is a small chapel, having a pretty spire porch in front. Many traces of Roman possessions were found in 1823. To the west-south-west (15 kil.) is **STENAY**, an old place on the flats of the Meuse, called *Satanacum*, when the kings of Austrasia had a seat here. Louis XIV., in 1648, gave it to Condé, and captured it a few years after from the leaders of the Fronde, who made a treaty with the Spaniards here. There are large cavalry barracks, and forges turned by the stream.]

After this, the line passes **Chauvency** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), **Lamouilly** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), **Margut** ( $\frac{4}{4}$  miles), and **Blagny**, in department Ardennes, to

**Carignan** (5 miles from Margut), on the Chiers, which joins the Meuse above Sedan. Formerly called Ivot, and belonged to the families of Soissons and Penthièvre; It was given up to France at the peace of Ryswick, 1692, having been part of Luxembourg before. The French sustained a defeat here, August, 1871.

Leaving this, we come to **Sachy**, **Pourru-Bréville** ( $\frac{5}{4}$  miles from Carignan), and **Douzy** ( $\frac{1}{4}$  miles) to **Bazeilles**, which, with its 700 houses, and 2,000 to 3,000 population, was miserably burnt in the fight of 31st August, 1870. It has been restored again. Next is **Pont-Maugis** ( $\frac{1}{4}$  miles); and then

**Sedan** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), on the Meuse; a sous-préfecture (population, 15,540) and fortified town of the third class, in a flat spot. It had a castle in the 9th century, belonging to the archbishop of Reims, which came to the ferocious De la Marck, the Wild Boar of Ardennes, in the 17th century, and then to the Ducs de Bouillon.

*Turenne* was born, 1611, in the old château—a

site now marked by a stone; a bronze of him by Gots, stands near the Hôtel de Ville. He was brought up at Bazeilles. Here died, in 1662, another French Marshal, Fabert; a fine genius, and most high-minded man.

Sedan is well built, with many grey houses of stone and slate, among meadows, backed by woods; but the streets are narrow, and the water is so bad that the people are subject to gottries in the neck. There are, a library, a theatre, three barracks, one being for cavalry, a well-supplied arsenal and magazines, and a military hospital, on a hill, 130 feet above the river. A large tree, called *Trois Frères*, stands on the Garenne promenade. It is memorable in current history for the disastrous *Battle* of 1st September, 1870, between the French, under Napoléon III. and Marshal McMahon, and the Germans, under King William I. of Prussia; the French being completely defeated, and obliged to surrender their whole army—upwards of 80,000 men—as prisoners of war to the Germans. McMahon was disabled by a wound, and resigned the command to General Wimpffen, who signed the articles of capitulation. The rain poured incessantly during the fight.

The Emperor, upon giving himself up the day after, was sent to Wilhemshöhe, near Cassel. His meeting with the King took place at M. Amour's *Château de Bellevue*, 3 miles west, on a point overlooking the battle-field, after an interview with Bismarck at the *Weaver's Cottage*; both of which were visited by the Prince of Wales, August, 1871. The German head-quarters staff was at *Donchéry*, to which the King came up from Pont-à-Mousson, to watch the fight. At first he thought the Emperor had escaped, but was assured of final success by seeing a flag of truce. The French, who fought with desperation, were caught in the trap laid for them by Moltke, in their attempts to relieve Metz.

Trade in grain, medical plants, leather, and the weaving and dyeing of cloth of noted quality.

*Hotels*.—De la Croix d'Or (Golden Cross); De l'Europe; De Turenne. *Conveyances* to Mézières, Verdun, &c. The rail to Charleville was opened in December, 1858, passing two viaducts on the Meuse.

The next station is

**Donchéry** ( $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a small town on the Meuse, with manufactures of lace, etc. It was the German head-quarters at the battle of *Sed*

**Nouvion-sur-Meuse** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), followed by **Charleville** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), opposite **Mézières**, on the Meuse, as in Route 55.

## ROUTE 59.

**Nancy** to **Epinal**, **Mulhouse**, **Besangen**, **Vesoul**, and **Gray**.

**Nancy**, and **Varangeville-St.-Nicholas** (3 miles), as on the Strasbourg line, in Route 54. The next stations are

**Rosières-aux-Salines** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and

**Blainville-la-Grande** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles); both on the main line. Then turn off to

**Rinvaux** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Bayon** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Coaches to **Harond**, **Tantourville**, **Vezelize**.

**Charmes** (7 miles), on the Moselle. Coaches to **Mirecourt**, **Vittel**, **Contrauxville**, **Lamarthe**, **Bourbonne-les-Bains** (see Route 62).

[**MIRECOURT** (20 kil. south-west) is a sous-préfecture on the **Madon**. Population, 5,400.

Lace and musical instruments are made.]

**Châtel-Nomexy** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Moselle.

At  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles further, in the old province of Alsace, is

## EPIVAL,

46 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Nancy, 266 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paris.

**Hotels**.—Du Louvre; De la Porte; Des Vosges; Du Lion d'Or.

Population, 11,960. Chief town of department Vosges, on the Moselle, in a hollow, on the slope of the Vosges mountains, 1,050 feet above the sea, with the ruins of its old castle seated on a rock higher up. The river divides it into Grande Ville and Petite Ville (joined by a stone and a suspension bridge) and the Faubourg, near the canal. It is well built, and provided with fountains; but the buildings are of no consequence. The large college belonged to the Jesuits; the Capuchin convent is turned into a hospital, and has extensive gardens round it; the parish church has a good choir. There are, besides, a library of 17,000 volumes, a museum, orphan asylum, cavalry barracks, the floubiat gardens, salle de spectacle, &c., and several paper works. The river makes some cascades. Many English were confined here in the war time. Trade in grain, cattle, wood, &c.

Rail to Remiremont, Laveline (see Route 60). **Aillevillers** (for **Plombières**), **Vesoul**, etc.

The rail is continued, and **Vesoul**, to **Gray**, bringing Nancy into direct communication with the southern lines.

[By rail to Remiremont, up the Moselle, you pass **Dinomé** (3 miles), to **Arches** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where the branch to **Laveline** turns off, as in Route 60; then **Pouxoux** (3 miles), **Gray** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), and **St. Valbert** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), to

**Remiremont** (3 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Vosges (with a population of 5,070), in a pretty valley under the Vosges mountains, just above where the two heads of the **Moselle** join. It began in an abbey for canonesses, founded 620, rebuilt in the Italian style, 1751, and used as the *Mairie*. It is well laid out, with wide streets, and fountains. The library has 6,700 volumes, and there is a good cabinet of mineralogy. The **Bouchot** and **Cave** falls are near **Vagny**, on the **Clurie** (16 kil.) To **Plombières** (14 kil.).

Trade in butter, **Géromé** cheese, **kirach-wasser** (cherry brandy), **pâtés de truite** (trout pies). From this, by road, to **St. Maurice** (29 kil.), stands under the *Ballon d'Alsace*, one of the highest (4,100 feet) of the Vosges, which commands a view of vast extent, taking in the plains of Alsace, the Black Forest (in Baden), the nearer Alps, &c. It is less by 106 feet than the **Ballon de Guebwiller**, which overhangs **St. Amarin**. **GÉRARDMER** (22 kil. east-north-east), is near a lake at the **Vologne's** head, among the Vosges hills and forests, and is noted for its cheese. Population, 5,702.

Further on, you come to

**BUSSANG**, in a deep gorge of the Vosges, with 1,700 souls, and excellent mineral water.

Then to the picturesque valley of

**St. AMARIN**, near the new German border, and the old castles of **Friedbourg**, **Stoenbourg**, and **Wildenstein**.

At 20 kil. from **St. Maurice** is

**Thann**, where the railway is taken for **Mulhouse**, on the Strasbourg and Basle railway. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.)]

From **Epinal**, by the main line to **Vesoul**, we pass on to

**Douxoux** (11 miles), and

**Xertigny** (8 miles), among ironworks at the head of the Saône. Then

**La Chapelle-au-Bois**; and

**Bains** (11 miles from Xertigny), or Bains-les-Bains, in a well-wooded valley on the Coucy, and so called from its *warm springs*, called the Old and New Baths, and Fontaine de la Vache, useful as tonics in nervous and rheumatic complaints. The season is from the middle of May to that of September; there are a saloon, good lodgings, promenades, &c., and traces of Roman occupation. Population, 2,500.

**Aillevillers** (8½ miles), the station for the **PLOMBIÈRES** spa (7½ miles east).

#### PLOMBIÈRES.

**HOTELS**.—De l'Ours; Des Bains; Tête d'Or.

A noted *watering-place*, among hill-forests, in the valley of Eaugronne, along which is the Promenade des Dames, laid out by Stanislaus, king of Poland, 1775, and leading to *Moulin Joli Mill*, so called by the Empress Josephine.

The *Baths* are hot and cold, and are used from May to October, sometimes by as many as 1,500 visitors. They are for the most part saline and tonic, and, as usual, are regulated by government.

*Bain des Dames* is the site of a nunnery; *Bain des Anciens*, or Grand Bain, the oldest, is used by the poor; *Bain Tempere*, charge 40 to 70 centimes; *Bain Royal*, or Bain Neuf, has a salle de comédie (for balls, &c.); *Bain des Romains* is the most elegant. Another is called *Bain des Capucins*; and there are also the Fontaines du Crucifix, Savonneuses, and la Bourdelle (containing iron). Here Cavour had a meeting with the Emperor, July, 1868, before the Italian war. Population, 1,500.

*Excursions* in the neighbourhood—to Jacquot farm, the Val d'Ajou, the valleys of Erival (and its abbey) and des Roches, the Tonnere stone, &c. They sell wood carvings and kirsch-wasser (cherry brandy) here. *Conveyances*, in the season, to Epinal, Besançon, Remiremont.

**FOUGEROLLES** (11 kil. south of Plombières), is the chief seat of the *Kirsch-wasser* trade, of which there are several important houses here. Its perfume arises from the minute quantity

of prussic acid contained in the kernels. Population, 1,100.]

**St. Loup** (3½ miles), the station for **St. Luxeuil** (6½ miles).

[**LUXEUIL** is another place for mineral baths, in a plain under the Vosges mountains, covered with wood. The Breuchin divides it from St. Sauveur, a village of 1,150 souls.

It was known to the Romans, as proved by a inscription at the Hôtel de Ville, in the Rue des Romains, where the *Baths* stand, in the midst of fine grounds, under the names of *Bains des Femmes*, *des Hommes*, &c. They are of a similar quality to those of Plombières. Luxeuil has a college, and an old Benedictine abbey. Population, 2,860.

Trade in hams, cattle, wine, grain.

**Hotels**.—Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); Lion Vert (Green Lion).]

**Confians** (5 miles), and **Faverney** (7½ miles), to **Port d'Atelier** (3½ miles), where there is a loop with the Belfort line. Hence to **Port-sur-Saône** (4½ miles);

**Vaivre** (5 miles); and

**Vesoul** (2½ miles), as in Route 62; where the continuation to **Gray**, *viâ* a line passing near **BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS**, is described. By road to

**Besançon** (29½ miles; Route 21), *viâ* Maison-Neuve, Ryoz, and Voray, on the Oignan.

## ROUTE 60.

**Epinal** to the Ban de la Roche and **Strasbourg**.

Distance, 127 kil., or 79 miles.

**Epinal**, as in Route 59.

**GIRECOURT** (15 kil.)

**RAMBERVILLERS** (13 kil.), a place of 4,900 souls, with a good bibliothèque of 10,000 volumes.

[**St. Dié**, or **St. DIEZ** (24 kil. east-south-east), a station on the Lunéville and St. Dié rail (Route 54), a sous-préfecture in département Vosges, and bishopric, on the Meurthe, rebuilt (after a fire, 1756), by Stanislaus, King of Poland. It stands under Mont d'Ornoy, has some mineral springs, a library of 2,500 volumes, and carries on a good trade. Population, 8,700.



One road leads hence, over the Vosges, to

**LA POUTROTE** (35 kil.), on the Wusa, and the lakes at its source, called Lac Blanc and Lac Noir, or Black and White. They are near the highest part of the mountain range. At 21 kil. further is Colmar, on the Strasbourg railway (see Route 54).

Another road brings you to **GEMAINCOTTE** (12 kil.); and 12 kil. further east, to **STE. MARIE-AUX-MINES**, on the Liepvetre, in a pretty valley under the highest part of the Vosges, and so called from the mines of lead, silver, copper, zinc, and arsenic around it. It has manufactures of cotton siamaises, &c., paper, kirsch-wasser, and dye-works. Population, 11,600, some of whom are harmless descendants of the once turbulent Munster Anabaptists. Good mineral springs, but the air is sharp. At 22 kil. beyond this (past St. Hippolyte and its castle), is Schlestadt, on the Strasbourg railway (see Route 54).]

**Raon l'Etape** (10 kil.), on the Meurthe, a station on the Lunéville and St. Dié rail (Route 54). Up a branch of it, the Plaine (or else by way of Sennones and St. Jean du Mont), you come to

**SCHIMMECK** (about 36 kil.), in the Vosges, or 39 kil. from St. Dié, as above, over the new German frontier. About 8 kil. south is the *Ban de la Roche*, for which, and the rest of the road to Strasbourg, see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

From Epinal, a short line, called *Ligne de la Vologne*, in connection with the *Chemins de fer des Vosges*, proceeds up the Vologne, parting off at **Arches**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Epinal, as in Route 59. It passes **Jarmenil** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), **Docelles** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), **Deyclmont** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), **Lepanges** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles), to **Brupvères** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and **Laveline** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), the terminus, where conveyances may be got for Fraize (on a branch of the Meurthe), Corcieux, Granges (in a fine mountain valley), and **GÉRARDMER**. This is a place, 12 miles distant, in the heart of the Vosges mountains, from which a fall called the *Eaut des Caves*, the lake of *Retournemer*, and the *Schmuck*, and the *Honeck*, two of the finest mountain peaks in the range may be visited.

## ROUTE 61.

Strasbourg to Hagenau, Weissenbourg and Mannheim.

For the country along this route, now transferred to Germany, see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

### SUB-SECTION B.—ROUTES VIA THE DIRECT BELFORT LINE.

## ROUTE 62.

Paris to Montereau, Troyes, Chaumont Gray, Langres, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Vesoul, Plombières, Belfort, and Mulhouse.

By rail, 304½ miles. This is the shortest route Mulhouse; through trains, 12 to 16 hours. Opened 1853. Embarcadère in Place de Strasbourg.

A suburban branch of this line to Vincennes and La Varenne-St. Maur starts from Place de la Bastille, passing Bel Air, St. Maudé, Vincennes, and its fort; then Fontenay-sous-Bois, Nogent-sur-Marne, Joinville-le-Pont, St. Maurice, Port Crétail, Parc de St. Maurice, Champigny, and La Varenne-St. Maurice. Then to Sucy-en-Brie was opened 1872.

For Belfort, we follow the Strasbourg line to Noisy-le-Sec ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), after which it turns off to

Rosny-sous-Bois ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), followed by Nogent-sur-Marne ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), close to a viaduct over the Marne, 2,625 feet long, on 17 arches, the middle ones being 64 feet wide, and 87 feet high. Coaches to Petit Bry, Noisy-le-Grand, Neuilly-sur-Marne.

Villiers-sur-Marne ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in department Seine-et-Marne. Coaches to Plessis-Tréville, Chenevères, Ormesson, Sucy-en-Brie.

Emerainville-Pontault ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Coaches to Pontault, Ferolles, Chevry, Champa, Forey. Ozouer-la-Ferrière (3 miles).

Grez-Armainvilliers ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where the branch rail to Coulommiers ( $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles) turns off [It passes Tournon ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile), Marles-lez-Boussaye (5 miles), Mortcerf ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), Guérard ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), Faremontiers (5 miles) on the Aube, Montargis ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

and **Coulommiers** (1½ mile) on the Morin, as in Route 54.]

**Villepatour-Coubert** (3½ miles). Coach to Coubert.

**Ozouer-le-Voulgis** (3 miles).

**Verneuil-Chaumes** (2½ miles). Coaches to Guignes, Andrezel, Champeaux.

**Mormant** (3½ miles), has a good spire church, and (in its neighbourhood) the moated *Château de Bressy*, with another at *Courpalais* or *Grange Blenau*, which belonged to Lafayette's family. Here Lafayette lived, and was visited by Fox, who planted the *ivy* over the gateway. It has portraits of Presidents of the United States, and of Franklin, Kosciusko, Bailly, Rochefoucauld, &c., besides the Flag of the States, given to Lafayette on his last visit to America. Coaches to Rosoy, Jouy-le-Châtel, Breau, La Chapelle-Gant, Melun.

**Grandpuits** (3½ miles).

**Nangis** (3½ miles), in a fertile hollow of the Brie country, has a population of 2,200, who trade in corn, butter, cheese. Two towers of the *château* of its marquises remain, besides an ancient Gothic church. Napoléon defeated the Allies here, 1814. There is a still older church at *Ramillon* (4 kil. east).

**Maison-Rouge** (6½ miles), or **Leudon**. Coaches to Donnemarie and Chemoise.

**Longueville** (5½ miles). Here a short *branch rail* of 8½ miles turns off to Provins. Coaches to Bray-sur-Seine, on the river's south bank, at the bridge to Mony.

[**Provins**. Population, 7,550.

*Hotels*.—De France; De Fontaine.

A sous-préfecture in department Seine-et-Marne, in a fertile spot, on the Voulzie and Durteín, on the side of a hill. There are many middle-age remains of walls and buildings, from its having grown out of a royal *castle*, founded before 1120. It suffered much in the civil and religious wars. In Haute Ville are the walls, traces of the *château*, and St. Quirian's church, which has a good choir, cupola, &c. Near it stood, till lately, the Tour de César, built in the 13th century.

The two old *gates* of St. Jean and Jouy lead down to Basse Ville, where the modern houses are, surrounded by walls, with two churches;

the old Cordeliers convent, now the hospital, founded by the Counts of Champagne, 1050; and a *mineral spring* (with a bath-house), useful in all cases of debility, &c. Part of the old town is excavated into caves and underground passages. The rivers turn many corn-mills and dye-works.

Trade in grain, wood, leather, and confectionery made from roses, grown here—the true seat of the *Provins* (not Provence) *rose*.

About 17 kil. to the north, near Louan, are the fine and extensive ruins of Montaguillon, in a forest.]

**Chalmaison** (2½ miles). At

**Flamboin** (1 mile), is the *branch* down the Seine, to *Montereau*, uniting this with the Lyons rail.

[The first station is

**Les Ormes** (3 miles). Population, 800.

**Vimpelles** (1½ mile). Population, 600. A pretty spire.

**Châtenay** (4½ miles). Population, 620.

**Montereau** (8 miles), on the Lyons rail, as in Route 20. A viaduct on 4 arches, each 79 feet span, crosses the Yonne.]

On the main line, the next station to Flamboin is, **Hermé** (8 miles), near the *château* of Flambois.

**Meiz** (3 miles) on the Forêt river; beyond which a *viaduct* in three parts, 216 feet long, crosses the Seine, near Bernières *château*.

**Nogent-sur-Seine** (8½ miles).

*Hotels*.—Du Cygne d'Or (Golden Swan); Du Signe de la Croix (Sign of the Cross).

A sous-préfecture (in department Aube) of 3,600 souls, on the Seine, opposite the weir or fall, where it becomes navigable. It belonged to St. Denis's abbey, and came at length to the family of Cardinal de Noailles. The allies, under Prince Schwartzburg, took it by storm, when held by Bourmont in 1814, when the Hôtel de Ville and a bridge were destroyed. The large church was built between the reigns of Charles VI. and Henry II.; the tower has a turret (built 1531-42), with a figure of St. Laurent on top. Trade in millinery, grain charcoal, leather rope. Coach to Villenaux.

[About 8 kil. east-south-east, on the Ardasson, are remains of the monastery founded, 11<sup>th</sup>

Abélard, who fled here from his enemies]

called it *Paraclete* (i. e., comforter); which became a convent under his wife, Heloise, and was the burial-place of both. Their bodies remained here till removed to the Père la Chaise, about 1793, and placed under the monument brought from Abélard's first grave, at Chalons-sur-Saône. A pillar set up by General Pajol marks where they lay here, before this change.

**VILLENAUXE** (9 kil.) north-north-west, noted for its white wine and vinegar, is on a branch of the Seine, and was once fortified. The Benedictine monks of *Nesle la Réposée Abbey* (founded 501), came here in the 16th century, and rebuilt their *Church* of the original stones, as it now stands—a large and elegant structure, having a light spire, beautiful stained windows of the sixteenth century, when the art was perfected, and, among other carvings, a curious one in the porch, of a web-footed queen, supposed to be Clothilde.]

**Pont-sur-Seine** (4½ miles), or Pont-le-Roi, in a pretty spot on the Seine, where the Aube joins, had a hunting *château* of the Counts of Champagne, built by Le Muet, in which Napoléon's mother lived. Being burnt by the Russians, 1814, it was rebuilt by Casimir Perier, 830, in the Italian style. Population, 1,950. In the neighbourhood is a large dolmen or *cromlech*, of one great stone on three or four others; besides others lying about, called by the people *Tombeaux Romains* (Roman tombs).

**Romilly** (6½ miles) in a fertile hollow on the Seine, has a beautiful *château*, on the site of an old moated fortress. Needles, &c., are made. About kil. west-north-west are two arches of the Cistercian abbey of *Scellières*, where *Voltaire's* body (having been refused burial by the Paris clergy) lay from 1778 till 1791, when it was moved to the Pantheon. A stone, with A V on it, marks the spot. Coach to Anglure and Sézanne.

[**SÉZANNE** (18 kil. south-south-west of Champaubert), on the Augea, which supplies mills and bleach works, was a tower of *Gallia-Comata*, destroyed by Thibault IV., Count of Champagne. It was rebuilt and taken by the English, 1223; and suffered from the Huguenots and from fire; so that it has modern,

well-built look, with a good church, hospital, &c. Population, 4,600. A rail is intended to pass *via* Sézanne, uniting Romilly, on the Mulhouse, to Epernay, on the Strasbourg line.]

**Mesgrigny** (7¼ miles) is reached by a viaduct across the étang or lake. Coaches to Méry, Plancy, and Arcis.

[**MÉRY-SUR-SEINE** (3 kil.) is a small decayed town, on the Seine, frequently attacked in earlier times, and finally burnt by Blücher, 1814.

**ARCIS-SUR-AUBE** (23 kil. east), a sous-préfecture, in department Aube, of 2,800 souls, on the Aube, where it is first navigable, was burnt in the defence made by Napoléon, with a small force, against 80,000 Austrians, in 1814. A small suspension bridge, 56 feet long (cost only 600 francs), leads to Dampierre, where the general of that name is buried, and which has a *château*, built 1671, by Mansard. The views from the hills around command good prospects. Danton, the terrorist, was born here.]

**St. Mesmin** (3½ miles), so called after St. Mesmin, whom Attila put to death, 451; before that it was called *Brotium*.

**Barberey** (8¼ miles), in a good pasture country, noted for its cheeses. At 3½ miles further is

### TROYES.

A buffet, 103¼ miles from Paris, 20½ from Mulhouse.

**HOTELS.**—Du Grand Mulet; Du Commerce; Des Couriers; De France; De Paris; Du Char d'Or.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—The Mall—Churches of St. Urban, Madeline, Pantaleon—Hôtel de Ville.

Population, 36,000; at one time it had 50,000.

Chief town of department Aube (formerly of province of *Champagne*), seat of a bishop, a society of agriculture, &c., in a wide and fertile plain (dotted with country-houses), on the Seine, which divides itself here into several canals; though for drinking the water is entirely drawn from wells in the chalk. It was the head town of the *Tricass* or *Treca*, whence comes the modern name. Attila threatened it, 451, and the Normans pillaged it, 883, a few years after the meeting here, of Pope John VIII. and Louis le Bègue about the succession.

the imperial crown. Under its count, Thibault IV., in the 12th century, it became a great place for trading fairs; and hence we get the *Troy Pound* of twelve ounces. It was held by the English after the treaty of 1420, by which Henry V. married Katharine, daughter of Charles VI., and was to succeed to the French crown; but Charles VII. retook it, 1436. The parliament of Paris was sent here, 1787. Napoléon made it his head-quarters, 1814.

On the top of the old walls, built by the Romans, but much altered since their time, is a promenade called the *Mall*. The town gates are called the Hector, Andromaque, Paris, &c., all fancifully named in remembrance of old Troy. Porte St. Jaques, near the bridge, is flanked by two low-peaked Gothic towers and turrets. Close to the Porte de Paris was a royal château, burnt in the great fire of 1524, along with a second, which belonged to the Counts of Champagne, and a third which stood hard by the Cordeliers' convent, which make some derive the town's name from *tres arcs* (three castles). The streets are full of old gable-ended *houses*, of carved and plastered timber, as ancient as the 16th century, for the most part. Among its eight churches is

St. Étienne's *Cathedral*, begun 1208-25 (on the site of one as old as 872), and carried on till the west front was built, about 1506-20. This front has a good tower, 204 feet high (there were to have been two), and a fine stained rose window. It is 371 feet long, and 164 wide through the transept. The nave, exclusive of its five aisles, is 34 feet wide and 96 high, ornamented, like the choir, with windows of the 13th century, containing finely stained *portraits* of kings, counts, bishops, saints, &c., all in costume.

St. Urban's beautiful collegiate church was built in the 13th century, by Pope Urban IV., born the son of a tailor here, whose trade is painted in one of the windows. Excellent stained windows are seen, in *St. Madeleine's* ancient church, of the 11th and 16th centuries, with a well-carved *rood-loft* (by J. Galdo, 1518), one of five, for which the city was noted; also in *St. Pantaléon's*, which has, besides, twenty statues close to its pillars. St. Nicholas offers a good portal; St. Jean, an altar piece of the *Baptism of Christ*, by Mignard, a native; St.

Remy, a bronze crucifix, 3½ feet high, by Girardon another native.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1624-70, by Mansard, has a good front, with busts of natives, and Girardon's medallion of Louis XIV. At the Bibliothèque are as many as 55,000 volumes, and 5,000 MSS., in a room 164 feet long; also specimens of glass, painted by Linard Gouthier, with scenes from the Life of Henry IV. The *Musée* contains a gallery of pictures, a collection of minerals, &c. Two *tombs* of Henry I. and Thibault III. (1180-1201) are placed in the Bishop's Palace.

Notice the old timbered *abattoirs* or *shambles*, wine and corn halls (the latter has a fine timbered roof), the *pepinière*, or nursery, &c.

The manufactures are a chalk preparation, called *blanc d'Espagne* (Spanish white), cotton stockings, and caps.

Rail or coach to Bar-sur-Seine, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Les Riceys, Essois.

[The rail to Bar-sur-Seine, &c., passes *Maisons* (5½ miles), *St. Parre-les-Vaudes* (¾ miles), &c., to

**Bar-sur-Seine** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 2,500 population, in a fertile valley among vineyards on the Seine (crossed by a stone bridge), below the junction of the Ource and Laignes. It must have been a large place in Froissart's time (1359), when the English burnt "900 bons hôtels," (houses). Like Bar-sur-Aube, &c., its name (Bar) indicates that it was a provincial frontier town. It has a good Gothic cross-shaped church. On St. Germain's Hill, is the rustic *Chapel of Notre Dame*, founded 1070, by Simon de Valois. *Hotel*.—Du Cheval Blanc (White Horse).

At 19 kil. west-south-west of Bar-sur-Seine, is CHAOURCE, near the head of the Amance, which turns several mills. Amadis Jamyn, a poet of the 16th century, was a native.

About 15 kil. south, in the valley of the Laignes, are LES RICEYS, viz.:—Ricey Haut, Ricey Haute-Rive, and Ricey Bas, three places founded, they say, by industrious *Swiss settlers*, with good spire churches, and noted for wine. Population, 3,564.

Still going up the river, the branch line passes Gyé-sur-Seine (5½ miles), Mussy (5½

miles), &c., to **Châtillon-sur-Seine** (9½ miles), on the Nuits branch of the Lyons line (Route 20), which comes from the south-west; and is continued north-east from **Châtillon** to **Chaumont**, *via* **Brion-sur-Ouche** (6½ miles), on a branch of the Seine. **Courban** (3½ miles), **Veuxaillies** (3½ miles), near the Aube, **Château Villain** (9½ miles), as below, and **Bricion** (5 miles), on the main line next to **Chaumont** (7½ miles).]

From Troyes, the next stations are

**Rouilly-St. Loup** (5 miles), **Lusigny** (4½ miles), in a forest, **Montieramey** (4½ miles), on the Barse.

**Vendeuvre** (6½ miles), among hills and vineyards, at the Barse's head, has an ancient *Château*, which belonged to Henry of Luxembourg, 1614. and a church, with this inscription to a woman (1599): "*qui ami bien, tard oub'ie.*" The ground is so strong that it takes eight or ten horses to the plough. In the charming valley of *Val-Suzenay* is a pilgrim's chapel, where a fête is held on the 8th of September.

**Jessains** (6½ miles).

Coach to Brienne-Napoléon.

[**BRIENNE-NAPOLÉON** (14 kil. north-north-west), was formerly *Brienne-le-Château*, so called from the fine seat built by Louis, its last count, and was noted, till 1790, for the *military school*. In the Minimes convent, to which the young Corsican, *Napoléon*, was sent as a king's pensioner, 1799-84. Nothing is left of it. In 1814, the allies were defeated here by Napoléon. He was nearly run through by the lance of a Cossack, who was shot dead at the Emperor's feet.]

**Bar-sur-Aube** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 4,450 souls, in a fine spot among the vineyards of the Aube, belonged to the early kings of France, and was noted for its trading fairs, attended by the Dutch, Germans, &c. Besides remains of a castle on Châtelet hill, it has a hospital of the 11th century, two ancient churches, and a stone bridge, over which Charles VII., in 1440, threw his rebellious subject, the Bastard of Bourbon, tied up in a sack. In 1814, Marshal Mortier here defeated the *Austrians*, who, a little after, defeated Oudinot. *Trade in white wine, eaux-de-vie, &c.*

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; Du Mulet; De la Pomme d'Or (Golden Apple).

**Clairvaux** (8 miles), up the Aube, now a central *House of Correction* for 2,000 prisoners from thirteen departments, was once famous for the *Cistercian* abbey, founded 1105-14, by Hugh, count of Troyes, and St. Bernard. Here was the capacious *Tun of Clairvaux*, which held 2,000 hectolitres (each 24 gallons) of wine; with smaller casks, which held 250 to 1,000 hectolitres. Straw hats, gloves, &c., are made. A little north-west, in the forest, is *Arconville*—a great heap of stones, or cairn, gradually made by the contributions of passers by, on the spot where a Huguenot was killed in the wars of the League.

**Maranville** (3½ miles), in department Haute-Marne.

[To the north-east is *Cirey Château*, where Voltaire lived with the Duchesse de Châtelet. About 12 kil. north-west of this stands *Tremilly*, the old moated seat of the Trémouilles, flanked by two pyramidal towers, &c., and now belonging to the Broglie family.]

**Bricion** (6½ miles), where the Châtillon loop line comes in, *via* *Château-Villain*, as above.

[**Château-Villain** (5 miles), on the Anjou belonged to the Orléans family, and was one of the finest seats in Champagne, before the Revolution. *ARC-EN-BARRAIS* (2 kil. south-south-east) higher up the Anjou, was a fortified town in Burgundy, and latterly the property of Madame Adelaide d'Orléans.]

At 7½ miles from Bricion is

**CHAUMONT, or Chaumont-en-Bassigny,**

162½ miles from Paris.

Here the lines from Blesme and Neufchâteau come in, *via* Bologne (see Route 54).

*HOTELS*.—De l'Écu de France (French Crown-piece); De les Arbre d'Or (Golden Tree); De la Poste. Population, 7,140.

Chief town of department Marne, on a ridge of the Marne, where the Suize joins. It grew out of a castle built by the Counts of Champagne, was fortified by Louis XII., and is known in modern times for the treaty signed here by the Allies, against Napoléon, 1814. Some parts of it are well built; but there is little worth notice. Among the

buildings are the Hôtel de Ville, which has a bust of Henry IV.; the palais de justice, the college, with a good portico to the chapel, library of 35,000 volumes, and cabinet of natural history; hospital, theatre, fountains, made by Cordier de Béziers, and a *triumphal arch* begun by Napoléon, but finished by Louis XVIII.

Bouchardon, the sculptor, and Lamoignon, the Jesuit, are natives.

Manufactures of druggets, gloves of good quality, iron, cutlery, &c.

The falls of the Marne are 1 kil. distant.

From Chaumont, up the Marne, the next stations are

**Foulain** (7½ miles),

**Rolampont** (8 miles).

**Langres** (18 kil.), an ancient town, sous-préfecture, bishopric, &c., and seat of the *cutlery trade*, on a hill-side by the Marne, which here runs through a cultivated plain, 1,457 feet above the sea. Here the Marne, the Aube, the Meuse, &c., take their rise. It is the Roman *Langonum*, and there is yet an ancient *triumphal arch* in the west wall, built about 240, by the Emperor Gordian. The old Romanesque *Cathedral* of the 11th century, has a modern front, and a fine view from the top. A library of 30,000 volumes is to be seen at the Hôtel de Ville, and a museum in St. Didier's old church. It has two theatres, a college, priests' seminary, &c. A walk through the Belle Fontaine promenade leads to the Fontaine de la Grenouille, among large trees. *Diderot* was a native, a cutler's son. The cutlery made here is of a superior kind.

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe; De Paris; De la Poste.

Population, 10,130.

The next station to Langres is

**Chalindrey** (6½ miles), where a *branch line* turns off to Gray and Auxonne.

[The stations are as follow—

**Maatz** (8 miles).

**Champlitte** (7½ miles), an old fortified town. Population, 3,200. The château is now the Mairie. Good wines are produced.

**Oyrières** (6½ miles). Then

**Gray** (6 miles), where the line is continued to Auxonne, as in Route 21. Gray, up the Saône, where it becomes navigable, is a sous-préfecture of 6,200 persons (department Haute-Saône), on a hill-side, and was the favourite

seat of Philippe-le-Long's wife, Jeanne, where as many as ten religious houses were founded. It was fortified, 1420, and suffered cruelly in the civil wars. The streets are crooked and old-fashioned. Parts of the *castle* are left; and it has also a good bridge and quay, to which steamers from Dijon come; a Hôtel de Ville, built 1563, a library of 6,000 volumes, salle de spectacle, and a very superior *mûlin*, with 14 wheels, for grinding corn, oil, tan, &c.

*Hotel*.—Du Sauvage.

At 18 kil. north-west of it, is *Fontaine-Française*, marked by a pillar, where Henry IV., with a small force, fought the Duc de Mayenne, with 18,000, in 1595. The stations towards Auxonne, down the Saône, are

**Montoche** (8 miles); **Talmay** (6½ miles);

**Pontallier** (3½ miles); **Lamarche** (2½ miles).

Hence to **Auxonne** (7½ miles), on the Lyons line.]

From Chalindrey on the main line, the next station is

**Hortes** (5½ mile). Then

**Charmoy** (4½ miles). Coach to Fayl-Billot, which has a good cutlery trade.

**La Ferté-sur-Amance** (2½ miles). This is the station for Bourbonne-les-Bains (10 miles).

#### [BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS,

In department Haute-Marne, in a pleasant spot, where the Apance and Borne meet, is noted for its *warm baths*, called *La Fontaine* and *Grand Bassin*, at a temperature of 126° to 132°. They are useful in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, scrofula, &c., and much frequented between June and October. Here are a military hospital, with 500 beds, and an establishment for civilians, containing 50 baths, besides assembly rooms, &c. Both the baths and living are moderate. Among the walks that of Montmorency is the best.

Population, 4,100.

*Hotels*.—Du Commerce; Des Voyageurs.]

**Vitrey** (5 miles). Coach to Frenes, &c.

**Mussey** (7 miles), on the Saône, in department Haute-Saône. Coaches to Corre, Passavant, Darney, Combeaufontaine (population, 500), Vaitte.

**Monthureux-les-Baulay** (4½ miles).

**Port d'Atelier** (4½ miles).

**Port-sur-Saône** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Saône, has a trade in iron, cattle, &c., and remains of a *castle*, on an island near the bridge. Population, 2,100. Coaches to Combeaufontaine (13 kil.) and Scey-sur-Saône, where there was once the fine seat of the Beaufremont family.

**Vaivre** (4½ miles).

At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles further is

### VESOUL,

236½ miles from Paris, 68½ from Mulhouse.

**Hotels.**—De la Madeleine; De la Cigogne (Stork); De l'Aigle Noir (Black Eagle.) Population, 7,600

This small capital of department Haute Saône (once part of *Franche Comté*) in the valley of the Durgeon, belonged to the Besançon archbishops, the Duke of Burgundy, &c., and, after suffering in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, was joined to France by the peace of Nimwegen, 1678. The old walls are gone, as well as its impregnable castle, which stood on *La Motte*, a peak of 1,320 feet high to the top, covered with vineyards, and commanding a noble prospect.

Most of the buildings are modern—the oldest being the church, built about 1750, with a square tower, and an ancient tomb. The préfecture was built 1822; in the library are 23,000 volumes, with a museum; there are also public baths, a *salle de spectacle*, cavalry barracks (built 1777), a priests' school, pépinière or nursery, &c.

Trade in wine, grain, &c.

Here the Nancy and Epinal rail comes in, by means of which the *baths of Plombières* may be reached, within  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles of **Aillevillers**, the nearest station (Route 59), about 40 miles from Vesoul.

**Colombier** (5 miles), near two old castles.

**Creveney-Saulx** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Genevreuille** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Lure** (5½ miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Haute-Saône (population, 3,250), on the wide *marshy plain* of the Oignon. It was once a strong *place*, and had an *abbey*, of the 7th century, parts of which, in the *Grand Rue*, or High street (where many large houses are seen), are used for the

*mairie*, theatre, &c. The college is a large building, as is the Hôtel de Ville, built 1836. Frequent markets and fairs are held. Coaches to Luxeuil (Route 59), Villersexel.

[VILLERSEXEL (19 kil.), on the Oignon, has the fine *château* of Lafayette's nephew, the Marquis de Grammont—a family whose castle stood formerly on the *Montagne de Grammont* (within view), with a Roman camp on it, and who founded a hospital here, 1769, as well as the ancient abbey of Vieux-Croissant.]

**Bonchamp** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Rohan.

**Champagny** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Rohan, a mining village of 3,100 souls. Coach to Plancherles-Mines.

[HÉRICOURT (16 kil. south), on the little river Luzonne, a bustling village of 3,000 persons, chiefly Protestants, who use the nave of the church, while the Catholics take the choir. It has several old houses, and the castle of the dukes of Wurtemberg, who obtained it, 1561, along with Montbelliard.]

**Bas Evette** (5 miles), is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from

### BELFORT,

Or *Béfort*, close to the new German frontier,  $274\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paris,  $30\frac{1}{2}$  from Mulhouse. Here the rail from Dijon and Besançon falls in (Route 21), as well as the old road, and five other high roads, making it a good place for trade.

**Hotels.**—De l'Ancienne Poste; Messageries Tonneau d'Or.

Belfort is a sous-préfecture of 3,100 souls, in department Haut-Rhin, and a first-class fortress, in a healthy part of the *Savoureuse*, between the Vosges and Jura mountains. It has three gates and faubourgs, and is divided into Haute and Basse Ville. The church was built, 1728; there are a good Hôtel de Ville, a college, and a library of 20,000 volumes; also a military hospital and barracks.

On the rocks above is the castle (or *bel fort*), built 1228, and held by the Austrians, till given up to France by the treaty of Munster, when it was fortified by Vauban, being the first on his system. Another rock to the north is crowned by a ruined tower, called *Pierre Motté*. The Fort, commanding

the entrance into Switzerland, was besieged by the Germans at the conclusion of the war of 1870-1; and here Manteuffel, by a rapid advance, defeated Bourbaki in his attempt to raise the siege, and drove him and his levies over the Swiss border. It is retained by the French under treaty, and is to be greatly strengthened.

Trade in wine, eaux-de-vie, excellent kirschwasser, cheese, iron, brass, copper, &c.

The line is continued over the frontier to

**Chèvremont** ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles).

**Montrenil-Vipuil** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near the viaduct across the Rhine and Rhône canal. Coach to Delle.

**Dannemarie** (5 miles).

**Altkirch** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a dull place, of 3,400 souls, on a hill-side by the Ill, with ruins of a *château* built by the Counts of Ferrette, and made the seat of the Dukes of Austria, when Alsace belonged to them.

Trade in pottery, hemp, ribbons, wine, cattle, &c.

*Hotels*.—De la Tête d'Or (Golden Head). Coaches to Ferrette and Basle ( $33$  kil. east), which is reached after passing a frontier *douane* at St. Louis.

[**Ferrette** (20 kil. south-south-east), or *La Ferrette*, has the picturesque remains of its old castle, on a rock above it, near a branch of the Ill, not far from the Swiss border. It figures in Scott's "Anne of Geierstein;" and it has a well, they say, nearly 640 feet deep.—*Lucelle* 9 kil. south-west of this, had a Cistercian abbey burnt 1524; to which was attached the castle of Löwenbourg, a ruin on a hill. That of Blomont, burnt by the Baslese, 1449, is on another hill.]

Cross the canal again to

**Illfurth** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), from which it is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles to **Mulhouse**, for which see BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.



## SECTION VI.

### ROUTES THROUGH THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AND THE PYRENEES.

CHIEFLY FROM BORDEAUX, IN CONNECTION WITH THE **CHEMIN DE FER DU MIDI**, or **Southern Railway**; SUPPLYING BAYONNE, BIARRITZ, DAX, PAU, CAUTERETS, EAUX-BONNES, EAUX-CHAUDES, TARBES, BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE, BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON, ST. SAUVEUR, BARÈGES, AGEN, AUCH, MONTAUBAN, TOULOUSE, FOIX, CARCASSONNE, NARBONNE, PERPIGNAN, BÉZIERS, CETTE, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF GUIENNE, GASCONY, LANGUEDOC, NAVARRE, BERN, BOUISILLON, &c.

#### ROUTE 68.

**Bordeaux to La Teste, Arcachon, Mont de Marsan, Dax, Bayonne, into Spain.**

By rail to Bayonne, 198 kil., or 123½ miles, in five to seven hours.

The Embarcadere at Paris is Quai d'Austerlitz (Orléans line); at Bordeaux, Cours St. Jean.

From this, the line passes within view of *Haut Brion*, which annually produces about 120 tons of one of the four first-growth clarets. It must not be bottled under six or seven years. Cross the Teste road, by a viaduct of 2,950 feet, on 91 arches, to

**Pessac** (3½ miles), near the *Pope Clement vineyards*; so called after Clement V., whose property they were when he was archbishop of Bordeaux. By a bull, in 1309, he gave them to his successors in the primacy, with whom they remained till the Revolution.

**Gazinet** (3½ miles), near traces of a Roman way, called the Levade. Here you are in the country (but not yet in the department) of *Les Landes*, a wild and desolate tract of Gascony, almost like an African desert—all sand, heath, and marsh—stretching about 50 leagues, and covering a million of acres between the Garonne and Adour. It is divided into *Grandes* and *Petit Landes*, includ-

ing the *landes* of Médoc. The surface is so perfectly horizontal, that the streams, such as they are, flow either way, or settle into shallow pestilential lakes. It is intensely hot in summer. Nothing but pines grow; but wild fowl, game, wolves, foxes, wild boars, &c., are found in some parts. The shepherds, dressed in sheepskins, go about on tall *stilts*, or *chanques*; with which, assisted by a pole, they will sometimes travel three leagues an hour, never allowing any thing to turn them from the straight course. Each man, besides carrying a gun at his back for defence against the wolf, is also armed with a *poêle*, or *frying-pan*, to serve for cooking. An attempt is to be made to plant, drain, and improve this tract, under a law of 1837.

Pass Toquetoucan, a patois name for *Touche tout doucement*, or, Touch softly, because the marsh is dangerously soft, to

**Pierratton** (4 miles).

**Mios** (3 miles), or *Chemin de Mios*, near which is *Croix de Heins*, which marked a boundary (finis) in old time.

**Marcheprie** (2½ miles).

**Canauley** (3½ miles).

**Facture** (2½ miles), near the *Leyre*, which runs to the Basin of Arcachon, and which the Romans called *Sigman*.

**Lamothe** (1½ mile), a *buffet*, 2½ miles from Bordeaux. Here the *branch* to Arcachon turns off.

[The next stations for Arcachon, are

**Le Teich** (2 miles).

**Mestras** (2½ miles).

**Gujan-Mestras** (¼ mile), near an inlet of the name, and

**La Hume** (1½ mile). Then

**La Teste de Buch** (1½ mile), on the Bassin d'Arcachon, a dull flat spot. Population, 3,890.

This is the Roman *Testa Bolrum*, where a capitalis of Aquitaine had a castle. Sand hills, 150 to 200 feet high, line the coast. There is a vase with an inscription in honour of M. Bremon-tier, who first successfully stopped their progress in the last century, in consequence of which a little rice, tobacco, &c., have been grown at Cazan, in the neighbourhood. In 1834 a company was formed to unite Bassin d'Arcachon with the other lakes by a navigable canal. This has been done in part.

**Arcachon** (1½ mile), 36½ miles from Bordeaux.

*Hotels*.—Grand Hotel, first-rate establishment; Le Gallais, situated on the beach. Boarding House, Villas, &c.

Population, 850. *English Service*, Rev. S. Radcliffe.

A *bathing-p'ace*, on the Bassin d'Arcachon, which is bordered by its houses, with a pine forest behind them. It contains two chapels. Visits may be paid by boat to the Isle des Oiseaux (or De la Teste), and to Cap Ferret, the ancient *Curianum Prononatory*, where there is a light-house, 167 feet high. An extensive oyster culture is carried on here.]

The Landes become more desolate afterwards.

**Caudos** (7½ miles).

**Salles** (7 miles), between the Leyre and the Étang or lake of Cazan, is near the Roman *Salomacum*, in a spot which shows some signs of cultivation, and is therefore styled the "paradise" of the Landes.

**Ichoux** (8½ miles), in department Les Landes, stands 190 feet above sea level, on a brook which turns a few mills. Population, 800. Pass near the Lake of Parentis, then over the Moulasse, where the country begins to improve a little, to

**Labouheyre** (8 miles), a decayed town. About 20 kil. south-west is *Mendacum*, which was a port

in the Gulf of Gascony, till overwhelmed by the sands in the 16th century. Its abbey church, now in ruins, stands in a circle of brick pyramids, supposed to be tombs. A Roman road went this way to Bordeaux.

**Sabres** (5 miles), is the highest station on the line (280 feet), and some miles distant from that village, which has a population of 2,480.

**Morcenx** (7½ miles), or *Morcens*, is a *Buffet* at the junction with the *Mont de Marsan line*, which supplies St. Sever, Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, &c. (Route 64). The Pyrenées may be seen on a clear day.

**Riom** (8½ miles). Coach to Tartas.

[TARTAS (14 kil. east), on a hill-side over the Medouze, is an old place, once fortified, and, in 1441, was saved from the English, who were besieging it, by Charles VII. The château was demolished by Louis XIII., because of its attachment to the reformed faith. It has a good trade in vinegar, saffron, wine, fruit, Bayonne horses, and resin (from the pine forests around). Population, 3,300.

A little to the west, on the old road to Bayonne, is CASTETS, on the Paluu, with a church, supposed to have been built by the English, and an intermitting iron spring.]

**Laluque** (7½ miles), has a large church and a chapel of St. Vincent de Paul.

**Buglose** (4½ miles), has a pilgrims' chapel dedicated to an image of the Virgin, and is near *Puoy de Monsonet*, where the excellent *Vincent d. Paul* was born, 1576, the son of a poor shepherd. Close to an old ruined chapel is an oak named after him; and from a hill, the highest in the department, you may see Bordeaux. Further off, are the mineral springs of Prechacq and Gamardes.

**St. Paul-les-Dax** (12 kil.), a place of forges and furnaces, with a Gothic church, built 1441, with marble carvings, inside and out, of Scripture subjects.

**DAX** (93 miles from Bordeaux);

otherwise D'Ax, or Acqs.

*HOTELS*.—Figaro; De l'Europe; De St. Étienne; De la Croix d'Or (Golden Cross).

Omnibuses to the town, whence the rail goes to Orthes, Pau, Eaux-Bonnes, Camerets, Bareges, &c. (Route 65). Population, 9,860.

A sous-préfecture, on the Adour, founded by the Romans, with the name of *Aquæ Turbellicæ*, on account of its hot *mineral waters*, of which the chief spring, called *Fontaine de Neale*, in the middle of the town, falls into a large basin, in front of a kind of triumphal arch, among clouds of steam, the temperature being 160°. The supply is most abundant, especially in spring time. It is very clear; contains sulphates of soda and lime, &c.; and is used not only by the sick, for rheumatism, paralysis, old wounds, &c., but by the town's people, to wash and make their bread with.

Another spring at *Baignots*, close by, has large bath rooms over it, and a temperature of 90° to 145°. Two bridges, one of wood and another on five stone arches, built 1857, lead over to Sablar faubourg, where the old church of *St. Paul* stands, which was a cathedral till the Revolution. The body having fallen in, 1646, was rebuilt 1719, but the original *Gothic front*, of the 13th century, offers several carvings of Scripture subjects, within and without. Another church, *St. Vincent's*, contains the *effigy* of the saint, and traces of the original basilica of the third century. The bishop's palace is now the *Mairie*, the diocese being united to that of Aire. Between the bridges are the walls and round towers of the old moated *castle* of the 14th century. The *town walls* are of a genuine Roman character; and a Roman way went hence to Toulouse. Dax was once an English town, but was taken by the Count of Foix, 1441. Ducos, the conventionist, General Ducos, and Borda, the mathematician, were born here; and here the *jambons de Bayonne* are cured.

The *Gothic church* of *St. Paul-les-Dax*, in the neighbourhood, deserves notice for the curious and fantastic carvings upon it. At *Tarçis* (17 kil.), is another mineral *spa*. To the south-east of it, up the Arrigan, is the town of *POUILLON* (population, 3,200), which is equally noted for a warm *mineral spa*, and contains the old feudal *château* of Lamothe. Indeed, one has only to dig a few yards into the soil round Dax, and you are sure to come to warm springs, of more or less value, for *curative purposes*.

**Rivière-Saas** (5½ miles). A suspension bridge crosses the Adour.

**Saubusse** (3¼ miles), on the Adour, has a population of 1,000, and mineral and mud baths, at a spot called *Bains de Joannan*, in which chlorides of sodium and lime prevail. The Pyrenées in view.

**St. Gécours** (3 miles), among forests of pine, is an entrepôt for the *Marensin*, as the tract here bordering on the Gulf of Gascony (*maris sinus*) is called. Population, 1,500.

**St. Vincent-de-Tyrosse** (3¼ miles). Population, 1,083.

[To the north-west is the decayed port of *Vieux BOCALUT*, among sand-hills (some 900 feet high), on the Bay of Biscay, which was of importance between 1360, when the course of the Adour was turned into it, and 1560, when it was made to take its old course. Its name is derived from *bouche*, a mouth. A lake here is called *Etang de Moison*, after an old skipper, who was so unwilling to believe that the river was turned another way, that he kept his vessel at anchor in the stream, till there was no water left to carry him out to sea.

A little west is

*Cape Breton*, once a good port, when the Adour ran by it to the Bay of Biscay, from which sand-hills now hide it. Some say it was founded by Brutus as *Caput Bruti*. Part of a Knight Templars' house is seen among the ruins. Population, 900. The enterprising sailors of this part of France discovered and gave name to the *Island of Cape Breton*, in 1491, now part of British America.]

**La Benne** (7½ miles), near the unhealthy *Etang d'Orx*. Through a fine forest, close to the sea, to

**Le Boucaut** (6¼ miles), a little pilot village, near the embouchure of the Adour, which forms a harbour here. At 1½ mile beyond is Bayonne, with the Pyrenées in view.

It is entered by a wooden bridge over the Adour, from the suburb of *St. Esprit* (population, 7,000), which contains Vauban's *Citadel* upon the heights over the town. Until 1831 the Jews of Bayonne were obliged to retire to this quarter at sunset. Here they found refuge when driven out of Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. The *Circus* has been rebuilt and enlarged for *bull-fights*, which were first celebrated here, September, 1863, and were to be repeated annually in the Spanish manner.

## BAYONNE,

123½ miles from Bordeaux, 487 miles from Paris.

**HOTELS.**—Commerce; St. Étienne; Des Bains; Du Midi; Du Grand d'Espagne; De Providence. Omnibuses from the station to the town, 25 centimes; 25 centimes for each package.

**Post Office**, end of Rue du Gouvernement. Population, 25,620. High water, at full and change, 3h. 30m., the tide rising 14 feet.

**English Consul**, F. Graham, Esq., of whom *pass-ports* for Spain may be had.

A sous-préfecture in department Basses-Pyrénées (part of Gascony), seat of a bishopric, fortress of the first class, on the Spanish frontier, and a thriving *Port*, on the Adour, where the Nive joins it, about three miles from the Bay of Biscay. It has a good *harbour* (as the name signifies in the Basque language, *Baia* and *Ona*), at their junction, close to Pont Mayour, but the mouth is obstructed by a dangerous *bar*, near which the Duke of Wellington crossed the Adour, February, 1814, on a bridge of boats.

The town was founded in the 10th or 11th century; and having come to the English, was taken from them, 1451, being the last place they retained in France, except Calais. It is defended by high and strong ramparts, and divided by the rivers into three parts, viz., Grand and Petit Bayonne, and the suburb of St. Esprit, which stands on the right bank of the Adour, and contains the *Citadel* (as above mentioned), which commands the town and country around. There is a noble prospect hence over the town, the wide estuary of the Adour, and the forests at its mouth, the Nive, Biarritz, &c., with the snowy peaks of the Pyrénées to the south. Underneath is the English cemetery, where several officers of the Coldstreams are buried, who fell when Bayonne was invested, 1814. A bridge of boats crosses this part of the Adour, and two bridges cross the Nive.

The main street is good, but the rest are narrow; houses of stone, three or four stories high. *Place Grammont* is the best and the liveliest spot; there is a beautiful walk along the *Allées Maritimes*, a sort of jetty, one mile long, near the quays, with good prospects. The Bayonnaise women are considered pretty.

The small *Cathedral* (in course of restoration) is of the 12th to 16th centuries, and is 256 feet long,

but hemmed in with houses. The large *cloisters* were built by the English. Notice a new altar of 1854, the handsome pavement in the sanctuary, and the cross of St. Francis de Sales. The diocese is as old as the 4th century. The new church of *St. André* is in the style of the 13th century.

Observe also the *Hôtel de Ville*, douane, and theatre in one pile, surrounded by arcades; the *old château*, built in the 12th century, by its last counts, with round towers of the 15th century, now a *bar-rack*; the *Château Neuf*, between the Adair and Nive; the arsenal armoury; new military hospital, built 1841, on the site of a convent; the mint and naval dock, &c. There are a chamber of commerce and navigation school. In Rue Lormaud, No. 8, is an inscription to a "beinfacteur de Bayonne," who left property for repairing the cathedral.

A large proportion of the population is Jewish, that body being very wealthy, in consequence of the flourishing condition of the smuggling business which is carried on with Spain by the contrabandistas.

General Harispe, Lafitte, the banker, Admiral Bruix, and Duverger de Hauranne, the friend of Jansenius, were natives. The *bayonnette*, they say, was invented here; and here at *Château de Marrac* (burnt 1825), Napoléon kidnapped Charles IV. of Spain, with his queen and his son, Ferdinand, 1808. Its frontier position has necessarily made it a place for many interviews between French and Spanish personages, of historical importance.

**Manufactures**—*eaux-de-vie d'Hendaye*, glass bottles (sand being plentiful), *hams* (cured at Othez, Dax, &c.), *chocolate*, sugar, &c.; and a trade with Spain in timber, wool, wines, drugs, resin, fish, &c.

**Conveyances** to Biarritz, Pau, St. Sebastian (in Spain), on the way to Madrid. A railway runs in this direction, past Irun, St. Sebastian, Tolosa, Bilboa, Vittoria, Burgos, Valladolid, &c., to Madrid, 390 miles long. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Spain*). Madrid time is 25 minutes later than Paris. There is a steamer on the Adour.

From Bayonne by rail (leaving the road into Spain) beyond Anglet, you come to

**Biarritz** (6 miles). **Hotels.**—D'Angleterre, excellent accommodation, moderate charges; Les Ambassadeurs, excellent table d'hôte (Spanish); Des Princes; Dumont; De l'Europe; De l'Océan. English Church service; and resident Physicians.

This favourite bathing-place of the ex-Emperor and Empress after their marriage is on the Bay of Biscay, here lined with picturesque limestone cliffs, 50 to 120 feet high, hollowed into caves, as the Chamber of Love, near the Pharos, on Cape St. Marten, &c. The country people ride *en cacolet*, that is, in a pannier on one side of a horse, the other being filled by the driver. Population, 2,770. It is laid out with streets and squares, and has the usual conveniences of a frequented resort. Here Bismarck met the Emperor, October, 1866, before the battle of Sadowa.

The *Villa Eugénie*, and the new church, are at Côte du Moulins (or des Fous), on a pretty bay, divided by the promontory of Atalaye (and its old castle) from *petit port* and Vieux Port. Both this and Côte du Moulin are abundantly supplied with lodging-houses, machines, &c., and there is good bathing on fine soft sand. At BIDART (11 kil. from Bayonne), the Basque nationality begins to appear.

**St. Jean de Luz** (8 miles), a fortified town of 2,660 souls, at the Nivelle's mouth, once of greater importance, and now growing into a bathing-place. At the Château Louis XIV.'s marriage with the Infanta Maria Theresa was celebrated, 1660. There are other old houses to be seen. The line in its progress passes by URRUGNE (5 kil.), near Montagne d'Arrhune, in the Lower Pyrenées mountains, and the *Bidasoa*, which divides France and Spain. The heights were defended by Soult against Wellington, who passed this way, October, 1813, into France. A bridge crosses the river at BEBORIA (the last French post town and custom-house) towards Irun; which the rail turns from to go on to

**Hendaya** (8 miles), or *Andaya*, at the mouth of the river, on the French side, with *Fuentarabia* (truly Spanish) on the opposite. Hence to

**Irun** (1½ mile), and the line for **Madrid**.

(a) Up the Nive you pass Ureury (20 kil.), near Cambo *Spa*, which Napoléon visited, 1808; then Irassarri (20 kil.); then St. Jean Pied-de-Port (12 kil.), the old capital of Navarre; beyond which, in a gorge of the Pyrenées, is Roncevaux, or *Roncesvalles* (in Spain), where Roland and his brave peers were killed by the Saracens, 778. At *Orogneleta*, in this neighbourhood, Don Carlos was defeated in the rising of 1873.

## ROUTE 64.

**From Morcenx to Mont-de-Marsan**  
Sever, Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigor  
du-Midi, &c.

Distance to Bagnères, about 72 miles.

**Morcenx Station** on the Bordeaux and  
onne rail (Route 63). Thence, passing **Ar**  
(8½ miles) on the Bez, to

**Aroengosse** (2½ miles). Population, 90

**Ygos** (4½ miles). Population, 1,400. A  
for essence of turpentine here, from the pin

**St. Martin-d'Oney** (5½ miles). A  
3,270 yards long, crosses a brook; and 1  
Marsan is 8½ miles further, 92½ from Borde

## MONT-DE-MARSAN.

**HOTELS.**—Des Ambassadeurs; De la Co  
De France.

Ortolans are eaten in August. Populatio  
Chief town of department Landes (in  
province of Gascony), in a sandy hollow  
Douze, where the Midou joins it, thus form  
Medouze. After its first foundation by  
magne, on a slight eminence (from which it  
the name of *Montagne de Mars*), it was re  
the Normans in the 11th century, and then  
once more by the Counts de Marsan, 114  
by the Protestant leader, Montgomery, 1  
united to the crown, with Henry IV.'s of  
sessions. The rivers form a little port at  
Commerce, and are crossed by five or six 1

It is regularly built, and has many f  
and public baths, one is a cold *ferrugineo*  
The chief edifices are the préfecture, 1  
justice, house of detention, the barrack  
*pepinière*, or nursery of plants, &c., for the  
ment, where there is a pleasant promenad  
is another on the site of Montneval castl  
Louis XIII. ordered to be razed in the  
troubles. It was at Mont-de-Marsan that  
I. first saw his mistress, Mdle. d'Heilly,  
came Duchesse d'Étampes; and here, 1527  
ried Charles V.'s sister, Eleanor, in Ste.  
convent, which was afterwards burnt. Th  
are small, but pretty, and simply dressed.

Trade in cloth, wine, eaux-de-vie.

Conveyances: By rail and coach to S

Grenade, Cazeres, Aire, Barcelonne (in Gers), Riscles, Castelnau, Rivière-Basse, Maubourget, Vic-Bigorre, Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

The country to the south presents an inviting contrast to that of the Landes, which still prevails on the north, west, and east. "Nothing is seen for miles but extensive marshy wastes without any sign of habitation, beyond here and there a turf hovel to afford shelter to the peasantry, who are employed to superintend the flocks of sheep, and whose aspect is sufficiently indicative of the malarious influence of the locality. A man, woman, and child frequently go together, walking on their stilts, the woman being usually employed in knitting; and, seen from afar, the group presents rather a grotesque appearance." (*Lee's Companion to the Continent*).

[At 22 kil. north-west of Mont-de-Marsan is ROQUEFORT, on the high road to Bordeaux, at the junction of the Douze and Estampon; on the rocks above which stand an old castle and a modern château.]

The first place on the Tarbes line is

**Grenade-sur-l'Adour** (8½ miles), a little village on the Adour, where Marshal Perrignon was born.

[About 6 kil. down the river is

St. SEVER, a sous-préfecture of 4,820 souls, in a pleasant hollow; having an old church, which was part of a Benedictine abbey, founded 993; also, remains of the *château* of the Dukes of Gascony. It was taken from the English, 1426. There is a column to General Lamargue, a native. At Peulvan (near the town), and Peyrelongue (8 kil. off), Druid stones are seen.

*Hotel*.—Des Voyageurs.

About 14 kil. south of St. Sever on the Loute, at Hagetman, is an old castle of the kings of Navarre. Orthez is 39 kil. from St. Sever.]

**Cazeres-sur-l'Adour** (5½ miles), followed by **Aire** (5½ miles), near the head of the Adour, where the roads to Auch and Agen turn off; an old decayed place of 4,150 population, and seat of a bishopric, having, on Mas-d'Aire hill, remains of the seat of the Visigoth king, Alaric II., who here promulgated the Theodosian code. It suffered from the ravages of the Normans and the English; and in the religious wars which followed at a later

period. The *cathedral* is rather old than beautiful. An ancient convent is now the priests' seminary. The diocese of Dax is united to that of Aire. At 50 kil. south is Pau (Route 65).

The direct road to Tarbes is by way of **Madiran** (28 kil.) and **Vic-en-Bigorre** (26 kil.); or up the Adour, following the rail to **Riscle** (9½ miles); **Castelnau d'Est** or **de Rive Basse** (5½ miles) in Hautes Pyrénées; **Maubourget** (4½ miles); to

**Vic-en-Bigorre** (5½ miles), where the line from Agen comes in. It is a pretty village (population, 3,800) on the Salat, in Hautes Pyrénées, with a ruined castle and walls.

The next station is **Andrest** (4½ miles), about 6½ miles from

## TARBES,

A station 59 miles from Mont-de-Marsan.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Soleil; De l'Europe; De la Paix.

Population, 15,770. Chief town of department Hautes Pyrénées, seat of a bishopric, &c. It was formerly called *Turta*, and was the capital of the *Bigerrones*, who gave name to the surrounding district of *Bigorre*, which, as part of Guenne, was held by the English till the time of Charles VII. It stands on the Adour, in the midst of a rich and wide plain (1,000 feet above sea), watered by the numerous branches of that river and the Garonne, and crowded with villages and fragments of rock washed from the Pyrénées—with the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre* in view, on the south.

The roads to the watering-places and passes of the mountains strike out here, as from a centre; and a convenient *market* is, therefore, held every other week, attended by the country people; when corn, potatoes, cheese, salt provisions, tools, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, linens, and other necessities are sold. Here you may see the *Béarnais*, with his white blouse, blue berret or cap, and curly hair; the women with their red capulets; the Spanish muleteer; and a variety of picturesque costumes.

The town is regular and well-built. Streams of water run through the streets, which are lined with houses constructed of brick and pebbles, or of native marble, roofed with slate. Each has its own garden.

It includes five suburbs or faubourgs; a good six-arch stone bridge crosses the river, near *Place Mercadieu*, where the markets are held. *Place Maulouguet* is at the centre of the town. There is a well-planted walk on the Prado.

The *Cathedral*, called *La Sède*, is not remarkable, except for a fine altar under columns of Italian breccia. It stands on the site of the ancient *Castrum Bigorra*. St. Thèrèse's church has a tall spire. The old palace of the bishops is used for the préfecture; and the *château* of its counts, in *Place de la Portèle*, is used for a prison.

There is a cavalry barrack and riding school; also another barrack in what was the Ursuline convent; a convent, with a new theatre, a good hospital, priests' seminary, college, school of design, library of 7,000 volumes, baths, &c. Marshal de Castelnau (ambassador to England in the 16th century), and General Dembarère, as well as the infamous Barère, of the Convention, were natives.

Paper, copper goods, cutlery, nails, carts, &c., are made; trade in white wines, spirits, leather, marble, oil, grain, hams, horses, cattle, &c.

*Rail* to Pau and Bayonne (see Routes 63, 65). Pau is 66 kil. west. Also, to Auch, Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse (Route 66), St. Gaudens, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Montréjean (for Bagnères-de-Luchon.)

Various *Excursions* may be made to Lourdes, Argèles, Val d'Azur, Arrens, and Poucy-la-Huc chapels, St. Savin church and its fine view over the Vallée de Devantaygue, Luz, St. Sauveur, Gavarnie fall, Héas chapel, Barèges, the Pic du Midi, Ossun Castle, near a Roman camp, &c.

The *rail* runs up the Adour, past **Bernac-Debat** (5½ miles), to

**Montgaillard** (3 miles), whence it is 5 miles to

### BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE.

**HOTELS.**—De Paris; De France; De Londres; De Frascati; De la Providence; Du Grand Soleil. **Cafés:** Des Voyageurs; De Paris; De l'Union. *English service*, Rev. C. Blomefield.

A sous-préfecture of 9,200 population, the second town in the department, and the "Bath" of France, being the best and most fashionable *watering-place* in the country. It stands on the Adour (crossed by two bridges), at the entrance of the *Val de Campan*, in a flat cultivated spot, 1,820 feet above the sea, between the gave (i.e., burn or rivu-

let) and hill of Olivet; and is regularly built, with no remarkable edifices, though lodgings, hotels, cafés, and other accommodations for strangers, are abundant and cheap. The *season* lasts from May to October, when the population is doubled by invalids and pleasure seekers. Lodgings cost from 1½ to 2 francs a-day; sometimes much more.

Orchards, vineyards, bright green meadows (a rare thing in France), fields of buckwheat, &c., are seen in the neighbourhood, with woods of oak and beech on the hills, and something like the parks and gardens of England. The air is pure and delightful. The people are tall and well made. Houses are built of limestone, while cool *streams* run all day long from the river, through the streets, which are paved with pebble mosaic.

Le Coustou, or the *Parc*, a shady place in the centre of the town, is the chief rendezvous. Here are the cafés, theatre (over the chapel of St. Jean, belonging to the Knights of Malta), and the large parish church of St. Vincent, which has a steeple and some carvings on wood. Other walks are the Allées Bourbon, and the Elysées Cottin and Azak named after those authors.

One avenue leads from the *Hôtel des Thermes* bathing-house (built of marble, in 1823, and 247 feet long), to the Bains de Salut, in a limestone ravine in Monné hill, behind which is Mont Bédat, and its grotto. The baths of Lappoyrie, Grand Pré, Carrère-Lannes, and Versailles, are to be found on this road. Those of Cazaux, Théas, &c., are under Olivet hill. Petit-Prieur supplies the civil hospital, for the poor; the remainder take the names Bellevue (from the prospect near it), Morat, Lasserre, Plan la Gautière, and de Salle—the last being especially useful in the cure of old wounds.

About thirty springs are counted, varying from 90 to 135° temperature, and supplying eighty-four marble *baignoires*. They are usually taken in the morning. They contain iron, with salts of soda and magnesia, and are tasteless, clear, sparkling, and tonic. The fontaines d'*Angouïlms* and Demoiselles Carrère are chiefly iron. A sulphur spring, called *Labasserre*, is 8 kil. off, on the Loussonet. The price of a bath is 1 franc. The Romans these waters were known as the *Aquensis*; and they have kept up their reputation to the present day.

The town was made over to the Black Prince by John of France. An old Gothic tower of the Jacobins' convent remains. Among the conveniences for visitors are Jalons' Musée des Pyrénées and reading-room, Dossun's library, and the Frascati atheneum and music hall. Horses (at 5 francs a day), mules, donkey chaises, haïses à porteur (20 francs) for ladies and invalids, and other conveyances abound; guides 5 francs a day.

Paper (at Lasserre's factory), warm woollen and knitted *crêpes de Barèges*, are manufactured here. Here Grenzet's marble works (the veined *Marbre de Campan*), may also be visited. The "Archives Évangéliques," a Protestant journal, published at Bagnères.

Rail and Coaches to Tarbes, Barèges, St. Sauveur, Cauterets, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Pau, Toulouse, Auch, St. Gaudens, Condom, Marmande, Grip, Oloron, Agen.

*Excursions from Bagnères.*—Near the town are the heights of Chipolou (above the fontaine d'Angoulême), the farms of Mentilo and Métaon, the promenade of Monto-Pouzac (where the races are held), and its Roman camp. Other points of interest are Val de Campan and its grotto (3 kil.), Grip (12 kil.), Vals de Tribons and de l'Esponne, Médows convent, Ordinsède, Barèges, Pic du Midi (16 kil.), Penn de l'Hérès, &c.

Ascending the Adour, you pass Aste and Baudéan (where *Larrey* the surgeon was born), beyond which the fine Val de l'Esponne joins, leading up to Lac Bleu in Pic de Montaigu, past l'Esponne and Traonessaron. Further up the Adour is

*Campan* (6 kil. from Bagnères), which gives name to a beautiful valley, one of the richest in the department for its verdure and scenery. Population, 4,171. It stands under the precipices of the *Penn de l'Hérès*, or Lleyris, about 6,300 feet above sea.

Further on is St. Marie (5 kil.), where the south-east head of the Adour runs up past the *marble quarries* of Peyrehite and Espinadet (8 kil.), to Col d'Aspin, whence it is about 10 kil. to Arreau, in Val d'Aure (see Route 67), and from which there is a path over the mountains to Bagnères-de-Luchon.

From St. Marie, up the south-west or main head of the Adour, you come to the pretty *falls* of Grip and Artigues (8 kil.); thence the path leads (15 kil.) over the *Tourmalet Pass* to Barèges (in Route 65,

below), leaving the Pic d'Espade, Néouvielle, &c., on the left, and the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*, on the right. The latter is 9,430 feet above sea to its sharp top, which commands a noble prospect. The pass itself is 2,300 feet lower.

## ROUTE 65.

**Dax (or Bayonne), to Orthez, Pau, Eau-Bonnes, Cauterets, St. Sauveur, Barèges, Mont Perdu, &c.**

Distance, about 106 to 116 miles.

**Dax Station**, as in Route 63, on the Bordeaux and Bayonne line. The next station is

**Mimbaste** (8 miles), near the river Luy; followed by **Misson-Habas** (5 miles), and

**Puyoo** (6½ miles), a pretty spot in department Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau; where the *branch line* from Bayonne comes in.

[This branch passes up the Adour, near the Pau road, to **Urt** (10½ miles from Bayonne); then

**Peyrehorade** (8½ miles), another pretty spot, in department Landes, where the Gave d'Oloron (*gave*, a mountain torrent) joins that of Pau. It has an old *castle*, flanked by great towers; and stone quarries. Population, 2,700.

The next stations are **Labatut** (5½ miles), and **Puyoo** (5½ miles), as above.]

**Baigts** (3½ miles); followed by

**Orthez** (5 miles), or *Orthes*, a well-built *sous-préfecture*, of 6,730 souls, in department Basses-Pyrénées, pleasantly seated, where six roads join, on a hill-side by the Gave de Pau, at the old Gothic bridge, which has a ruined tower on it. It was taken from the Counts of Dax by Gaston III., one of the Princes of Béarn, whose seat was at the decayed *Château de Moncade*, where *Blanche* of Castile was poisoned by her sister, the wife of Gaston IV., and where Gaston, surnamed *Phœbus*, killed his own son, and died. The castle tower commands a good view.

In the town is a new Hôtel de Ville. It was a flourishing place, and the seat of a Protestant University, founded by Henri Quatre's mother, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

On the hills above it, the Duke of Wellington beat the French, 27th February, 1814, after crossing the Pyrénées.

*Bayonne hams* cured here; there are large saw-works, and a trade in goose feathers.



**HOTELS.**—Bergerot; Séné.

Ball to Bayonne, Pau, Mont-de-Marsan.

[Amou (13 kil. north), a town of 2,000 population, on the Luy de Béarn. It has a good church, with one of the best Gothic spires in the department (Landes) and a château by Mansard. For Orthez, to St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, you take a turning, 5 kil. west of it, which leads to **SALIES** (9 kil.), or Salles, so called from a brine spring, which is used to cure the *Bayonne hams*.

**SAUVETERRE** (9 kil.), on the Gave d'Oloron, is remarkable for a decayed tower and other Antique ruins.

**ST. PALAIS** (14 kil.), on the Bidouze, was an important place in French Navarre, where Henri d'Albret established his chancery, after the loss of Pampeluna.

**LARCEBEAT** (15 kil.), up the Bidouze. About 21 kil. east, by a winding-road among the hills, is the small sous-préfecture of

**MAULÉON** (population, 1,145), on the Saison or Gave de Mauléon, divided into Basse and Haute Ville, the latter including an ancient *château*.

Higher up the Gave and Val de Soule you come to Gottein, and Tardets (10 kil.), from which a road turns off east to Oloron, and another west, to the paths over Monts Solumongagna and St Sauveur, to St. Jean. Further on, is Licq, in the Val de Soule, whence the Gave turns up east towards Engrace, and Monts Lache and Argarry; while to the west it brings you to Larrau, where there is a pass over Mont Bethaudy on the Spanish frontier, to Ocagavia on the Salozax, under Mont Abaudy.

**ST. JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT** (13 kil.), as in Route 63.]

**Argagnon** (5½ miles), and **Lacq** (3½ miles), to

**Artix** (3 miles), on the Gave de Pau, near a large paper factory at Maslacq.

**Lescar** (8 miles), the ancient *Benharcum*, and seat of a bishopric, which was destroyed by the Normans, 856, rebuilt by Guillaume, Duc de Gascoigne, and ravaged by the Calvinists in 1569. In the old Romanesque church, the grandfather of Henry IV. was buried. Population, 2,093.

At 4½ miles from Lescar is

## PAU.

Grand Hotel De la Paix, Place Royale. First-class hotel, well situated; moderate charges.

Maison Sarda, 31, Rue Porte Neuve, English Boarding House. Arrangements per week, month, or season. Mrs. Sarda is English.

Grand Hotel Beau Séjour. First-class, and finely placed.

De France; De la Paix; De la Poste; Grand Hotel; Victoria; De la Croix Blanche.

*Restaurants.*—Monet, Saintger, Bernes, Café National, Henri IV., Du Commerce.

Furnished Apartments from £50 to £320. Telegraph Office, Rue de la Préfecture.—Post, Place de la Nouvelle Halle.

*Bankers.*—MM. Davantes, Brothers; M. Merillon, senior.

*English Service*, at three Churches; also, Scotch and French Services.

*English Physicians.*—Dr. Taylor, Dr. Smythe, Dr Bagnall, and Dr. Ottley.

*Vice-Consul.*—J. Church, Esq.

*Post Office*, near the Préfecture.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Henry IV.'s Statue—Préfecture—The Parc—Château—Hôtel de Gaisson—Bernadotte's House.

Population, 21,150.

Chief town of department *Basses-Pyrénées*, seat of a cour impériale, university, &c., and a favourite resort of English and others, on account of its soft and beautiful climate, and its delightful situation within view of the Pyrénées, which are about 53 kil., or 30 miles off.

It stands in a rich plain, above the Gave, or torrent, *de Pau* (which rises at the celebrated fall of Gavarnie), on a height, at the top of which is its old Castle, memorable for the birth of Henry IV., or *Henri Quatre*, the darling hero of the French people. The town began in a château of the 16th century, built by its vicomtes, who marked the bounds by stakes, or *paous* (in Béarnais), whence the name is derived. About 1364, Gaston de Foix made it the capital of Béarn, and rebuilt the castle; and a parliament and university were afterward granted to it.

The little brooks of Héas, Ousse, &c., traverse the town, which is cut in two by a ravine, crossed by a bridge from the Place de la Comédie, the

largest square, where the theatre, &c., stand. From *Basse Ville*, or Lower Town, a seven arch bridge spans the river, towards the hills of Jurançon, which are noted for white wine. The main street, about one mile long, is crossed by several short ones. The houses are built of pebbles and cement.

Place Grammont is surrounded with porticoes; Place Nationale, near the castle and St. Louis's church, is planted with trees, and has Raggi's marble statue of Henry IV., which replaces one of Louis the XIV., overturned at the Revolution. When the people during that king's time, asked leave to erect a monument to their favourite, all they could get was permission to build one to the reigning sovereign. As a consolation they cut this inscription upon it, in the Béarnais tongue, "*A ciou qu'ey l'arrahil de nousle grand Enric*;" (To him who is the grandson of our Great Henry).

The *Préfecture* is well built, and contains the archives, and the letters of Henry IV., many of which have been published by M. Berger de Xivrey. At the College, founded as a convent by Henry, is a collection of minerals from the Pyrénées, &c. There is a public library of 15,000 volumes; a normal school, and school of design; also a theatre, government stud, baths. A public fountain stands near the musée and market hall. At a house, in Rue de Tran, *Bernadotte*, king of Sweden, was born, 1764, the son of a lawyer. The *Hôtel de Gaisson* commemorates another soldier, *Marshall Gaisson*, who fought under Gustavus Adolphus, and at Rocroi. He never despaired: "I have that in my head, and at my side," said he, "which makes me sure of victory." One more native, the *Vicomte d'Orthes*, deserves to be remembered. When governor of Bayonne, at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre, he thus answered an order from Charles IX.: "I have communicated your Majesty's letter to the garrison and townspeople. They are brave soldiers and loyal subjects, but I cannot find among them a single executioner."

A drawbridge leads by the Gothic *Château*, piled on the rock, to the Basse-Plante walk in its gardens, on to a beautiful shady terrace high over the river, called *The Parc*, where stood Castel-Beziat tower, and whence there is a noble prospect of the fine Val d'Ossau, the Pic du Midi, Mont Perdu, *Mont d'Aspey*, &c., in the snowy range of the Pyrénées.

"This Parc has been compared to the Eng at Berne. I think it decidedly superior. It is true that there are no mountain masses equal to those of the Oberland. But the extent of the chain open to your view is far wider: the principal objects are nearer the eye: and above all, the foreground and middle distance are far superior to Pau. It is the most splendid and enjoyable town walk that I know; and others of a yet wider experience than mine, have pronounced it unequalled in Europe."—(Trollope's *Impressions*).

The old *Château* includes four towers, with low peaked tops, and a square brick donjon, 115 feet high, in which Abd-el-Kader was confined as a prisoner (1848), till removed to Amboise; a broad stair-case, carved with arabesques; an elegant chapel, restored by Louis Philippe (who beautified the whole structure with chefs-d'œuvre of tapestry and carvings); the presence chamber; the apartments of Marguerite of Navarre, or Marguerite, the Pearl, sister of Francis I., and Henri's grandmother; and those of Henri's mother, Jeanne d'Albret (who was born here), with his own bed-chamber, and the room in which he was born, 1553, containing his tortoise-shell cradle, and the carved bedstead of La Belle Gabrielle. The last fine room was occupied by the Emir's harem, who used to roast their mutton in the middle of its oak floor. Queen Isabella of Spain was sometime a resident.

When his mother's time drew near, Henri's grandfather told her to sing,\* that she might not give birth to a puling and crabbed infant. As soon as he was born, the old king showed him to the people, crying out "*Ma brebis a enfanté un lion*!" then, after rubbing his mouth with garlic, he made him drink a few drops of Jurançon wine, to ensure a hardy and robust constitution. That Henri possessed an excellent one is well known; the wonder

\* She sang, they say, an anthem to the Virgin, in the Béarnais, beginning—

Nousle Dame den cap deù potin,  
Adjudat-me à d'aquest' hore;  
Fregats au Diot deù celi  
Qu'emboille bié détiours leli  
D'a maynat qu'em haùs lou down.

Which in modern French runs—

Nôtre Dame du Bout-du-Font, se courra-moi à cette brece  
prie le Dieu du ciel qu'il veuille bien me déli-vrer prompt-  
ment; qu'il me fasse le don d'un garçon. (And he  
deliver me soon, and give me a boy).

is that he survived such vigorous treatment. He was afterward nursed by a peasant at Bilhère, to the north-west.

Calmness, according to Sir J. Clark and other authorities, is a striking character of the *climate of Pau*. Westerly winds are most prevalent; northerly are feeble and infrequent. "A sense of fullness is the first effect produced upon healthy strangers; and to congestive patients, therefore, the climate is injurious" (Dr. Taylor); but it is beneficial in cases of chronic indigestion, weak throats, and asthma.

The west part of this *department* includes the *Pays Basque*, and *Bas*, or *Low*, *Navarre*, a small part of a kingdom, which once included Navarre, Biscaya, &c., in north Spain, the country of the Vascones, or Gascons, who gave their name to Gascony and the bay of *Biscay*. What was left of it in France, after the seizure of the Spanish portion by Ferdinand, the Catholic, came to *Henri*, who was King of Navarre, before he succeeded, as *Henri IV.*, to the crown of France. Both the Béarnais and Basque people wear the beret, or round Scotch cap; but the latter dress in gay colours, and are further distinguished by a *language* of their own, one of the most ancient in Europe. It is full of long expressive compounds, and its purity is cited as a proof of the independence which the Basques have maintained for 3,000 years, in spite of the changes around them. They are a proud and boastful race, fond of their own customs, but hospitable, and so lively and active, that "*léger comme un Basque*" is a proverb. The late General Harlepe was a Biscayan.

Coloured handkerchiefs, Béarn linens, carpets, woollens, &c., are made; and there is a trade in wine, Bayonne hams, salted goose legs, poultry, chestnuts.

Rail and coaches to Tarbes, Toulouse, Bayonne (1½ hours), and SPAIN, Oloron, St. Sauveur, Barèges, Bagneres-de-Bigorre (see Route 64), Eaux-Bonnes, &c. At *Morlaix* (10 kil. north-east), on the Luy-de-France, was a Château and mint of the *Vicomtes of Béarn*, called *Forquie*, on a hill of *that name*.

At Pau roads branch off to Eaux-Bonnes and Chaudes (as below).

## **[Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaud** 28 miles.

The first place,

GAT (8 kil.), like Jurançon and Gelos, which road passes, is noted for its *wine*, and is in beautiful valley of the Néez river, which falls several little cascades.

REBENAC (8 kil.), at the head of the little N above which is a château.

[At 16 kil. west-north-west is the sous-préture of

OLORON, on a hill by the Gave d'Oloron, which is made by the union of the Gaves d'Aspe d'Ossau. It was known to the Roman *Puro*, which being ruined by the Saracens (732) and Normans, was rebuilt by Vicomtes of Béarn. Population, 6,458, incl. of 4,400 in *St. Marie*, at the other end of high bridge over the Gave. There are mineral springs near.

Manufactures of woollens, caps, stockinette paper; and a trade in wool, Bayonne has salt provisions, horses, &c.; and timber the navy.

*Hotels*.—De France; Des Voyageurs (Travellers) De la Providence.

Up the Val d'Asse, by a bold road first cut the Romans, you pass by Asasp (10 kil.), Es under the Pène d'Escot and Sarrance, to Béd (13 kil.), in a pleasant part of the Gave; thence to Accous (population, 1,606), the Roman *Asluca*, near the lukewarm mineral spring Superlaché, and Mont Argarry (to the west) To the east, a road strikes over the mountains to Eaux-Bonnes. A little beyond Accous near Cetto, is a pass (to the west), over Castillo d'Anso, in SPAIN.

Following the defile up the Gave, you come to Ardos (17 kil.), under Montagnes Rouges whence a mule path leads by Paillette (11 kil.) under Mont d'Aspe, over the frontier, to pass, 6,713 feet above the sea, to Camp (28 kil.), in SPAIN.]

ARUD (7 kil.), Bielle, Bellestein, are next passes in a fine part of the Val d'Ossau. Then Lou and

**LARUNS** (11 kil.), in the middle of a deep valley, a dépôt for navy timber, brought from the forests of the Gabas mountains.

At 4 kil. south-east is

**EAUX-BONNES**, or **AIGUES-BONNES**,

**HOTELS**.—De Franco (the best); Des Princes; De l'Europe; D'Orient. Lodgings in plenty.

A small but noted *watering-place*, at the end of the Gave-de-Valentin, and of a deep pass, under the Pic-de-Gers, in a healthy spot, among forests, pretty cascades, and good walks, on the marble cliffs round it. About 400 persons (many of them soldiers) between May and October, use the *sulphur springs*, which are called La Vieille, or Buvette (93° temperature), La Neuve, Ortech, and la Froide (59°), and are highly beneficial in cases of old wounds, chronic affections, intermittent fevers, skin diseases, early consumption.

**EAUX-CHAUDES**, or **AIGUES-CHAUDES**,

4 kil. south of Laruns.

**HOTELS**.—De France; Londres; Bandas. Charges moderate.

Up the wild gorge of *Val d'Ossau*, which is watered by the Gave-de-Gabas, is another *sulphur spa*, less fashionable than the other, with a large bath-house, fed by the Esquirette, Fontaine du Roi, Clot, Arresec, and other hot springs, up to 97° temperature. Above the Arresec, or Arresecq, is an inscription to "Dame Cathin," or Catherine, sister of Henry IV. That of Mainville is cold, and taken in draughts.

Season, June to September. The government inspectors are Drs. Laffore and Laffaille. Chronic rheumatism and diarrhoea, colic, vertigo, paralysis, and derangements of the viscera, are successfully met by a course of these waters.

Proceeding up the *Pass*, which is broken and well wooded, you come to the Pont de l'Enfer (Hell Bridge), and Fairies' Grotto; then to Gabas custom-house (10 kil.), whence a mule path over the frontier leads to the famous *Panticosa Spa*, in SPAIN (which is wonderfully beneficial in consumption); and from which also the double-headed

*Pic du Midi d'Ossau* may be ascended. It is 9,696 feet above the sea, in the midst of a circle of other peaks, some of whose sides are darkened with forests of pines, &c., and commands a view of the valleys of

Aspe and Ossau, the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, *Monts Vignemale*, *Perdu*, and the *Maladetta*.]

The rail from Pau proceeds up the *Gave de Pau* to **Assat** (5½ miles), and

**COARRAZE-NAY** (5½ miles), a station for two places near it. **NAY**, in a fertile spot, covered with vineyards, &c., is an industrious place of 3,300 souls, who manufacture woollens, established since 1542. **COARRAZE** (3 kil. higher up) has the tower of an old *château*, where *Henry IV.* was brought up when a youngster.

**Montaut-Bétharram** (4½ miles), near the chapel of *Nôtre Dame Bétharram*, in a fine valley at the bridge on the Gave, to which pilgrimages are made between the 15th August and 8th September. A priests' seminary stands near it, and the nine stations on the hills above command fine prospects. Lestelle and its grotto are a little further.

**St. Pé** (3 miles), where they make nails and box-wood combs. The next place is

**Lourdes** (6½ miles), on the Tarbes and *Cauterets* road, close to the Gave (*i.e.*, torrent) de Pau, where four roads or valleys meet, 1,340 feet above the sea. It was the old capital of Lavedan-en-Bigorre, and once called *Mirabel*, or *Fine-view*, on account of its picturesque appearance. The old castle, on a high rock, which the Black Prince held when the Duc d'Anjou tried to get it, 1373, has been for ages a state prison; it consists of a great square tower, a chapel, and small barrack. Population, 4,510, who weave coloured kerchiefs, and work the slate mines here. Grottoes are seen in the rocks, and a lake near is 4 kil. round. Roman coins have been found.

[From here the main line goes on to **Ossun** (7½ miles), giving name to a distinguished family, who built an old *château* here, near which, on another point, is a large *Roman camp*, fortified, they say, by *Crassus*. On a plain called *Lenne Mawine*, a bloody battle was fought with the Saracens in the 8th century. Population, 3,243.] Then **Jullan** (3 miles), to Tarbes (3½ miles) in Route 64. But a new branch strikes up the Gave, as under, to

**Cauterets**, **Barèges**, and **St. Sauveur**, about 20 miles.

It passes **Lugagnan** (3½ miles), near *Vidan*

castle, commanding the road. Then **Bœc-Silhen** (6½ miles), to

**Argelès-Vieuxac** (2 miles), or *Argelès*, where the Gave d'Azien joins, is 1,530 feet above the sea, and made up of groups of houses (population, 1,361), spread over a beautiful and richly cultivated *mountain valley* which extends to Pierrefitte. Mont Balandrau commands a good view over it.

[**ARRÈNS** (12 kil. south-west), up the Anzun, near the junction of the Gave de Bun, is one of the *highest villages* (population, 1,200) in the Pyrenées, and stands under the Col or *Pass of Azun*, which leads over to Eaux-Bonnes and Laruns, and is flanked by the Pic d'Arrèns (6,360 feet above the sea) and Pic de Gabasos (9,300 feet). An old disused chapel, with two towers above Arrèns, called *Pouey-la-Hou* (i.e., the mountain of the gate), is used as a look-out by the douaniers against the smugglers.]

After passing the Gothic chapel of St. Savin's abbey the rail comes to

**Pierrefitte-Nestalas** (6½ miles), where the rail ends. Here the Gave de Pau is divided from that of Cauterets by the Pic de Viscos, 8,030 feet high.

#### CAUTERETS

(10 kil. south-south-east), or *Cauterets*, up a deep, narrow defile, 600 feet deep, between mountains 8,000 or 9,000 feet high, is important on account of its *sulphur springs*, but is a desolate place in the long winter, as it stands 3,190 feet above the sea. The season for invalids is from June to September. Lodgings, board, and the bath, may cost 10 to 12 francs a day. It has *fourteen springs*, dispersed in different directions above the town, under such names as Bruzand, Pauze, Espanols (the hottest, 117°), César, Rallière (the largest, 23°), under a granite rock, Petit St. Sauveur (only 86°), du Pré, Maubourat (near that fall), du Bois, &c. They are useful in most chronic complaints, the early stage of consumption, rheumatism, asthma, indigestion, diseases of the skin and nerves, &c.

**HOTELS.**—De France; Du Lion d'Or; Paix; Paris; Ambassadeurs, &c. Dejeûner, 2 fr. 50c.; table d'hôte, 3 fr.; Maisons Meubles, 2 fr. 50c. to 8 fr. a day for a room with two beds. Café Larranien, Place St. Martin. Population, 1,460.

Higher up the pass is *Pont d'Espagne* (7 kil.), a wooden bridge, where the Gaves de Gaube and Marcadaou join, at a fall over the granite rock. Thence, up the latter torrent, by the Val de Jaoret, brings you to the frontier *pass* (about 10 kil.), where there is a descent to Panticosa in SPAIN. Following the Gaube from the Pont d'Espagne, you come to the *Lac de Gaube*, one of the highest in the Pyrenées (5,870 feet), and upwards of 4 kil. round, in which an unfortunate English couple were drowned. Above it the pass ends in the *Cirque de Vignemale*, under that great frontier mountain, 10,900 feet high.

From Pierrefitte (as above-mentioned) up the narrow defile of the Gave de Pau, past Viscos, Cheze, and Saxos, and over four or five bridges (one called Pont de l'Enfer), you come to

**Luz** (12 kil. from Pierrefitte), an old fortified post of the Templars (population, 2,357), in a sort of triangular basin, at the junction of the Gave de Bastan with that of Pau, 2,400 feet above sea. It has a battlemented church, with remains of St. Michael's hermitage, and of the *Castle of St. Marie* (a round and square tower joined together), which the Count of Claremont took from the English in 1404. The Pics de Viscos and d'Ardiden rise over it. *Silk and woollen fabrics*, to which Barèges gives its name, are made here.

From Luz up the difficult and rocky pass of Bastan, you go by Viella to

#### BARÈGES (7 kil.)

**HOTELS.**—De France; L'Europe; De la Paix (1 to 5 or 6 fr. a day for a room); Traiteurs; Dacombe; Neuve Troy; Banque; De Betas; Café de Paris; Des Pyrenées; De l'Union, &c.

A desolate spot in the heart of the Pyrenées, but noted for its valuable *sulphur springs*, which were brought into notice by Madame de Maintenon, 1674, and made accessible by the road from Pierrefitte, 1744. It stands nearly 4,200 feet above the sea, and consists of a street of about 80 houses, which are mostly deserted in the long and rigorous winter, when it is hid under 15 or 20 feet of snow.

The waters are taken between May and September. There are eight springs, called Grand-Donche (the hottest, 131°), l'Entrée le Fond, Polard Dessein, Buvette (129°), Petite-Donche, Bains-Nest, and la Chapelle (the mildest 103°), which send

twenty-one *balgnoires*. They are aperient, diuretic, and essentially stimulant, and though greasy, and disgusting to look at, they work surprising cures in cases of rheumatism, stiffened tendons, old ulcers, gun-shot wounds.

A government *Hospital* for 500 invalids is established here. Lodging costs 1 to 3 fr. a day; the bath, 1 fr.; board, 3 fr.; altogether, living, &c., may be 9 to 10 fr. In the season as many as 1,200 strangers collect here. The few objects of notice around are the *Pics d'Ayrée* and de *Lisse* (above 9,000 feet high), *Liens* mountain, the lac d'*Escoubions*, the *Pic du Mûti de Bigorre*, which is reached from the *Tourmalet* pass over to *Grip* (about 15 kil.).

From *Luz*, as above described, passing a petrifying spring and *Pont de Villelongue*, you come (2 kil.), to

#### ST. SAUVEUR,

another, but picturesque *watering-place*, in a Swiss-like spot, near woods and falls, 2,530 feet above the sea. The houses stand on a ledge of the ravine, 300 feet from the river, and include hotels, a grand *cercle* or assembly rooms, a round church, and a pillar to the *Duchesse d'Angoulême*. There are thirteen baths in five groups at the *Bathing House*, called la *Chapelle* (only 86°), *Terrasse*, *Bézégua*, *Chateguercy*, and *Millen* (the two last are the hottest, 95°). Snakes sometimes get into them, but they are harmless. As these waters are milder than those of *Barèges*, and the situation infinitely more agreeable, they are much used by ladies for spasmodic, nervous, and other complaints. Furnished lodgings, &c.

From the *Pic de Bergons* above it, 6,120 feet high, there is a noble *prospect* from the *Val de Lavedan* to *Mont Perdu*, above *Gavarnie*, to which an excursion may be made from *St. Sauveur* on horseback, or by *chaises-à-porteur*, or on foot.

The path leads along the face of a precipice in this romantic defile (with the river at the bottom) to *Pragnières*, and *Gèdre* (10 kil.), which stands in a basin, 3,460 feet above the sea, where you see a pretty fall, a grotto, and a plain church, with a single door and window in it.

[To the south-east is the narrow and rugged pass to *Héas Chapel* (5 kil.), to which a pilgrimage is made between 15th August and 18th September,

on the *Jour de la Nôtre Dame*. It is 4,690 feet above the sea. About 8 kil. further, it ends at *Mont Troumouse*, in a vast natural circus, called

*Oule de Héas* (oule, or olla, a deep plate), 2,300 feet high up its sides, and 3 to 4 miles round—an amphitheatre, in which it has been calculated that ten millions of spectators might find places, as spectators of another three millions at the bottom.]

The path leads on by the *Chaos* landlips to a point where the *snowy peaks* of *Marboré* (9,930 feet above the sea), *Pré Blanc*, *Brèche de Roland*, *Vignemale*, &c., are seen; then you come to the *Gave d'Ossonne*, and to *Gavarnie church* (4,860 feet above the sea), which belonged to the *Knights of St. John*. Here they show the skulls of *Templars*, who were beheaded when their order was proscribed. About 5 kil. higher is the famous.

*Cirque de Gavarnie*, as remarkable a work of nature as the *Oule de Héas*, but more regular. From the side where the river breaks out you enter a vast area,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  kil. or 2 miles in circumference, strewn with broken rocks, and bounded by enormous walls of darkish limestone, 1,600 feet high in some parts, and perfectly bare, except of the snow which collects on the ledges, and which, with the glaciers on the peaks above, feeds about a dozen cascades, which supply the stream below. One of them, called

The *Fall of Gavarnie*, or *Marboré*, tumbles down, in two leaps, from a height of 1,300 feet (though it seems to be not more than 300 feet), and is lost in spray. It exceeds, by 800 feet, the fall of *Lauterbrunnen*, in Switzerland, and, by 500 feet, that of *Hungry Hill*, in Ireland. On the side opposite, a steep and difficult path, for which a guide must be taken, leads up to the top, and thence over a glacier, with a slant of 45°, to the

*Brèche de Roland*, a gash or breach, 500 feet wide and high, and 50 thick, cut, as the story goes, in the sharp granite ridge (9,770 feet above the sea), which here divides France and Spain, by the famous sword of *Roland* (*Orlando Furioso*, indeed!) when mounted on horseback in pursuit of the *Infidels*! From this breach or col, one used only by *contrabandists*, an ascent may be made to *Mont Perdu*.

the second peak in the Pyrénées (11,270 feet), and a descent to Torla, in SPAIN. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Spain*.)

## ROUTE 66.

**Bordeaux, up the Garonne, to Agen, Montauban, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Béziers, and Cette.**

By Chemin de Fer du Midi rail, 297 miles, or 476 kil.; about 12 hours, by express. Embarcadère in Cours St. Jean. The line, opened throughout in April, 1857, follows the *Garonne* to Toulouse, and the Canal du Midi all the way.

Along the south bank of the river, to the first station,

**Bègles** (3½ miles), where are many country-houses of the Bordeaux merchants, with a church of the 13th century, and remains of Roman *aqueducts*, which ran to the old city of *Burdigala*. Population, 3,290.

**Villeneuve d'Ornon** (6½ miles), close to Villeneuve (*i. e.*, Villeneuve) de Rions. Here again is an old church, and further remains of aqueducts. The Pope Clement Vineyards are near at hand.

**Cadaujac** (1½ miles). Here the district of the Landes is left behind.

**St. Médard d'Eyrans** (3½ miles), is about 6 kil. from *La Brède*, which has a Romanesque church, and the old mounted *Château of Montesquieu*, who here wrote his "Esprit des Loix," and his "Causes de la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains." Here they show his library, chapel, several portraits, &c.

**Beautiran** (3 miles). Remains of a Roman way and camp at *Castres*.

**Portets** (1½ mile), is opposite the old Romanesque church, and ruined castle of Languiran. The latter belonged to Pope Clement V.

**Arbanats** (3 miles), is near the ruins of *Castelmarin*, which was destroyed in the religious wars. White wine is produced here.

**Podensac** (2½ miles), has a gravelly soil, on which white wines are raised. Its church was destroyed, 1562.

**Cérons** (1½ mile), is the ancient *Sirione*, opposite *CARDILLAC* (population, 2,390), to which there is a suspension bridge. The splendid *château of the Duc d'Epinois*, Governor of

Guienne, was converted into a *House of Detention*, in 1816, to save it from being pulled down. It was built by Langlois, and has carvings by Girardon. *Illats Castle* (15 kil.) is worth notice; as are the Romanesque churches of Landiras (10 kil.) and Loupiac.

**Barsac** (3 miles) is noted for its wines, which are classed with *Santerne*.

**Preignac** (1½ mile), in a fertile soil. Omnibus up the Ciron, to *Sauterne*, where the well-known white wines are produced, and to *Villaudrant Castle*, the ruined seat of Clement V., originally built by a Don Andrea Lopez. Uzeste (5 kil. from this) was rebuilt by Clement.

**Langon** (3 miles) was formerly a Roman station, and afterwards held by the English, who built the large Gothic church. Three lines of walls have been traced. It stands in a delightful spot on the Garonne (here crossed by a suspension bridge), with 4,200 population, who trade in excellent white wine, *eaux-de-vie*, &c. A steamer runs to Bordeaux. Branch rail to Bazas, passing the fine ruins of *Roguetavillade Castle*, built by Cardinal Lamoignon.

The branch line goes on to **Nizan-Villaudrant** (7½ miles), thence to Bazas.

[**Bazas** (5 miles), a sous-préfecture and bishop's see, of 4,625 people (department Gironde), and a very ancient Gaulic town (Cossio Vasatum), on a rock above the Beuve, with a cathedral of the 13th century, remarkable for the number of its pillars, and the 236 figures in its sculptured portals. Length, 242 feet; height of spire, 157 feet. Notre Dame don Mercadil (founded by St. Martial) was rebuilt in the 16th century.

Several old houses exist in Grande Place, with parts of the ancient walls. There was a temple of *Pallas*, in faubourg *Paillass*.

The father of the Roman poet, *Ansonius*, was a native. Here you enter the Landes country.]

Our trunk line crosses the Garonne by a cast-iron viaduct, on three arches, the middle one, 253 feet span; and from hence it follows the north side of the river.

**St. Macaire** (1½ mile), a decayed town, with remains of old walls, and a half Romanesque half Gothic church, 195 feet long. Population, 1,450

formerly 6,000. Omnibus to Verdélais chapel, which contains an image much venerated by pilgrims.

**St. Pierre d'Aurillac** (2½ miles).

**Candrot** (1¼ mile), near the embouchure of Canal Lateral. It was begun 1832, in continuation of the Canal du Midi, at Toulouse, from which it descends by 66 locks. *Castes Château*, built by Clement V.'s father, has been partly restored. *Casseuil*, at the junction of the Drot with the Garonne, was a seat of the early French kings, called *Cassinotium*, which had a palace or Villa Regia of Charlemagne's, where his wife, Hildégarde, gave birth to twins, one of whom was the feeble Louis-le-Debonnaire. Cross the Drole on an arch 92 feet span, to

**Gironde** (2½ miles). The views here are picturesque. Coach to Sauveterre.

**La Réole** (3½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Gironde, on the rocks above the Garonne (crossed by a suspension bridge), having a *church* and *castle* built by the English, a *Hôtel de Ville*, on the site of a monastery of the 8th century, with an old house called the Synagogue, and other antiquities. It possesses, also, an intermittent spring, and another of a petrifying quality. Population, 4,130. *Hotel*.—Lafond.

A steamer runs to Langon and Bordeaux. Ascending the river, you come next to

**Lamothe Landron** (4 miles), within view of *Meilhan tower*, of which a current proverb says, "Qui voit Meilhan n'est dedans."

**Ste. Bazille** (4½ miles). Population, 2,810.

**Marmande** (4½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Lot-et-Garonne, and a bustling place (population, 8,360), with a bridge of one wide arch, a palais de justice, a church of the 14th and 15th centuries, college, &c., and several fountains of excellent water. Richard Cœur de Lion rebuilt and fortified the town. The trade is in grain, wine, fruits, eaux-de-vie, tobacco. *Hotel*.—De la Providence.

Coaches to Bouglon, Casteljalous, &c. The steamer touches here.

**Fauguerolles** (5½ miles), near Mas d'Agenais, the seat of M. Emmanuel Arago.

**Tonneins** (5 miles), one of the most beautiful places in the department Lot-et-Garonne, in two

parts above the Garonne, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Place de l'Esplanade, where an old castle once stood, commands a delightful view, which takes in the Pyrénées. The houses are well built, but irregularly placed, which gives due effect to the prospect of the town. Population, 7,950. It has a government tobacco factory, and a Protestant chapel. It was ordered to be destroyed by Louis XIII. for its attachment to Protestantism. *Tonnantius ferreolus* was its old name. Madame Cottin was born here, 1773.

*Hotels*.—D'Angleterro; De France. Coaches to Clairac, Villeneuve-sur-Lot, &c.

**Nicole** (4½ miles), near the junction of the Garonne and Lot, which latter is traversed (close to the Garonne) by a *tubular bridge*, 527 feet long, on three wide arches. Above this is a stone bridge of seven arches, built 1825.

**Aiguillon** (2½ miles), near the Lot and Garonne, was called *Esquillonum*, and still shows the thick walls (partly Roman), towers, and turrets of the old *castle*, of the Ducs d'Aiguillon, whose more modern seat is also here. Aiguillon was held by the English in 1348, when besieged by John of France and 60,000 men, without success, though *cannon* were used for the first time. Near it on the right, is part of a *Roman tower*, called Tour de St. Côme. This is round, and stands near another which is square, called *Pirelongue*.

**Port Ste. Marie** (4½ miles), at the suspension bridge over the river, is a picturesque old place, like many others here. At Barbaste is a Gothic bridge, near a square-built mill (called a *château*), from which Henry IV. used to style himself the "Miller of Barbaste." Coaches to Nérac and Condom.

[NÉRAC (18 kil. south), a sous-préfecture in Lot-et-Garonne, is partly old and partly modern, joined by two bridges over the Baise. The name is supposed to come from *Nereldumaquæ*. It has the mouldering remains of a *Castle* of the Dukes d'Albret, where Henry IV. once lived; and the *fountain of St. Jean* is shaded by two immense elms, one planted by the king, the other by Marguerite de Valois, his grandmother, who here received Melancthon, Calvin, &c. It was the head-quarters of Henry when the treaty of Nérac was signed with Catherine de Medicis, 1560. A *brass statue* of



stands on the beautiful Garonne promenade, by the river. There is a good modern church and a large market *halle*, on pillars. Many Roman coins were found here, 1831-3, which the Académie des Inscriptions pronounced to be forgeries; but genuine Roman traces have been discovered. Nérac was taken, 1621, by the Duc de Mayenne after a long siege. Population, 7,300.

*Hotel*.—Du Tertre (the Hill). The *pâtés de perdrix* are noted.

At 22 kil. beyond is CONDOM, a sous-préfecture in department Gers, 7,144 population. Manufactures of pens, corks, and porcelain. It dates from beyond the 9th century, and is pleasantly situated on a rock above the Baïse. A fine large Gothic church ornaments the Grand Place; it has well-planted boulevards, and many country-seats about.

*Hôtels*.—Du Lion d'Or (Golden Lion); De Grand Soleil (Sun); Du Cheval Blanc (White Horse). From this it is 19 kil. to

CASTERA VERDOUZA, or Château Vivent, in a charming valley. It is noted for its *mineral waters*, and has a large Grecian bath-house, with twenty baignoires. The springs are both iron and sulphuretted, and are very useful.]

Passing the old conspicuous church of *Clermont-Dessons*, the rail comes to

FOURTIC (3 miles), and

St. Hilaire (3½ miles). Then comes

COLAYRAO (3 miles). From this, passing under the Canal Lateral, it is 3½ miles to

#### AGEN,

A *buffet*, 85 miles from Bordeaux, 75½ from Toulouse. Ask for partridge or truffle pie. The *branch line* from Tarbes comes in here (as below).

*HOTELS*.—De France; St. Jean. Population, 17,270.

A large and very old town, the chief place of department Lot-et-Garonne, on the north side of the Garonne, in a wide and fertile plain, under a hill, 420 feet high; and having a communal college, an imperial court, normal school, bishop's see, &c. It was the Roman *Aginnum*, of which there are still some traces. As a county in Aquitaine, it belonged to Richard Cœur de Lion, who gave it to his sister when she married Raymond VI. It afterwards partook in the religious troubles. It is ill-built; the

best quarters being in the Faubourg, on the Bordeaux road, near the bridge, and the *Gravies promenade*, which, bordered with fine elms, is said to be one of the most beautiful in the south of France. Here the large September fair is held. Observe the marks on the neighbouring houses, showing how high the inundations of 4th June, 1855, reached.

St. Caprais' *Cathedral* is a curious monastic pile, of the 11th century, much altered; and containing some very early marble tombs. The Jacobins' church is a Gothic pile of the 13th century. St. Hilaire's deserves notice. Among other public buildings are the large priests' seminary; the *Préfect's Hôtel*, once the episcopal palace, standing in a park, with a triumphal arch in front; the old Hôtel de Ville, with a public library of 18,000 volumes; a fine *corn hall*, on the site of St. Étienne's (Stephen's) old church, which was the cathedral till ruined in 1793, except the front.

Near the eleven-arched bridge, is an ancient structure, called *Le Las*, now used for a House of Industry. There is a theatre also, and public baths, one being a part of the old bridge. Two other bridges cross the river—one a suspension bridge; the other, an aqueduct on 23 arches, for the Canal Lateral. The hermitage on *Mont Pompéian*, commands a vast and magnificent view of the country around, the course of the Garonne, and the Pyrénées in the distance.

Agen is the native town of B. Palissy, the potter; of the learned *Joseph Scaliger*; Lacépède, the naturalist; Bory de Vincent, and other eminent men, among whom must be numbered *Jasmin*, the *barber poet*, who lived in Cours St. Antoine. He wrote his pieces in Gascon. Miss Costello describes him as fully conscious of his own talents, yet not vain, and perfectly simple-hearted. In the midst of his Paris triumph, he said, "Il faut partir; les barbes poussent à Agen," (I must be off; beards are growing at Agen).

There are manufactures of *sail-cloth*, serge, moleskins; and an *eaux-de-vie* distillery. The trade is in grain, wine, prunes, linen, cotton, thread, &c.; but especially prunes.

*Convoysances* to Auch, Périgueux, Condom, Lotouze, Nérac, Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Cahors, Mar de-Marsan, &c. Steamer to Bordeaux.

The church of Moirac (4 kil. off), is worth going

[Here the *rail to Auch and Tarbes* turns off, up the Gers.

It passes **Bon-Encontre** (3½ miles), to **Leyrac** (3 miles), which has a good church; then **Astafort** (5 miles), &c., to

**Lectoure** (10½ miles) in department Gers; a sous-préfecture and ancient town on the Gers, once occupied by the Romans, under whom it was the capital of the *Lactorates*. Population, 6,120. It stands on an immense rock, faced all round by deep precipices; but though strongly fortified, and almost impregnable, it has frequently suffered from war. Near the old Gothic church is a statue of *Marshal Lannes*, who was a native, and who, they say, in his early days, had been hired to plant the beautiful promenades at six sous a day. They command very fine prospects; and here the Marshal, when he came to be Duke of Montebello, used to meet his friends, and relate the history of his life. Lannes, who was one of Napoleon's favourite generals, commanded at the siege of Saragossa, and was engaged in about 350 actions before he fell at Esling.

*Hotel*.—Calomez.

Trade in corn, wine, spirits, cattle, leather, &c.

**Fleurance** (6½ miles), **Sainte Christié** (6½ miles), on to Auch, 8 miles further.

### AUCH.

*HOTEL*.—De France.

A very old town of 11,900 inhabitants, chief place of department Gers, seat of an archbishop (who was called the primate of Aquitaine), tribunal, college, society of agriculture, &c. Before Crassus took it in Caesar's wars, it was named *Climberis*, and was the capital of the *Ausci*. Augustus planted a colony here on his return from Spain. It forms a picturesque amphitheatre, on a hill-side, divided into Haute and Basse Ville, by the Gers, joined by a *street of stairs* of 200 steps, called the "pousterlo," or postern. The streets are narrow and crooked. Haute Ville, or Upper Town, has the best houses, and a fine square, which commands a view of the *Pyrenées*. Here is a statue of Etigny. Near it is

St. Mary's *Cathedral*, begun 1459, and finished in the time of Louis XIV.; a mixture of the

Gothic and Grecian styles; the latter appearing in the front, over which are two regular towers. They say it was first founded by Clovis. It has a high vaulted roof, several good monuments in the side chapels, stained windows, wood carvings, and a fine rood-loft (jubé), black marble font, marble figures, and five crypt chapels. The prelate's palace is close by.

There are also the Hôtel de la Préfecture, Hôtel de Ville, college or séminaire with 15,000 volumes, public library of 7,000 volumes, a theatre, barracks, cavalry barracks, large hospital, &c.

Cardinal Ossat, D. Serres, the marine painter, and Villaret-Joyeuse, the sailor, were natives.

Manufactures of hats, serges, cotton, stuffs, leather, and a trade in wines, eaux-de-vie d'Armagnac, furs, wool, timber, "bon-chretien" pears, &c. Large turquoises are found at Simorre, in the neighbourhood, and also at Gimont, on the road (25 kil.) to Toulouse.

*Conveyances* to Agen, Pau, Tarbes, &c.

From Auch you pass

**St. Jean-le-Cantal** (5½ miles) and **L'Isle-de-Noé** (7½ miles) to

**Mirande** (4½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Gers, and a very old place on the Baise, founded 1282, by the Counts of Astarac. Parts of the walls remain. Population, 2,532.

*Hotel*.—Dupuy.

The next stations are **Laas** (5½ miles), **Mélan** (4½ miles), &c., to **Vic-en-Bigorre** (13 miles) for **Tarbes** (11½ miles), as in Route 61.]

The next station from Agen is

**Bon-Encontre** (3 miles), where the Tarbes line comes in (as above).

**Sauveterre-Ost** (2½ miles), at the suspension bridge, on the Garonne, which the rail closely touches. The churches of Layrac and Molrac, and Estillac castle, are from 2 to 9 kils. distant.

**St. Nicolas** (3½ miles), close to another suspension bridge.

**Lamagistère** (4½ miles), is in department Tarn-et-Garonne. Population, 1,880. Cross the Canal Lateral, on a skew bridge (pont biais).

**Valence d'Agen** (3½ miles). Population, 2,506. It was noted for goose quills, till steel pens spoilt the trade. At the *Maison de la Foie*, the magistrates used

in the religious wars, and sentenced 43 persons to be burnt for heresy. Coaches to Auvillars, Lauzerte, Moncuq, and Cahors (see Route 63).

**Malaucze** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), has an old château. Roman remains have been found. Population, 1,130. In 1827 the diligence was stopped and robbed by a brigand, at the head of a band of men drawn up by the road-side—who turned out to be *men of straw*, planted there by the ingenious robber.

**Moissac** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in a cultivated hollow, on the Tarn, at the new bridge (built 1826), not far from the Garonne, is a sous-préfecture of 11,000 souls, and an ancient town, which suffered in the wars with the English, and the religious wars.

It has remains of a rich *Abbey*, founded in the 7th century, by St. Amand, which came to be attached to Cluni abbey, and governed by an abbey-knight, a mixture of layman and churchman. The old *Church* of this foundation, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and rebuilt in the 15th century, has a deeply-recessed porch, covered with figures of the Annunciation, Adoration of the Wise Men, Flight into Egypt, the Apostles, &c.; while the capitals in the ruined *cloisters* of the 11th and 12th centuries are adorned with other bas-reliefs, some grotesque and indecent, of the Virtues and Vices.

Trade in wine, saffron, grain, salt, &c.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Soleil (Sun); Du Nord.

Leaving Moissac, you enter a *tunnel* of 279 feet, then a deep cutting; then across the Tarn, by a tubular bridge, 1,010 feet long, on five wide arches (one of which is 230 feet span), within view of the aqueduct for the Canal du Midi.

**Castel-Sarrasin** (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  kil.), another sous-préfecture, with 6,900 population, on the Garonne, where the Azin falls in (whence the name, *Sur-Azin*), is in a fertile spot, and well built, having remains of its old ramparts, two ancient gates, and a Gothic church. The Abbé de Prades was a native.

Woolen serges, &c., are made.

*Hotel*.—La Grand St. Pierre.

**Lavilledieu** (5 miles), so called because the Knights Templars and Knights of Malta had a commandery here.

At 7 miles further, past a cutting and an embankment, each a mile long, is

## MONTEAUBAN,

128 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bordeaux, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  from Toulouse.

Here Route 51 falls in—which unites Montauban with Périgueux, Rodez, Clermont, and Puy, by the *Grand Central Rail*. The station for this line is in Villenouvelle; and a new bridge, on seven arches, was built, 1857, over the Tarn, to open a communication between it and the Du Midi station in Ville Bourbon.

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe; De France; Du Grand Soleil.

Population, 27,050.

Chief town of department Tarn-et-Garonne (formed by Napoleon, in 1808, out of the neighbouring departments), seat of a bishopric, of a theological college for Protestants, &c., on a hill originally called Mons Areblus, between the Tarn and Tescos. It was founded in the 12th century, by the Counts of Toulouse, who had a castle here, among the willows (*alba* in the Gascon tongue), whence the name is thought to be derived: but some make it to be from Mons Aproolus (by corruption *Mont Albans*), a name preserved in the Montariol abbey, founded in the 8th century. It was delivered up to the Black Prince, 1361, by the treaty of Bretigny. Under the *consuls* who governed it, it became one of the head-quarters of the Huguenot or Reformed faith; and successfully resisted Louis XIII. in three sieges, 1621 (in one of which the Duc de Mayenne was killed), but opened its gates to him and Richelieu, on the fall of Rochelle, eight years after. Louis XIV. sent his dragoons here, and razed the walls, which was so far beneficial that it had thenceforth room to extend itself.

Most of the old town is of brick, on a plateau, 50 or 60 feet above the river, with a deep ravine on one side. A brick bridge, built 1308–16, of seven pointed arches, has the Hôtel de Ville, St. Jacques' brick church of the 13th century, and the quay, at one end; and, at the other, a sort of brick triumphal arch, leading to *Faubourg Bourbon*, which was founded, 1562, by Protestants from Toulouse. The quay, just mentioned, surrounds a *bassin* made by a branch of the Canal du Midi, which helps to promote the trade of this place.

The *Cathedral*, built 1739, by Larroque, is in the Italian style, and in the shape of a Greek cross, 200

feet by 125, with two clock-towers over the pilastered front; the vault, on Doric pillars, is 82 feet high. It contains the "Vow of Louis XIII."—a copy, by a lady, of the original done by *Ingres*, a native artist. Another of his works, "St. Germain healing the Shepherd," was given by him, in 1857, to St. Etienne's Chapel, in Faubourg de Sepiac.

Other buildings are the *Préfecture* and its towers, the bishop's palace, two priests' seminaries, the French Protestant chapel, theatre, &c., and the *Hôtel de Ville*, which contains pictures (mostly copies) presented by Baron de Mortarlis and by *Ingres* (60, in two rooms), with a library of nearly 15,000 volumes. Place Impériale is the most regular of the squares, having a gate at each corner. Here a fountain is to be erected. In Grand Place the patriots were massacred, 1791.

There is a theological College of the *Reformed Church* here, with seven professors, besides an orphan-house for forty children. Rev. M.M. Molin, Magnan, Cruvellé, &c., are resident pastors.

A turning by Café de l'Etoile, in Faubourg Dumoustiers, leads to *Les Tarrasses*, whence there is a vast prospect of the fertile country beyond, taking in the Pyrenées, which may be seen in fine weather (distant 60 leagues). Above and below, are the pretty *falls* of the Tarn, which in November, 1766, rose 34 feet above its usual level. Cazalès, an orator of the Constituent Assembly, was a native.

Manufactures of *cadis de Montauban*, or woollen serges, stuffs, silk stockings, cotton, soap, pottery, eaux-de-vie, &c., with a trade in these, and grain, leather, oil, wool, drugs, spices, &c.

*Consejances* to Rodez, Villefranche, Caussade, Aurillac, Caylus, Figéac, Limoges, Cahors, Albi, &c.

The next station is

**Montbartier** (7½ miles), once a fortified town.

**Dieupentale** (4½ miles). Coaches to Verdun, La Mas, Grenier, Bourret, and BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, a well-built little town, in the rich valley of the Gimone, with a good trade. Population, 4,200. Verdun, across the river, has a population of 4,110.

**Grisolles** (3 miles), has a church with a Romanesque *portal* of the 13th century, chiefly of brick, and adorned with various carvings. Coach to Fronton. Pompegon château is near.

**Castelnau-d'Estrétefonds** (3¼ miles), under a château which crowns the hill.

Cross the Lhers, on a three-arch bridge, to

**St. Jory** (4 miles). Then

**Lacourtenourt** (5¼ miles). The line then runs between the canal and river, for 4½ miles, to

## TOULOUSE.

A *buffet*, 160½ miles from Bordeaux, 136½ from Cette. The station is in the north-east suburbs, near the Allée Napoléon. Five rails meet here. Omnibuses wait on the trains, 2½d. to 4d., besides 2d. to 3d. each for packages (par colis); or voitures de famille (holding six), 3 francs, including baggage.

**Hotels**.—Grand Hotel Souville; Du Midi; De Paris; De l'Europe, Place Napoléon; Chaubard; Des Empereurs; Dupin; Balchere; De Londres; Chaumont.

**Cafés**.—Café Tivolier, Café Divan, Latour, Malbelle, European. Citadines, 90 cents. Poste, Rue St. Ursule.

*Telegraph Office*, Rue Fermat.

**Objects of Notice**.—Pont Neuf—Fontaine de la Trinité—Cathedral—Church of St. Sernin—Hôtels d'Assezat, Daguin, &c.—Museum—Capitole—Protestant Church, &c.

Population, 127,000.

This ancient town is the capital of department Haute-Garonne (part of High Languedoc, in the province of Guienne or Aquitaine) and of south France, the seat of a military division, an archbishop, law court, university, académie des jeux-floraux (or floral games, first founded, 1323, by the Troubadours), and of many literary and scientific institutions. It stands on a fertile plain between the Garonne and the Canal du Midi (i.e., of the South), 309 kil. (by road) from Limoges, 150 from Pau. It was the head of the Tectosages, when the Romans took it, and made it a free colony, 106 B.C.; afterwards it was called *Tolosa*, &c., from whence comes the present name.

The Visigoths made it their capital till they were conquered by Clovis, 507; at a later date it was governed under its counts, by a body of consuls, or "captouls," chosen by the people, till Louis XIV. took this privilege away. Among its *Counts* were Raymond IV., one of Tasso's heroes.

died a crusader in Syria. Raymond V. was besieged here by Henry II. of England, for refusing homage to him as lord of Guienne; from the next Raymond, who protected the Albigenes, it was captured, 1216-17, by the fanatic hordes led by *Simon de Montfort*, who was killed under the walls, 1218; and in 1221, St. Dominic established the *Inquisition* here, till the people drove him across the Pyrenées again, six years after. It was united to the French crown in 1361. When Charles V. threatened Toulouse, 1539, it mustered as many as 35,000 men-at-arms. In the late war, Wellington defeated Soult close at hand, 1814.

Though many improvements have been made, Toulouse is still full of irregular narrow streets, paved with abominable pebbles; the houses and buildings are mostly brick, some of the oldest being covered with stucco and wood-work. "Here," says Trollope, "on the second and third floor of a house, the colour of the gateway of St. James's palace, may be found living on, say sixty pounds a year, some high-heeled and high-born dame, with her equally ancient *suisvante*, or some Monsieur et Madame de—, too poor, and far too proud, to seek society among the less pure-blooded of the present day."

Several private *hôtels* of the 16th century, in the *Renaissance style*, are remarkable for their beauty, and ought not to be omitted by the visitor. The *Hôtel d'Asszat*, said to be from designs by Primaticcio, is in Rue Pont Neuf. *H. Daquin*, or *Maison de Pierre*, in Rue de la Dalbade, was built by Bachelier, 1612. *H. de St. Jean* (i.e., of Jerusalem), now a linen-market, opposite *Maison de Pierre*. *H. Catelau*, or *Felzins*, in Rue Felzins, is dated 1506, and has a beautiful mantel-piece by J. Goujon. *H. des Lesbordes*, or *Fleyres*, in Rue Vieux Raisin, is another of Bachelier's. *H. Bernay* (now the Lyceum), with its brick machicolated front, was built by a rich banker, who became bail for Francis I., and received the king and court here, 1533. The *Hôtels de Levy*, de Mac Carthy, &c., in this neighbourhood, are also worth notice.

Its old battlemented walls, with their nine gates, are nearly all replaced by open boulevards, beyond which lie six or seven *faubourgs*, exclusive of St. Cyprien, across the river, built since 1785, when the quays on the town side were made. This suburb is joined to the city by *Pont-Neuf*, a good

seven arch level brick bridge, finished in 1667, 9½ feet long (the centre arch is 106 feet span), having a tête du pont, in the shape of a triumphal arch, by Mansard, at the south, or St. Cyprien end, leading to the pleasant promenade of *Cours Dillon*. The suspension bridge to Cours Dillon was built 1842. A second one, called St. Pierre, near the Hospice, was carried away by the floods of 1855. A former inundation, in 1727, swept down more than 900 houses of the working classes and fishermen, who live in and round Ile de Toune, on which stood the castle of the dukes and counts who formerly ruled here.

Other *scalks* are on the quays, esplanade, the allées along the canal, the large *Jardin des Plantes*, &c. Near the bridge is the *Château d'Eau*, or water-works, which supply the city, partly through a bequest of M. Laganis. One of its best *fountains* is in Place de la Trinité; another, 56 feet high, in Place St. Georges. Here the body of President Duranti was hung on a gallows by the Leaguers, 1589, when news came of the Duke of Guise's death. The new Place Lafayette (now called Louis Napoleon) is large. The market for fruit, flowers, &c., in Place du Capitole, is worth seeing. One side of it is lined by a gallery, or arcade, in the Paris style.

St. Etienne's Cathedral is an irregular building, the oldest part being the nave, built in the 13th century, by Raymond VI., whose arms are in the roof; a portal and large rose window were added by Archbishop Dumoulin. The semi-circular choir, which is much out of line with the nave, was rebuilt, 1606-12 (after the fire), in a handsome Gothic style. It contains seventeen chapels round the choir, an altar of Languedoc marble, and a great bell of 60,000 lbs. weight in the tower. Close to it are the brick remains of St. Raymond's College, with turrets and battlements. The fountain in the square dates from 1660.

A much older church is St. Servais, or Saturnin, rebuilt 1060, on the site, they say, of a Roman temple, in the Romanesque style of the 12th century (as seen in the choir and transepts) and the Gothic of the 14th and 16th centuries. The façade is unfinished. The south portal, or Porte Midegeville, is in the Renaissance style. Porte des Comtès is ornamented with the Seven Capital Sinns, and has a niche where some of the early Counts were buried. The tower consists of six decreasing stories, with

a short spire. Within, are several great pillars five or six *circular* side chapels, one of which, the Sacristy, is called after the Sept Dormants, or Seven Christians, condemned by Trajan; a copy of the splendid shrine of the saint; and an ancient restored *crypt*, in which Abbé Lacordaire preached, 1852. Notice a stall in the abbot's throne, with a carving of "Calvin le porc, Pt." (Calvin, the pig, preaching). *Nôtre Dame-de-la-Daurade* was rebuilt, 1764, on the site of one which belonged to a convent, now used for the government *tobacco factory*. It has seven pictures by Roques. One of its chapels is dedicated to Godolin, a Languedoc poet. *Clemence Isaura*, it is supposed, was buried here; her festival is, in consequence, observed on the 3rd of May. St. Paul's has a large dome, with a statue on it.

Several other churches are left out of the 100 which it had (besides priories, &c.), in the 18th century, when Toulouse was surnamed *le sainte*, or holy; some still in use, others turned into magazines, &c. The church of the *Cordeliers* (which contains mummies in its cellars) with its convent of the 12th century, is now a military dépôt; that of the Jacobins, of the same age, is an artillery barrack; another makes stables for the cavalry; St. Clair's is a *cannon foundry*. *Dalbade* church, of the 13th century, has a good brick tower, like that of the Jacobins. *Du Taur* is known by a curious fortress-like façade. *St. Pierre des Cuisines*, of the 17th century, now forms an armoury to the *Arsenal*. It contains a Byzantine tomb of the founder. At the Chapelle of the *Inquisition*, now the Jesuits' chapel, they show the cells of the infamous St. Dominic.

The Gothic Augustine church is now the *Museum*, and contains a few good pictures (including copies, there are 400), with a collection of casts; another of natural history; an excellent collection, in the cloisters, of Roman and middle-age relics, such as busts, statuary, and marbles, found at Martres, Nérac, &c., or gathered from the churches and religious houses. The well-known *Soulages collection*, which the owner (who died 1877) had spent 25 years in collecting, was at first offered to this town, and then bought for the South Kensington Museum, for twice the sum. The large old palace of the archbishops is turned into the *Préfecture*. The *Palais de Justice*, since restored, was the seat

of the local parliament which condemned *Jean Calas* to be broken on the wheel, 1762, on a false accusation. It was carried into effect in Place St. Georges, a square of dingy red brick houses. His family, in whose behalf Voltaire made the most strenuous efforts for three years, and succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the sentence, lived at No. 50, Rue des Filatiers.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, or *Capitole*, in Place du Capitole, is a pile 380 feet by 128, built 1760-70, with a front like the river front of Somerset House, and a portico of eight red Ionic pillars. It includes the *Grand Théâtre*; an old court in which Henry de Montmorency was executed, 1632, containing a black marble statue of Henry IV.; a gallery called *Salles des Illustres*, in which are 160 busts of natives and others; and the *Salle de Clemence*, so called from a statue (brought from the Daurade church) of the famous Clemence Isaura, a lady of the 14th century, and a professor of the *gai savoir* (gay science), in whose honour prizes of gold and silver flowers are given at the May meeting of the *Jours Floraux Society*. Among the candidates at these fêtes, Marmontel, La Harpe, Millevoye, V. Hugo, &c., have appeared.

The *Clerical Library* comprises 25,000 volumes, and Charlemagne's "Heures," or prayer book, which he gave to St. Sernin's, in 778; that of the Lycée, or college, numbers 60,000 volumes and 700 MSS., in the Hôtel de Bernuy. There are, besides, two seminaries, an hôtel de monnaies, or mint, and a Bourse; the large *Hôtel Dieu*, and another hospital called St. Joseph de la Grave, the Protestant hospice in allée Bonaparte; artillery and veterinary schools—the latter, a large and ample building, one of three only in France; a powder factory; the great Bazacle and Château flour mills, each containing 34 grindstones, worked by the stream, and of very early date; also a synagogue, and a *Protestant Church*, in which are monuments of the English officers who fell in the battle of 10th April, 1814. A short canal (de Brienne), cut by the Archbishop of that name, who constructed the river quay, and otherwise did much to improve the city, joins the river to the Canal du Midi, at the double bridge of Ponts-Jumeaux (twins); near which, on the Syphère, Rave, and the Calvignet hills, the battle was fought. A stone Pillar, dedicated to the French soldiers who fell, marks the site, ~~commemorate~~

a view of the distant Pyrenées; the attraction which, it is asserted, influences the pendulum of the Observatory, which stands close by the pillar.

Soult's army occupied a strong position on these heights, with the canal on one side and the Lers, a small branch of the Garonne, on the other, or north side. The English ascended this river, which had been widened and deepened, and artificially inundated; and then charging up the slope, drove the French from the heights with great loss. At that time Soult was not aware of Napoléon's abdication. That he was beaten is well known, yet the visitor will sometimes come across an *authentic* account of the "Victoire du Maréchal Soult sur le Duc de Wellington!"

Don Enrique de Bourbon, uncle to the queen of Spain, was a resident. When Charles Albert abdicated the crown of Sardinia after his defeat at Novara, 1848, he stopped here, on his way to Portugal. "He arrived in an ordinary carriage, with a valet and courier only, and nobody guessed who he was. He was put into the first bedroom (No. 4, at the Hôtel de l'Europe), that happened to be vacant, and might have quitted Toulouse in as strict incognito as he entered it, had not the *filles de chambre* received from the hands of the valet a silver warming pan (!) for the purpose of warming the royal sheets. On the lid of this magnificent, but tell-tale pan, were emblazoned the royal arms of Sardinia. The maid showed the pan to her master, and the cat was out of the bag."—(Trollope).

Place de Salin is noted for the heretics formerly burnt here, among whom was L. Vanni, a learned man burnt to death for atheism (*i.e.*, for daring to think for himself), his tongue being first cut out.

Toulouse is a gay bustling place, a sort of petit Paris, much frequented by persons of moderate income, the remnants of the old noblesse, who, without fortune or privilege, maintain their superiority by the ease and grace of their manners. By some it is stigmatised as dull and uninteresting, except to antiquaries; yet it is extending every day. Cafés, circles, and places of amusement abound; and it is equally distinguished for its pursuit of literature and the arts. An important University, first founded here, 1215, is in Rue St.

The Academy of Sciences, originally reformed in 1897, by

Napoléon. Its modest device is a star, with "Incarna in nocte," below. Hence they were called Lanternists.

There is a second theatre, the Variétés, in Allée Louis Napoléon; a school of fine arts, and the industrial sciences, in Rue des Arts.

House rent and living are cheap, but the weather, though mild, is at times damp and changeable.

The women of this part wear coloured handkerchiefs over their shoulders, and a cap with an immense stiffened front, spreading like a fan, cut at the edges, and trimmed with lace. They are soft and attractive in their manners, and fond of music. The patois is the Provençal or basard Latin, which was distinguished from the language of the north of France by the pronunciation of the little shibboleth *ou* (or *yes*) as *oc*, and hence called the *Langue d'oc* (the language of *oc*).

Among the natives, besides Clémence Isaure, are Fermat, the mathematician; General Dupuy, whose monumental fountain, 63 feet high, stands in *Place Dupuy*; the statesmen, Bertrand de Molville, de Villele, and de Montbel (the last was a minister of Charles X.); Jacques Cujas, the lawyer, whose bronze statue, by Valois, was erected 1850, close to the Palais de Justice; Bachelier, the architect Dalayrac, the composer; Paul Riquet, the engineer, &c. There is a marble statue of the last, near the station, placed there, 1853.

The *manufactures* include hardware goods, steel, (especially the *acierie* of Talabat and Co.), oil, brandy, beer, dyes, leather, rope, cotton and woollen yarn, &c., flour, wax candles or bougies, soap, paper, hats, pottery, vermicelli; and a general trade is carried on in the produce of south France of which Toulouse is an entrepôt, as wine, refined sugar, fruits, essences. There are docks and small artificial port on the Canal, constructed with this view.

*Rail and coaches* to Bayonne (by St. Gaud Pau, and Tarbes (Route 67), Aurillac (Route Foix, Ax, and Tarascon, Albi (Route 52), G. Isle-en-Dodon, Villefranche, Lannemezan, I. dun, Montrejean, &c. During the season the coaches go to the watering-places of Rennes Les-Bains, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Vernet, M. Lige, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Canterac, St. Sauveur, B. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes (see Routes

67). Rail to Paris by way of Périgueux or Clermont, to Bayonne, Marseilles, Perpignan.

Barques-de-poste or barges, run on the Canal du Midi to Carcassonne, Béziers, Cette, &c., starting daily, early in the morning. A steamer to Bordeaux sometimes runs on the Garonne, in 15 hours; return in 32 hours; but usually it comes no higher than Agen. Branch rail to Foix, &c.

Leaving the Garonne, the trunk line follows the direction of the **Canal du Midi** (i.e., of the south), or *Canal du Languedoc*, which was cut, 1637-81, in the time of Louis XIV., by Riquet-de-Bonrepos, according to the plans of Andréosi. It begins at Agde, at the south end of Étang de Thau, on the Mediterranean, and passes Béziers, Carcassonne, &c., to the Garonne, a little below Toulouse, where that river, assisted by the *Canal Lateral*, becomes navigable to the Bay of Biscay; so that a complete water communication is thus opened between the latter and the Mediterranean. It is 66 feet wide. Length about 152 miles, with 62 locks, about 100 bridges, and 55 aqueducts. The tunnel of Mal-pas, is 567 feet long. Good barges ascend and descend it. "There is an airy and comfortably-fitted up little cabin, in which, or on the roof of which, one may sit at pleasure, and be drawn along without jolt or dust, by four horses, at the rate of six or seven miles an hour." But this conveyance is tedious, from the number of locks and turnings, and is superseded by the railway. Both the Canal Lateral and Canal du Midi belong to the new company, for 99 years.

From Toulouse the rail passes a deep cutting, to the Lhers, which is crossed near Château de Bouisset.

**Escaquens** (5½ miles), near the Jincarolles, which is crossed by a bridge of 65 feet.

**Montlaur** (3 miles), on a hill, where the biting *mal'ra*, one of the plagues of South France, begins to be felt at certain seasons. We are now in the *Lauragais*, the garden of Languedoc; Montgiscard church is in view; and sometimes the *Pyrenées* may be seen.

**Barège** (3½ miles), near the Lhers and Canal du Midi. Population, 1,710.

**Villanouvelle** (2½ miles), has a church with towers and battlements. Montesqueu castle, at

hand, was taken 1617, by the Catholics. The scenery is monotonous. Gardouch has a dépôt on the canal for grain.

**Villefranche** (3½ miles), in department Haute-Garonne, a sous-préfecture of 2,770 souls, in the middle of the wide, fertile plain of Lauragais, on the Lhers and Canal du Midi. It was taken and sacked by the Black Prince, 1355. Sails for wind-mills, woollens, pottery, &c., are made, and vers à sole (silk worms) reared.

**Avignonnet** (5 miles), a small town grouped on a height. Population, 2,390. During the Albigensian wars of 1242, a band of the persecuted party sallied from their refuge in Montségur castle, and massacred the Inquisitors established here.

**Ségala** (2½ miles), in department Aude, lies between the highest point of the Canal du Midi, and the highest of the Railway (1 kil. further on). That of the canal is 63½ feet above sea-level, that of the rail, 643 feet. To the left, near Montferrand, on some isolated masses of stone called the *Pierres de Naurouse*, is a pillar to Rigaud, the engineer of the Canal du Midi, erected 1825-7, and worth visiting for the panoramic view it affords. The armistice which followed the battle of Toulouse, 1814, was agreed upon in the engineer's house at Naurouse. There is a cut hence to the St. Ferréol reservoir in the Montagne Noire.

**Mas Saintes Puelles** (3½ miles), was a fortified post, so called from two virgin martyrs. The country is a wide plain.

**Castelnaudary** (3½ miles), among a number of wind-mills. Population, 9,600. It is a sous-préfecture, in department Aude, on a gentle slant from the Canal du Midi, which has a *basin* here, 1,300 yards round, with walks about it, whence the Pyrenées are seen. The town possessed a château built by Simon de Montfort, and which Raymond VI. burnt, 1211; and here the Duc de Montmorenci was taken prisoner, at the battle of 1632, in the rising against Richelieu. St. Michel's spire church has a picture by Ridals; there are also a large hospice, founded 1774, by Blahop de Langle; and a cemetery, with the tomb of General Count Andréossy, a native, as was Count Dejean. It is supplied with water from the *Co-don Sane*, a modern work. Pottery, flour, spirits, &c., are made. Hotels.—Notre Dame; De France.



Here a *branch rail* turns up to Castres and Albi. It passes **Soupeix** (6½ miles), and **St. Félix** (5½ miles), where there is an old castle of the Montmorenci family, to

**Revel** (3½ miles), a thriving town of 5,400 souls, on a fertile plain in Haute Garonne. The road to it passes the *Château of St. Paul*, the seat of Count La Tour d'Auvergne, and Wellington's head-quarters, 1814. The Count possesses the heart of his ancestor, Turenne. *Las Cases*, was the seat of the author of the "Memorial de Ste. Helene," and of another well-known book, "Le Sage's Atlas." At 5 kil. east of Revel is

**Sorèze**, once a fortified town, and having, on the site of the Abbey de la Paix (founded in the 9th century, by Pepin), a *celebrated School* or pensionnat for 400, first established 1757, by the Benedictines of St. Maur. Sixty professors are attached. It was under the direction of Abbé Lacordaire. "C'est un école (says the Abbé) où la religion, les lettres, les sciences, les arts, c'est-à-dire le divin, le vrai, le réel, le beau et l'aimable, se partagent les heures d'un jeune homme et se disputent son cœur." Henri Larochetjacquelin, Gen. Caffarelli, Andréossy, &c., were educated here.

To the south of Sorèze, in the *Montagne Noir*, or Black Mountain, is the grotto of Lou Trauc d'el Calot; and the *great Reservoir of St. Ferréol*, which feeds the Canal du Midi, by a cut to Naurouze (as above), and is made by shutting up the *valley of the Laudot*. Its circuit is about 6,400 yards. It is kept at a suitable level by means of a *fall*, and vast robinets or turn-cocks. The sources at Plo de la Jusse, Conquet, Lampy, &c., deserve a visit; as well as the *prise d'eau* of Alzan, at the summit of the head waters of the canal. Here stands another memorial to Riquet, put up in 1837, by the Duc de Caraman.

After Revel, the stations are **Bian** (3½ miles), **Lempaut** (3½ miles), **Soual** (3 miles), and **La Crémade** (3 miles), to

**Castres** (4½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Tarn, on the river Agout, which divides it from Villegoudon. It has beautiful promenades called *Lices* (i.e., *lists*, where tournaments were held), with an Hôtel de Ville, built by

Mansard (at which the public library of volumes is placed), barracks for cavalry, gardens, and the church of St. Benoît (for the cathedral), which contains paintings Rivals, Lesueur, and Coypel. Amor natives was *Rapin*, who wrote the "I of England." A logan stone is to be in the neighbourhood. Population, 21,540. Thriving manufactures of cloth, linens, soap, leather, &c., are carried on.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Soleil (Sun); Du Sabatier.

At Castres a short branch runs up the feeder of the Agout), to **Labrugui** (miles), and **Mazamet** (6½ miles), a town of 10,000 inhabitants, with a good chûteau Hôtel de Ville, and manufactures of and other woollen fabrics. It has some springs. From Castres, the Albi line **Lautrec** (9½ miles), and **Laboutarié** (near Réalmont and its mines of silver, to **Mousquette** (3½ miles), at (9½ miles), whence it is 9½ miles to **Herics** at **Carmaux**. (See Route 52.)

**POY-LAURENS**, 20 kil. west of Castres, Revel, on the Toulouse road, belonged Counts of Toulouse, and was made a fief in favour of Richelieu's niece. It stands top of a rock, and was fortified by the counts, whose Academy of Sciences here was pressed by Louis XIV.]

From Castelnaudary, the next station passing *St. Pepoul*, once the seat of a bishop

**Pexiora** (5½ miles). Population, 1,340.

**Bram** (4½ miles), near the Cl. Ateanu de built in Louis XIV.'s reign. Population, 1,000. Coaches to Fanjeaux, Mirepoix, Laroque Blanet, Pamiers, Foix (see Route 68).

[FANJEAUX (10 kil. south), anciently *Jovis*, from some remains of a Roman on the top of a hill, which command view of the Pyrenées and Montagne Montréal, near it, has an equally fine view. Both places being once fortified, were in possession of by the Black Prince, in 14th century. The walls of Montréal were by Richelieu.]

**Alzonne** (5 miles), on the Fresquel and Bernassonne. *Château d'Alzan* is the seat of Count de Pin.

**Pezens** (4½ miles), formerly called *Voisins*. Population, 960, who work the quarries here, &c. *Pennanties*, further on, was the seat of Louve de Pennanties, a poetess of the 14th century, who left her husband to become the mistress of Gaston Phœbus, Count of Foix. Through a deep cutting, to the picturesque *old town* of Carcassonne, 5 miles further.

### CARCASSONNE,

216 miles from Bordeaux, 8½ from Cotte.

**HOTELS**.—Bonnet; St. Jean Baptiste; Bernard.

Population, 20,650, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of fine woollens.

A very old place, chief town of department Aude, and seat of a diocese, college, tribunal, &c., in a fertile spot, near the Canal du Midi, on the Aude, which divides the *Cité*, or old town, from the *Basse Ville*, or new town, and is crossed by two bridges. It was a station, or *castellum*, in *Gallia Ulterior*, in Cæsar's time, and came to the Visigoths, the Saracens, and the Counts of Toulouse, before its union with the French crown. A figure of Dame Carcas, who they say founded the town, is pointed out by the people, near the Narbonne gate. It was cut as late as the 16th century, with the words "SYM CARCAS" beneath. The *Basse Ville*, dating from 1247, is the seat of business, and of the greater part of the population, while only about a thousand of the poorest class inhabit the *Cité*, which, with its streets, towers, and walls, is a perfect gem for the antiquary, to whom it furnishes a complete course of the art of fortification in old times, before the use of artillery, when it was one of the strongest places in France. The Black Prince attempted in vain to take it, 1356.

The modern part is well built, and watered by streams and fountains; one, of Neptune and his horses, a handsome piece of work, by Barata (1770), stands in Grande Place. The promenades are various (on the quay, &c.), and sheltered from keen mistral wind which blows here. Among buildings worth notice are the Hôtel de Ville, Préfecture, which was the bishop's palace, and large gardens with a Roman inscription to

*Numerian*—the only Roman relic it possesses; library of 10,000 volumes and museum, under the charge of a Société des Arts, founded 1836; a new Palais de Justice, with an 8-column portico; the barracks, theatre, hospitals, &c. St. Vincent's church contains much stained glass in its wide nave. It was used by Cassini, Méchain, &c., in the geodetic survey of France. The other parish Church of *St. Michel* has served for the *cathedral* since 1803; it is of the 14th century, and has been restored since a fire in 1849.

Two bridges—*Pont Vieux*, about 660 feet long, on 12 arches, of the 12th or 13th century (notice the view from it), and a new bridge, on 7 arches, built 1846—lead over the Aude up to the *Old Town* or *Cité*, which is enclosed by a double wall—the inner wall, with its circular tower, raised by the Visigoths on top of the Roman walls—and the outer wall, of the 12th and 13th centuries, at a lower level. The space between is called the *Lices* (lats), and both lines are set off with posterns, battlements, and about fifty towers in all. No. 21 is the great *Trésor*, built by Philippe-le-Bel, who also erected the *Porte Narbonnaise*, the principal gate, of great height and solidity, flanked by two round towers, and in a fair state of preservation. There is a fine view here, taking in the Pyrénées, Montagne Noire, &c. The *Castle*, close to the Aude, is a square pile, with towers at each corner. Near it is the deserted Cathedral of *St. Nazaire* (Nazarius), now in course of restoration, 194 feet long, with two light octagon towers, and composed of a Romanesque nave of the 11th century, and an elegant Gothic choir of the 14th century. It contains some well-stained windows, the tomb (in the sacristy) of Bishop Radulph (1266), and the broken tomb (1218) of *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of Leicester, who besieged the town when held by the Albigensian subjects of Raymond and Toulouse, 400 of whom he burnt alive.

The *Cité* was governed, till the Revolution, by 16 *mortepays*, or bourgeois, subject to certain duties performed to the superior lord.

A small branch canal, carried over the river Fresquel, on a 3-arch aqueduct, joins the Canal du Midi, to the planner of which (Biquet) there is a pillar (of the coloured marble quarried at Canet), on the quay of the Jardin Public. Manufactures

of cloth for the *Levant*, &c., eaux-de-vie, leather, paper, &c.; and a trade in these and wine, grain, fruit, &c.

*Conveyances* to Limoux, Rennes-les-Bains, Quillan.

[**LIMOUX** (25 kil.), a sous-préfecture, in department Aude, as old as the ninth century, in a pretty spot on that river, with 6,940 souls, who carry on the cloth manufactures, &c.

From this a road turns off to Chababre (24 kil.), Lavalanet (30 kil.), whence it is 24 kil. to Foix, and 23 kil. to Tarascon (*see* Route 68).

**ALST** (10 kil.), under the Pyrénées, on the Aude, has good mineral springs.

*Rennes-des-Bains* (31 kil. from Limoux), on the left, in a fine gorge, on the Sals, has also good springs, which are much frequented.

**QUILLAN** (21 kil.), a place of 1,500 souls, engaged in the cloth manufactures and iron works. The road from Perpignan to Foix crosses here.

The road ascends the *Pyrénées* up the course of the Aude, past Axat (12 kil.), Roquefort (12 kil.), and Querigut (8 kil.), whence a road leads about 20 kil. west to Ax (*see* Route 68); then Fourmiquières (10 kil.), and the head of the Aude (in a lake), to where Route 69 (from Perpignan) falls in at

**Mont-Louis** (16 kil.), a small fort, on a rock over the Tet, fortified by Vauban, to command the pass of Col de la Perche, about 5,200 feet above the sea. In the Place is the tomb of Gen. Dagobert. It is 71 miles from Carcassonne.

Further on you cross the Sègre (which rises to the left, under Mont Paymal, about 8,000 feet), at Saillagouse (10 kil.), and come to *Bourg-Madame* (10 kil.), on the very frontier, here marked by the Sègre, which is crossed by a short rustic bridge, and brings you to Puycerda, &c., in Spain. (*See* BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Spain*.)

Leaving Carcassonne, the line crosses the Canal du Midi, then the Aude, by a bridge on 5 arches, with the highest point of the Montagne Noire in view, the *Siguel de Nore*, 8,970 feet above the sea. Then comes a *tunnel* of 1,812 feet, near

**Trobes** (4½ miles), on the Aude. Here pottery and barges are made; and the olive begins to bear, with, however, a drier soil. Population,

1,870. The Orviel is made, to supply the 3 arches of 36 feet span.

**Floure** (3½ miles). Near this the line former lake (Étang de Marsaillette), d. 1804 by an Irish lady, named Lawless, Béziers.

**Capendu** (3½ miles) has an old chm ruined castle, opposite the Montagne which is quarried for its red stone. Douzens, to

**Moux** (4½ miles), which produces olive almonds, &c. At Redorte are the vineya Matthieu. *Rieux-Minervois* is a curious 14 sides, 60 feet diameter, with chapels r cupola roof, &c. To the north is the old Grasse, containing some of *Spagnoletto's* r

**Lesignan** (6½ miles), with a popu 2,750, is noted for its distilleries and fair to Fabrezon (42 kil.), and its vineya Montagne d'Alaric. Cross the Orbieu o bridge of 328 feet, to

**Villedaigne** (5½ miles), on the Orbieu distance from the station. Its figs and he in England as Narbonne honey) are much

**Marcorignan** (3½ miles), near the jt the Orbieu and Aude. Here the bran Perpignan turns off, through a deep cut out into a view of Narbonne, as it stan fields of olives, 5½ miles further.

## NARBONNE,

253 miles from Bordeaux, where it joins line to Perpignan.

**HOTELS.**—De France; De la Dorade.

Narbonne is an old fortress, sous-pré 16,100 population, in department Aude, a seat of an archbishop, in a fertile plain, from the Aude, to a lagoon called *étang*, bine, on the Mediterranean, which is thr distant. The Cevennes Mountains, Pic de &c., are visible. It stands on the old Auri and was colonised in the 636th year of Lucius Crassus, as *Narbo Martius*, the *Gallia Narbonensis*. The Visigoths mad capital when their leader married the sis Emperor Honorius, 414. It was for yea the chief holds of the Arabs, before t driven across the Pyrénées. In 752 it v poru.ca with France by Pepin. Cha

granted a third part of Villeneuve to the Jews, who once had a famous *rabbintical school* here.

Many *Roman inscriptions*, &c., are let into the outer ramparts, especially near Porte de Béziers, which Francis I. rebuilt with what remained of the Roman city. Pont des Marchand is part of the ancient *Pons Ventus*, or old bridge. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the best walks in Place des Barques, and the Allée des Soupirs, on the canal.

St. Just's cathedral church, consisting of a large choir only, 131 feet high, with slender pillars and painted windows, is a fine Gothic specimen, begun 1272, having flying buttresses, two towers, and battlemented chapels, besides monuments of Bishop de la Jugie, 1376, Cardinal Brignonnet, and a soldier named Lasbordes (black marble, in armour of the 15th century), with a carving of the Assumption. In the Sacristy are some ancient illuminations. *Two popes*, Clement IV. and VII., were priests here.

There are six other churches, St. Paul's being large, and as old as 1229; while St. Sebastian's flamboyant church has many Roman stones in it. The cloister of St. Madeleine (in which are three chapels and a Romanesque gate) joins St. Just's to the old archbishop's palace. *Three unequal towers*, with battlements and machicolations, are left, between the two highest of which is the new *Hôtel de Ville*, built in the Gothic style, by Viollet-le-Duc. In this warlike castle the primate lived, under the symbol (elevated above it) of an *ancree*, in token of his rights over the adjoining sea; and here Louis XIII. gave up Cinq Mars to the vengeance of Cardinal Richelieu, who seized him as he was going out of the gates. The *Museum*, containing several Roman remains, with 109 pictures, and the bibliothèque of 6,000 volumes are placed in the Hôtel de Ville. The Arsenal occupies the site of the castle of the old Vicomtes. *Three emperors*, Carus, Carinus, and Numerian, were natives of Narbonne.

Trade in *wines, honey, wax, olives*, corn, cloth, &c.

*Mont Laure*, to the north-west, has traces of a country-seat of the Emperor Augustus; and 10 kil. north-east are the church and cloisters of *Font-froide Abbey*.

From Narbonne, we reach

**Coursan** (4 miles) on the Aude. The line then

enters the department of Hérault, and crosses the Canals of Trois Ponts, Collocation, and Capestang. Then comes

**Nissan** (5½ miles). Population, 1,650. Then a tunnel of 1,640 feet in Col de Malpas, which is also traversed, at a lower level, by the Canal du Midi, and at a higher one, by the Montady gallery. At entering, the canal is to the left, but comes out to the right of the rail. *Montady Castle* and the Pyrenées are in view. Then the old town and cathedral of Béziers (at 6½ miles), crossing the Orb, between the canal and town bridges.

### BEZIERS,

109 miles from Toulouse, 28 from Cette.

**HOTELS**.—Du Nord; Paul Ricquet; Des Balances; Du Commerce.

The figs of Puissalcan and Neffès, and the *Laurens game pâtes*, are noted.

This sous-préfecture of 24,800 souls, in department Hérault, is the Roman *Biterra*, finely seated on a rock, 200 to 260 feet above the Orb, in a beautiful country. A proverb says, "If God chose to live on earth, it would be at Béziers." It is one of the most thriving seats of the *Brandy Trade*. The main street runs up to it through a ravine. In the middle are two fountains, and David's bronze *statue* of P. P. Ricquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi, and, like Brindley, a self-taught genius. *Hé was* born at a house in Place St. Felix.

A few Roman antiquities are worked into its old wall, parts of which, however, have been pulled down to make room for houses, a theatre, and boulevards,—a measure calculated to benefit its inhabitants, though injurious to its picturesque effect. It was one of the chief towns of the *Albigenses*, when the "triple tyrant," Innocent III., proclaimed a crusade against them, in 1209, headed by Simon de Montfort, and 60,000 were slaughtered here. Many of them had assembled in the Madeleine church, along with their Catholic neighbours, who in answer to the Legate's summons, refused to give them up, declaring they were "all Christians and brethren." It was on this occasion that the Legate cried out in a phrensy of rage,—*"Kill them all, God will know his own."* In 1856, a monumental image of the *Immaculate Virgin*, was erected here, 57 feet high, as if in commemoration of this piece of ecclesiastical villainy.

The old castle-like *Cathedral*, 170 feet long, with its great tower and turrets, has a good nave and choir, and several stained windows. Near it are water works, by Cordier, and the old *bishop's palace*, now the sous-préfecture, commanding a noble prospect of the Orb, &c., with glimpses of the Mediterranean and Pyrénées. The Hôtel de Ville dates from 1764. St. Jacques, as well as the Madeleine and St. Aphrodise churches, is worth notice for traces of Romanesque work, the last church being so called after the patron saint, who came here, they say, as early 250, on a camel, and whose old tomb exists. The figure of "Pépuzac," the traditional founder of the town, is pointed out in Rue Française. The banners are lowered to him at the fête of Caritacha, or procession of the camel.

There are large factories for *casks*, made of beautiful oak, imported from Rome. The *marshé aux grains* was once a church; that for cattle is the site of the citadel; a public library of 5,000 volumes, in the college church, was begun by the Jesuits, 1637. At Béziers, Moïère's *Dépit Amoureux* was acted (for the first time) before Louis XIII., in 1634. A walk may be taken to the locks on the canal, and to the four bridges below the town, one of which, on nine arches, was made for the Canal du Midi, 1858.

Silk stockings, gloves, eaux-de-vie, liqueurs, confections, glass, paper, soap, &c., are made; and, besides brandy, there is a trade in white, red, and muscatel wine, fruits, &c.

Coaches to St. Chinian, St. Pon, Clermont, Lodève (see Route 63). A branch rail runs to the Graissessac coal mines.

[It passes by Lieuran-Ribaut (6½ miles), Magalas (5½ miles), &c., to Bédarieux (15 miles), and Estréchoux (5½ miles), the station for the mines.

ST. CHINIAN (28 kil. north-west), a small place of about 3,400 souls, where cloth and eaux-de-vie are made. Large stalactite caves are in the limestone hills near it.

About 18 kil. to the south-west is MINERVE, an ancient place on the Brian and Cesse, in a wild rocky spot, where the bloody Simon de Montfort and his crusaders burnt about 4,000 of the Albigenses. On the Cesse are the large *grottoes* of Baume de la Coquille, so called because of an enormous shell-like stalactite in it, full of water.

ST. PONS-DE-THOMIÈRES (23 kil. beyond St. Chinian), a sous-préfecture of 6,500 people, in a pretty valley of the Jaur, among the mountains. It has a fine old church, built of marble; and at the head of the river (which falls into a natural basin), another old church of Charlemagne's time.]

Leaving Béziers, you come (through a deep cutting) to

Villeneuve-les-Béziers (3¼ miles), with parts of a Romanesque church, tower, and old castle. Population, 1,950. We now approach the Mediterranean, through olives and vines, with the distant peaks of the Cévennes and Pyrénées in view.

Vias (7 miles). Church built on a volcanic heap. Here a branch line runs up the Hérault to Pézenas and Paulhan for Lodève, &c.

[Passing Bessan (3¼ miles), &c., it goes to

Pézenas (1½ miles), a town of 7,200 souls, on the Hérault, where the Peine joins it, in a pleasant and healthy spot, is the Roman *Piscennæ*, which Pliny praises for its wool. Simon de Montfort held it at one time; but, when visited by Richelieu, 1629, it belonged to Montmorency, whom he soon after beheaded. Its old *château* commands a fine view of the beautiful country around. The Black Nuns' church is now the salle de spectacle; that of the Grey Nuns is an eaux-de-vie distillery; and the Hôtel de la Paix occupied that of the White Nuns. At M. Brun's house is the Barber's chair, in which Moïère, who made his début here, used to be shaved.

A large weekly market is held for eaux-de-vie, wine, fruit, &c.

At Gibian, near this, are remains of a Roman aqueduct which went to Béziers.

After Pézenas you pass Lézignan (3 miles), to Paulhan (3½ miles), where the lines to Montpellier and Lodève come in. (See Route 33.)

Cross the Canal du Midi, four or five times, to Agde (2 miles). Hotels.—Poste; Notre Dame. Population, 9,750. A port of the fourth class, near the mouth of the Hérault and the Canal du Midi (in Étang du Than), and a most ancient place—the Greek *Agathè* (which means good, or beautiful), founded before Christ by the Marseilles colonists, in a fertile spot, covered with lava from the extinct crater of St. Loup, on which stands a hermitage.

Indeed, Agde is nearly all built of lava, and styled the *Ville Noire* (Black Town), in consequence. The harbour (3 miles from the sea—it was almost ruined by Andrea Doria in the 13th century), will admit 300 ton ships, trading to Spain and Italy. An old Gothic cathedral of basalt has a fine altar-piece, and was the seat of a diocese in the fifth century. The strong fort of *Breacou*, in the volcanic rocks, protects the town. A suspension bridge hangs over the river, and a light-house, 413 feet up the hill of St. Loup, has been erected. Steamers to Cette and Marseilles.

**Les Onglous** (3½ miles), on a large tongue of land, almost level with the sea, between it and *Lake de Thau*, which a steamer traverses. Mèze, with a population of 5,060, and Marseillan (population, 3,890), are on the north side of the lake. At the former small port are the old church and cloisters of Vallemagne Abbey, of the 12th century. The last station, 11½ miles beyond, at the junction with the Lyons and Mediterranean line (see Route 30), is

### CETTE,

297 miles from Bordeaux, 127 from Marseilles.  
HOTELS.—Des Bains; Du Grand Gallon  
Vice Consul, C. L. M. Rettmeyer; also, an American Consular Agent. *Sea Baths*, near the old station. July is the season; after that the winds blow too hard to be agreeable.

Cette is a thriving, dirty port, with a population of 22,440, on a flat piece of land, under an isolated sloping chalk hill (590 feet high), outside a lagoon, on the Mediterranean, founded in 1666, by Louis XIV., to complete the navigation of the Canal du Midi. The *Harbour* is made by two moles (one 1,970 feet long), strengthened by forts at each end, and a citadel, and will hold about 400 sail, which may go in and out at *all times*, an advantage enjoyed by no other port in this quarter. This renders it the best starting point for Algeria. It has baths, a naval school, M. Doumet's botanic garden and museum (open, Sunday), &c., and there are salt works on the *étangs*, which are traversed by causeways and canals towards the Rhône, and towards the Canal du Midi. The Duc d'Angoulême made his escape on board a ship here, in 1815, when pursued by Napoléon. Good water is very scarce, but same and salt are abundantly procured in the lake. At the head of it is *Balarac* and its warm *saline*

*springs*, with a temperature of 90°. "They have a high reputation in rheumatic and especially in paralytic cases."—(LEE).

Trade in wine, *eaux-de-vie*, fruit, salt, dried fish, sardines, soap, perfumes, liqueurs, grain, staves for casks, &c., and especially "*made wines* of all kinds and qualities," for the foreign market.

Steamer to Marseilles, twice a week, in ten to twelve hours; by barge, up the Canal du Midi to Toulouse, in thirty-six hours; to Algiers, &c., twice a week, in thirty-four hours; also to Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, weekly. (See BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*).

## ROUTE 67.

Toulouse to Muret, St. Gaudens, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Tarbes, and the Maladetta, in the Pyrenées.

By rail to Tarbes, 97 miles.

Toulouse Station, as in Route 66.

Portet St. Simon (7½ miles), up the Garonne, which the English army descended, 1814.

Muret (6 miles), higher up, where the Louge joins, at the suspension bridge, is a sous-préfecture, with a population of 4,300. It was besieged 1213 by Pedro of Arragon, who was defeated here by De Montfort. The houses are brick-built. Linens, pottery, &c., are made. Hotel.—De France.

[About 30 kil. west is LOMBEZ, a small sous-préfecture (population, 1,730 only), in a fertile but low spot, up the Save, which frequently breaks its banks here. Formerly it was remarkable for an Augustine Abbey, which Pope John XII. made the seat of a bishop, 1317.

Longages (8½ miles), Carbonne (4½ miles), and other stations are passed; then

Martres-Tolosane (12½ miles), the Roman *Calagorris Covenarum*, where many busts, coins, and other antiquities have been found, now placed in the Toulouse museum.

At the next station, Boussens (2½ miles) a branch rail turns off to St. Girons, up the Salut.

[It goes by Mazères-sur-le-Salut (6½ miles), His-Mane-Touille (4½ miles), &c., to Caumont (8 miles), above which is St. LIGIER, with a hospital on the cliffs, which was formerly the bishop's palace; then

**St. Giron** (4½ miles) where the Lèze and Baup join; another pretty place, in the mountains, and a sous-préfecture (population 4,600), with a spire church, and two bridges of blue marble, viz., the Pont Neuf and another. The Palais de Justice occupies the old *château*. It carries on a good trade with Spain, &c., in wool, mules, horses, sheep, cattle, paper, grain, skins, &c. The road goes on to Foix and Tarascon; and a mule path follows the Salut over the Pyrénées. *Montfote* (2 kil. from this), near the Audinac waters, is so called after a temple which stood on Mons Jovis, where a clock-tower now stands. At Montesquieu is an old *château*.]

**St. Martory** (3½ miles), a pretty little village on the rocky banks of the Garonne, here crossed by a stone bridge, with an old tower at one end, and an abbey at the other. Remains of feudal castles are near.

**Labarthe-Inard** (5 miles).

**St. Gaudens** (7 miles), a sous-préfecture of 5,200 souls, on a rocky hill-side of the Garonne, and a key to this part of the Pyrénées. It was the capital of *Nébouzan*, a part of Commengis, in Gascony. The Romanesque church is the oldest in this part and the walks by the river offer many points of view. A good trade in mules, cattle, hogs, &c.

*Hotel*.—De France.

Rail to Bagnères-de-Luchon, Toulouse, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, Pau, &c.

**Martres-de-Rivière** (4 miles), followed by

**Montrejean** (4 miles), the station for Bagnères-de-Luchon, 24½ miles south; standing in a fine part of the Garonne, where the Neste joins it. Population, 3,700, great knitters. A good six-arched bridge crosses the river. To the south of this, near St. Bertrand, are the famous *grottoes of Garças*, the largest in the south of France, in which a feudal seigneur kept his prisoners, and which a ferocious monster of the last century, called *Blaise Ferrage*, used as a den. After capturing more than thirty women and girls, and having eaten some of them (for by all accounts, he was a cannibal), he was taken and executed at Toulouse, 1782.

[The road to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, up the Garonne passes the following:—

**St. BERNARD-DÉ-COMMENGIS** (8 kil.) is clustered round a rock in the Val de Barousse, at the top of which is its old cathedral church. It was the Roman *Lupdunum Commensarum*, where many remains have been found, and was a bishopric till the Revolution.

**ESTEROS** (9 kil.)

**CIERP** (5 kil.), where the Pique turns from the Garonne, in a fine spot.

[At 6 kil. east, up the Pique, is

**St. BÉAT**, in a most picturesque part of the Val d'Arran, at the bottom of a narrow defile, 1,750 feet above the sea. It consists of two streets of marble houses, one on each side of the river, and joined by a curious stone bridge. On the east side is the Hôtel de Ville and market hall, in one; and parts of the decayed fortifications and of a castle (on a rock) are seen, which defended this gate of the mountains.

About 8 kil. above it is *Pont du Roi*, the last French station on the frontier, in the middle of the *Val d'Arran*, one of the most beautiful in the Pyrénées, and so fertile that it numbers about 35 villages and hamlets. It is part of Catalonia.

You ascend it, to visit the *sources of the Garonne*. Passing Les Springs and *Bososte* (16 kil.), and Castelleon, you come to a bridge, where the gorge of Artiques-Telline turns off from the main stream. This gorge leads up through a forest, in which is the village of Artiques, then a hermitage and hospice, and at length, on the Plan de Goueon, two principal *sources* of the river (14 kil.). From Bososte, it is 18 kil. up the main stream to Viella (2,860 feet above the sea), whence it is 10 kil. to the pass, or Port de Viella (8,145 feet), over the ridge of the Pyrénées; or it is 20 kil. to the eastern *source*. The path then descends under the Maladetta (see below) to Tor; or a path may be taken round the west side of the mountain, towards Venasque.]

Going up the Val de la Piqué, from Cierp, you pass Baren, Sales, Antigna, and come to

**BAGNÈRES-DU-LUCHON** (16 kil.)

*HOTELS*.—Dé France; Des Bains; D'Anglet-terre; Du Parc; De la Poste; D'Espagne; De Paris; Moynet; Polydor; Canton, &c.

**Restaurants.**—Supène, Garcid. Apartments, numerous; room, 2 fr. per day. Clubs; Casino; Pyrenean Museum. Guides, 5 fr. per day, besides food and keep. **Post-Office**, Rue d'Etigny, 24. **Telegraph Office**, Avenue d'Etigny, 64. *English Service* in summer.

Population, 3,400.

A watering-place among the mountains, in the defile of Arbouste, in the beautiful valley of Luchon, about 2,000 feet above the sea; green, populous, and well sheltered. Its hot *sulphur baths* were known to the Romans by the name of *Aque Balsearise Lizontense*, and altars and inscriptions of that people have been found. The principal springs are at the *Hôtel des Thermes*; they are useful in rheumatism, gout, diseases of the skin and glands, paralysis, &c., some are as high as 150° temperature. The season is from May to October; baths cost  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. each.

**Coaches** to Toulouse, Auch, Bagnères-de-Bigorre. The last is over the hills, *viâ Arreau*; a horse-path across the hills to the east, offers very fine scenery. Pleasant shaded walks run from the baths to different parts of the town; and guides, horses, mules, and chaises-à-porteur (chairs for ladies), can be hired for distant *Excursions*.

Among the most striking *objects of notice* are,—

1. The *falls* of Juzé and Montauban.
2. The village of Cazeril, half-way up a mountain of that name.
3. The *Lac d'Oo*, or Seculéjo (18 kil.), up the Val de Arbouste (to the west), past Oo, and its old castle. The *beautiful lake* (2,000 yards above the sea), lies in a deep basin, out of which the water slides down 800 feet; then above it, in a wilder spot, is the lake of Souansat, with two others, covered with ice; beyond which is the dangerous *pass* over the Pyrenées, of the *Col d'Oo* (9,750 feet above the sea), leading down to Venasque.
4. The *Val de Lys*, past the ruin of Castel Vieil (old castle) and several falls, to the snowy peak of *Cabrioules* (10,450 feet high).
5. The *Porte de Venasque* and the *Maladetta*. You reach this (about 20 kil.), up a very rough and difficult path, at the end of which you come at a sudden turn to the Col, or *Porte de Venasque* (7,840 feet high), a mere granite doorway, cut in the ridge of the mountains, and from which the *Maladetta* (i.e., the Accursed), the monarch of the Pyrénées,

opens on the view, to the left. It is covered with snow and glaciers, and was first ascended by an adventurous Russian, in 1842. The highest summit called *Pic de Néthou*, or d'Anethou, is 11,318 feet above the sea; an inaccessible ridge to the west is 1,000 feet lower. From the Col (which is much used, though impassable in winter), the path descends to Venasque, in SPAIN.—(See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Spain*.)

Following the rail to Tarbes, we come to **St. Laurent-St. Paul** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and **Lannemezan** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) in department *Hautes Pyrenées*, where the *road to Arreau, &c.*, turns up the Val de Nestes (i.e., of torrents), or Val d'Aure, as below. From Lannemezan it is  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, by road, to Bagnères-de-Bigorre (past the old abbey of L'Escaldieu); which is otherwise reached by rail from Tarbes.

The next stations are **Capvern** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), **Tournay** ( $\frac{7}{8}$  miles), **Lespouey-Lasclades** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and

**Tarbes** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), as in Route 64.

### Lannemezan to Arreau, and Mont Glarhide, in the Pyrenées.

Distance about 50 miles.

**Lannemezan**, as above.

LA BARTHE (6 kil.)

LECHES (7 kil.), on the Neste.

SARRANCOLIN (7 kil.) higher up the Neste, between the hills, was once the fortified capital of Aure, and is noted for a *bubbling spring*, called the Vivier, and its quarries of *marble*, some deep red, and veined; while another sort (the Beyrède), is veined also, but of a bright red, and known as *Antin marble*. Population 1,114.

ARREAU (9 kil.), a most picturesque place (population 1,550), from any point of view, at the junction of the Aure and Louron, and an entrepôt for the *Val d'Aure*, which ranks next to Argeles for life, verdure, and fine scenery. Maize, buckwheat, and rye are grown, but little fruit or wheat. At Arreau is the old church of St. Exupère, and many marble built houses.

A coach road turns off, west, to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*; and there is a path, east, over the mountains, to Oo and Seculéjo lakes, and to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*; also a path up the *Nestes de Louron*, past



Bordères Castle, Frechet, Loudervielle, to the Porte de la Pez, near the Pic de Gènos (30 kil.)

From Arreau, up the Aure, you pass Cadéac (1 kil.), which has a feudal ruin, and *sulphur waters*, and stands under the granite *Pic d'Arbizon*, 2,723 feet high, to its round top, on which is a needle-shaped rock, 2,250 feet above the sea; then Vielle (7 kil.), and Tramesaigues (5 kil.), so called from its *springs* (aquæ), and having an old church of the Knights Templars. Hence the path mounts up, to Porte de Plan, near *Mont Glarhide* (20 kil.); another, to the west, goes by Arragnouet (4,330 feet above the sea, near which is the fall of Couplan, 900 feet down) to Port de Bielsa (24 kil.), and over the Pyrenées, into SPAIN. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Spain*.)

## ROUTE 68.

**Toulouse to Saverdun, Foix, Tarascon, Ax, into Spain.**

By rail to Foix (52 miles); thence to Ax, by road (25 miles).

**Toulouse Station**, as in Route 66. Thence, up the Garonne, you come to

**Portet-St. Simon** (7½ miles), where the Ariège joins. Passing up the latter by the junctions of the Lèze and Stizé, you come to

**Venerque-le-Vernex** (7 miles); and **Auterive** (6½ miles); **Cintegabelle** (3½ miles).

**Saverdun** (5½ miles), in department Ariège, once a fortified town, and also a Roman station, where Greek and Roman coins have been found. Jacques Fournier, or *Pope Benedict XII.*, was born here. Population, 4,100. At Mazères (14 kil. east-north-east), near the Lers, *Gaston de Foix* was born. He was killed at Ravenna, 1512. It is noted for its wine.

**Vernet d'Ariège** (6 miles).

**Pamiers** (5 miles), on the Ariège, is a sous-préfecture (population, 7,919), and seat of a bishop, in a fertile part, and was founded by Count Roger II., a crusader, who built a castle which he called *Apamea* after a town in Syria. It came to the house of Foix, and was sacked by the Princes of Condé, 1628. The castle site is now the *Castellet walk*, on a high rock, which commands a fine prospect over the town and river, the plain and the Pyrenées beyond. The town contains a *Cathedral*, *rebuilt by Mansard*, except the Gothic tower; with

six other churches, a Carmelite convent, large hospital, and factories of nails and steel. Wool-lens, serges, cheescs, &c., are made.

*Hotels*.—Catala; Douays.

[At 23 kil. east is

**MIREPOIX**, an industrious place (3,640 population), at the bridge on the Lers, once a strong post of the Albigenses, from whom it was taken in the 13th century, and then given to Gui de Levi, one of their leaders, the Marshal of the Faith, as he was called. It has a curious unfinished *church*, a large hospice, and covered arcades in the public Place. Lalande, the astronomer, and Marshal Clauzel were born here. Coach to Bram station.

**MAZ D'AZIL** (25 kil. west of Pamiers), on the St. Giron road, in a fertile hollow of the Arize, was a fortified stronghold of the Protestants, who made a successful defence against Marshal de Themines, 1625, after three assaults and a month's siege. Near this is *Carlat*, where *Bayle*, author of the famous "*Dictionnaire Critique*," was born.]

**Varilhes** (5½ miles), on the Ariège, has a curious grotto near it.

At 5½ miles further the rail ends at

## FOIX.

*HOTELS*.—Du Rocher (Rock); De la Poste; Des Voyageurs (Travellers).

Population, 5,510.

This small capital of department Ariège, on a river of the same name, where the Arget joins it, is hid away in a gap among the lower Pyrenées. It was the head of a county which grew out of St. Volusien's *abbey*, founded by the lords of Carcassonne, and of a castle built to protect it, by the Counts of Foix. Part of the abbey serves as the *Préfecture*, the rest having been burnt down about 1800. Three Gothic towers of the *Castle* (used for the prison) stand on a high rock to the west; two are square, and the tallest, or keep, is 136 feet high. It was built, 13½, by the famous Gaston de Foix, who lived here, but mostly at Orthes. He was fond of hunting, kept 1,603 dogs, and wrote a curious old book on the Chase. The earlier counts fought for the Albigenses, against Simon de Montfort and his crusaders. Through his wife, a daughter of Philip III. of Navarre, Gaston suc-

ceeded to that kingdom, which afterwards, with the county, came to the French crown, through Henry IV.

The streets are narrow, and the houses irregular and ancient. An old stone bridge crosses the river. St. Volusien's church was built by Count Roger II. The *Palais de Justice*, under the castle rocks is of the fifteenth century. There are barracks, a theatre, college or school, and library of 8,000 volumes.

Small manufactures of woollens, hosiery, &c., with a trade in coal and iron (which are worked in the valleys around), and in cattle, cork, resin, wine, &c.

*Conveyances* to Toulouse and Bram Stations. There are about a dozen passages from here through the Pyrenées in this quarter, but none fit for carriages.

From Foix, up the *Ariège*, you pass

TARASCON (16 kil.), where the valley of *Vicdessos* (noted for the *La Ranci iron mines*) from the south-west falls in, is the *Tascodentarii* of Pliny, and has the round tower of its old castle on a rock, with the church of *Nôtre Dame* near some caves. There are caves or grottoes at *Brédeillac* (to the right) worth notice. Several forges are dispersed about this entrepôt

The road leads on past the *baths of Ussat*, and Mont St. Barthelemy, to Cabannes (10 kil.), near Château-Verdun, and a chapel to the Virgin. At Orlu forge (to the left) there is a fine fall of the *Ariège*. Then you come to

AX (26 kil. from Tarascon), at the point where the three heads of the *Ariège* join, in a pretty, healthy spot, noted for its hot *sulphur springs* (aqua). They rise up on all sides, and are powerful in obstinate cases of rheumatism, skin diseases, scrofula, &c. The season is from June to October.

*Hotels*.—De France; D'Espagne, where, and at La Tech, about thirty of the springs are in use, either as water or vapour baths, and for drinking. Board, 4 francs; bed and bath,  $\frac{1}{2}$  franc. each. Population, 2,000.

HOSPITALET (18 kil.), near the *Col de Puymaurins*, or pass over the ridge of the Pyrenées, 6,300 feet above sea. To the right is the little *Republic of Andorre* (population, 15,000); and 20 kil. further on, you come to Puycerda, across the *Spanish* frontier where the roads from Carcassonne and

Perpignan fall in (*see* Route 69). The more interesting passes of the Pyrenées, to the west, are described in preceding Routes. (*See* BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Spain*.)

## ROUTE 69.

### Narbonne to Perpignan and Spain.

By rail to Le Vernet, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, or 60 kil., 2 hours to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

*Narbonne Station*, as in Route 66.

PASSING *STE. LUCIE*, on an island between the canal and Lake Sigeon, and over an iron bridge of 230 feet span, you come to

*La Nouvelle* (13 miles), a small port of modern date, with a thriving trade with Algiers. Population, 1,520. The Étang de Sigeon is the old *Rubrensis lacus*, near which Charlemagne defeated the Saracens, 737. The line passes *Leucate*, once a Roman station (so called from the whiteness of the rocks), standing at the head of a lake of the same name.

*Salces* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), which was the ancient *Salsuæ*, from its mineral waters, has a round donjon tower, built by Charles V., surrounded by low walls with towers and corners, ditches, &c. Two court ladies, implicated in the Brinvilliers poisoning, were condemned by Louis XIV. to perpetual imprisonment in this place. White wine, to imitate *Tokay*, is made, called *Vin de Macabac*. The Agly is crossed by a bridge of 394 feet.

*Rivesaltes* (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). It stands in the fertile plain of the Agly, having a population of 4,320, and a good trade in *muscatel wine*.

[At 16 kil. west, up the river, is *ESTAGEL*, a pretty place, with a trade in wine, oil, spirits, bees, cattle; where *Arago*, the astronomer, and his brother Jacques, the circumnavigator, were born. *Nôtre Dame des Peines* hermitage is near, on a rock. Grey marble is quarried.—Further up (16 kil.) is *St. Paul de Fenouillet*, among mountain rocks, on which three old castles are seen; it has a mineral spring, and the grotto hermitage of *St. Antoine* de Galamus.]

*Le Vernet* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Tet, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Perpignan, to which omnibuses run *pro tem.*, over the Aurelian way (which still forms the high road into Spain), past the fine castle of Castillet,

## PERPIGNAN.

**HOTEL.**—De l'Europe.

Population, 23,460. This chief town of department Pyrénées Orientales (or East Pyrénées), seat of a bishop, fortress of the first class, &c., was formerly (*i.e.*, after the decay of Rucino), the capital of *Roussillon*, a province held by the Visigoths, between the 5th and 8th centuries, then by the king of Arragon till it came to France, 1659, by the treaty of the Pyrénées; but the people are almost Spanish in their manners, appearance, and language. Of *Rucino*, just mentioned, all that remains are a town and chapel, half-way between Perpignan and Canet, towards the sea.

The town stands on the Tet, 11 kil. from the Mediterranean, in a wide fertile plain, terminated by the Pyrénées and the Spanish frontier to the south (25 kil.), Mont Canigou to the south-west (35 kil.), and the Corbières to the north. There is a seven-arched bridge over the Tet, whence there is a good prospect; and another of one arch over the Basse, which is a branch of it. Gardens of vines, olives, pomegranates, oranges, &c., are seen outside the brick ramparts. The streets are narrow, dark, and paved with pebbles, and the houses Spanish-looking, having wooden balconies, &c.

Outside Porte Notre Dame is the ancient brick *château of Castillet*, built about 1319, by Sancho, king of Majorca, on a high rock, and now used as a prison. It is deeply machicolated, and somewhat in the Moorish style. Porte Canet leads out to the Blanqueries, where the tanners live. Place de la Loge, is so called from an old carved Gothic building, restored 1843, for the *Hôtel de Ville*, and formerly used as a theatre. In Place de la Liberté was the Jesuits' Convent, destroyed at the Revolution. Near the church of St. Jean le Vieux (the old), built in the 11th century, cross-shaped, with a square tower, is the

*Cathedral of St. Jean*, begun by the kings of Majorca (who held the town from James I. of Arragon, in the 13th century), and finished by Louis XI. (who took it in 1474, from Jacques II.) Length, 254 feet; breadth, 64; height, 92, the vault being unsupported by pillars. It has a good screen of white marble, and a very ancient *font*. The old churches of the Cordeliers, Carmelites (on the *Esplanade*), and Dominicans, deserve notice. St. Jacques has a brick tower, restored 1843.

The *Citadel*, on a slight rise above the town, was built by Vauban, and includes a large place d'armes, barracks, and the donjon *castle* of the Comtes de Roussillon, &c., consisting of eight square towers, joined by high walls; besides an old chapel, which serves for the magazine. A library of 16,000 volumes, and a museum of pictures, &c., are placed in the old *University* buildings, founded by Pedro of Arragon, 1349. It also contains *Galileo's thermometer*, a present from Arago.

There is a *pepinière*, or nursery, besides public baths, theatre, a college, priests' seminary, and two hospitals, that for the military being in Rue St. Martin. At the Jardin de Pharmacie is a Virginian *tulip tree*, planted 1769, sixty feet high. Since 1800, a government *bergerie*, for breeding merino sheep, has been established here. H. Rigaud, the painter, and Madame Tasta, the poetess, were born in this town.

Linen and woollen stuffs, playing cards, bricks, oil, *caux-de-vie*, &c., are made; and there is a trade in cork, wine, iron, &c.

Coaches to Spain, for which the Spanish consul will *visé* passports (at 5 fr.) Rail to Port Vendres, Ille, &c. Four routes may be taken into Spain:—  
1. That by Port Vendres and the coast. 2. On the Aurelian way, or high road, *viâ Bellegarde* (A).  
3. Up the Tech, by Céret and Mont Canigou (B).  
4. Up the Tech, by Ille, Prades, and Mont Louis (C).

[From Perpignan to Port Vendres by rail, passes *Elne* (8 miles), near the Tech, the ancient *Illiberis*, which was once strongly fortified, and has a Romanesque church of the 11th century, with two towers and an elegant *cloister*, as late in some parts as the 15th century.

Then *Palau-del-Vidre* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), *Argelès-sur-Mer* (3½ miles), and *Collioure* (3 miles), a port fit for small craft only; population, 3,300. It was the Roman *Cauco-Illiberis*, rebuilt by the Counts of Roussillon.

**Port Vendres** (2½ miles) on the Mediterranean, near Cape Bearn, the *Portus Veneris* of the Romans, surrounded by hills, and improved for deep vessels by Louis XVI., to whom there is a pillar of Roussillon marble, 108 feet high. It is a fourth class fortress. Here the cactus begin to show. A pass leads south, by the Col de Danyuls and the coast to Rosas, in Catalonia.]

(A) Into Spain, by the high road, via  
**Bellegarde.**

The first place from Perpignan, is  
**VILLEMOULAGNE** (13 kil.)

**Le Boulau** (8 kil.), on the Tech, where the way  
(B) to Mont Canigou turns off.

**L'Écluse** (5 kil.), the old *Clausura*, with a decayed fort.

**BELLEGARDE** (5 kil.), a fort on the very frontier of Spain, erected to defend the pass of the Pyrénées, here called *Col de Perthus*. The town, built 1674 by the Spaniards, was surrounded with bastions by Louis XIV., in one of which General Dugommier, killed, 1794, in the Spanish war, was buried; but his remains, with those of General Dagobert, are now at Perpignan. Here Pompey, on the *Summum Pyrenæum* (as he called it, though it is in reality one of the lowest points), built a column, stating that, "from the Alps to the further end of Spain he had reduced 867 cities to the Roman rule;" which, with the altar added by Cæsar, is gone. At 24 kil. further is Junquera, the first town in SPAIN, on the road to Figueras and Barcelona. (See BRADSHAW'S *Hand-Book to Spain*.)

(B) Up the Tech, by Céret and Mont  
**Canigou.**

Distance, about 31 miles.

From Perpignan to Le Boulau (as above). Then comes

**CÉRET** (8 kil. south-west), up the Tech, above the curious *one-arch bridge*, 149 feet span from rock to rock, 80 from the water, only 14 broad, built 1336. It is a sous-préfecture of 3,519 souls, and an old place with modern faubourgs beyond the old walls. It has a large public fountain. St. Ferdié hermitage is near. The Commission of 1660 met here, to settle the boundaries of France and Spain

**FORT-LES-BAINS** (7 kil.), so called from a mountain fort, and the *sulphur springs* below it, used by patients afflicted with rheumatism, paralysis, &c. Fish and game are plentiful. There is a military hospital here.

**ARLES-SUR-TECH** (5 kil.) has the ancient *church* of St. Benoit's Abbey (founded 778), in the porch of which is the grey marble tomb of two saints brought from Rome in the 11th century. Population, 2,000

[About 5 kil. west-north-west, up a branch of the Tech, is **COMASAY**, near a precipice, 886 feet down; whence it is almost 10 kil. by male-paths and serrated ridges, and hard climbing to the top of

**Mont Canigou**, the highest peak of the East Pyrénées, 1,454 toises, or 9,298 feet above the sea, and visible 30 leagues round. It is covered with snow seven months in the year, and shows signs of having been formerly worked for minerals. The mountains in this quarter are not bare, but edged with forests of pines, oak, ash, chestnut, cork, &c.]

**LE SAUVEUR-LE-TECH** (8 kil.)

**PRATS-DE-MOLLO** (5 kil.), a small fortified mountain-post, strengthened by old Gothic walls, and the fort of La Garde, built by Vauban. Population, 3,500. A path leads over the ridge of the Pyrénées to Campredon, on the *Spanish* side (18 kil.), on the river Ter. To the west near the head of the Tech, are the warm *mineral waters* of *La Preste*, close to the grotto of Britchoas, and to quarries of veined marble and breccia.

(C) Up the Tet, by Prades and Mont  
**Louis.**

Distance, about 43 miles, partly by *rail* to Ille. Leaving **Perpignan** (as above), the next station is

**Le Soler** (5 miles); then **St. Felix d'Avall** (3 miles), and **Millas** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Ille** (6½ miles), a small town at the end of the plain of Perpignan, with old turreted walls, and once noted for peaches and other fruits. The church is built of rough marble.

The *rail* ends at **Bouleternère**, 2½ miles further. Follow the road to

**VINCA** (2½ miles), where a stream from Mont Canigou falls in, after passing *Valmanya* (11 kil. south), a mining village, by which the mountain may be ascended, by a good climber, and a descent made to Arles, on the opposite side.

**PRADES** (10 kil.), a small sous-préfecture (population, 3,200), in a fertile hollow of the mountains, built 884. It contains a college, hospice, a good church, and (near it) remains of St. Martin de Cuxa *abbey*. Trade in corn, wine, wool, hemp, &c. The Canigou may be reached about 12 kil. south, by way of Taurinya.

[At 6 kil. north-north-west is *Molig* or *MOLIGT*, a small place (population, 600), in a gorge of the Castillane, noted for its twelve *warm springs* (temperature 90° to 100°), which are useful for indigestion, ulcers, chronic muscular complaints, nervous diseases; and frequented July to September. Board, 3½ to 4½ fr. a day.]

*VILLEFRANCHE* (5 kil.), a third class fortress, in a deep gorge at the bottom of the cliffs which hem in the Tet, here lined by two streets of red marble houses. It was built by Vauban for Louis XIV., who banished some of his court ladies here. On the south side, beyond the ramparts, is *Coba-Bastère* grotto. Population, 700.

[To the south, up the valley of the *Confient*, is *VERNET* (8 kil.), a pretty village, known for its *hot springs*. About 3 kil. higher up the side of *Mont Canigou*, on a rocky height, are the pic-

turesque remains (a good tower, &c.), of *St. Martin's Abbey*, founded in this desolate spot, 1101, by Guifred, Comte de Cerdagne and *Confient*, to expiate the murder of his nephew. In winter it is covered with snow, and inhabited by wolves.]

*OLETTE* (9 kil.), where two streams join the *Tet*.

*THUES-EN-TRAVAILLS* (5 kil.), has several hot *sulphur springs*, one of which, the *Cascade*, is up to 160° temperature.

*FONTIPEDROUZE* (5 kil.), in a pretty part of the *Tet*, near a fall, and several good points of view.

*MONT-LOUIS* (5 kil.), beyond which is the head of the *Segre*, with *Bourg-Madam*, on the *Spanish frontier*, near *Puycerda*, where the route from *Toulouse* *via Foix* falls in (Route 68). See *BRADSHAW'S Hand-Book to Spain*.

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**GRAND HOTEL DUBIGK CAMPHAUSBADSTRASSEN**, one of the oldest and best Family Hotels in the town; recently enlarged and embellished, is situated opposite the three principal Bath establishments. Table d'Hôte at 2 and 5 o'clock. Patronised principally by English Families. Mme. DUBIGK, Proprietress.

### AIX-LES-BAINS:

**GRAND HOTEL D'AIX**, kept by M. GUIBERT.—First-rate Establishment, admirably situated near the Casino, the Public Garden, and the Thermal Establishment. Large and small Apartments; 80 Rooms, 8 Saloons, Reading and Music Saloons, fine Dining-room, good Table. Great care is given to the attendance. Omnibuses in attendance at the Railway Station. Carriages for hire. [88.]

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE AND DU GLOBE**, Mr. BERNASCON, Proprietor. A first-class Establishment, in the best and most delightful situation, near the Railway Station, &c., and commanding an extensive and beautiful view. It contains large and small apartments, all furnished in the most elegant and comfortable style. English and Foreign newspapers.

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA POSTE.** HELLME GULLAND, proprietor.—This well-known Hotel, situated near the Thermal Establishment and the Casino, has just been greatly enlarged, entirely restored, and re-furnished with great luxury. It offers now every desirable comfort to families and single gentlemen. English and Italian spoken.



**ALGIERS.**

**HOTEL DE LA REGENCE, PLACE DU GOUVERNEMENT**, kept by Mr. B. REBUFFAT (successor of Mr. Moutton). This excellent Hotel, situated on the most beautiful Square in the town, is one of the largest and handsomest of Algiers, and is the only one having a southern aspect. It forms a detached building, and has a fine view of the sea and the surrounding country. Large and well-furnished apartments for families. Very good Table d'Hôte. Conversation Room, and Reading Room. Interpreter. Foreign Newspapers. This Hotel has been for six months the residence of H. M. the King of Bavaria.

**HOTEL D'ORIENT,**

**BOULEVARD de L'IMPERATRICE** (exceptional position), with a splendid view on the sea and on the country.

The Hotel contains Apartments and Rooms comfortably furnished. A very good Table d'Hôte; a Conversation Room, Smoking-room, Baths, &c. Moderate charges.

**AMIENS.**

**HOTEL DU RHIN, PLACE ST. DENIS**, close to the Railway Stations, Amiens.—This Hotel is situated in the handsomest part of the town, and is extensively patronised by the English Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry. It is particularly recommended for its extreme cleanliness, domestic comfort, and moderate charges. The apartments are well arranged for families and single persons. They are all large and airy; some of them are so disposed as to look over a handsome garden, and others on a beautiful square. N.B.—Attendance punctual, table excellent, and superior wines. Omnibuses to and from each train.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE, 23, RUE ROYALE**, by M. BRULÉ-GLENE—Persons visiting or passing through Amiens will find this Hotel combines superior accommodation, with the most moderate scale of charges. It is one of the oldest establishments on the Continent, and having recently been newly furnished and decorated, it offers great comfort and agreeableness. Mr. Brulé-Glene is desirous that every attention be paid to the comfort of English travellers. Families and Gentlemen accommodated with convenient suites of apartments, or single rooms, well furnished. Attendance is good. Refreshments of the first quality, and Wines of the best vintage, at moderate prices.

**AMSTERDAM.**

**AMSTEL HOTEL**—This large and commodious new Hotel was opened July, 1867. It is now in first-rate order, replete with every comfort. Table d'Hôte; Restaurant; Baths; Reading and Smoking Rooms. Carriages. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. T. A. V. COLLOSENS, Manager.

**H. HARDENBERG'S ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL**, by the name of The Old Bible, is well conducted and moderate, and is much frequented by English and American travellers. It is situated in the Warmoes Straat. The "Times" and "Illustrated News" taken in.

**HOTEL RONDEEL**.—This old established Hotel, in a central situation, at a convenient distance from the Railway Stations, has been enlarged, newly furnished, and decorated. English travellers and tourists will find every comfort with moderate charges. Baths, &c.

**BRACK'S DOELEN HOTEL**, situated in the healthiest part of the Town, and most convenient for Visitors on pleasure or business. It commands a splendid view of the Quays, &c.; and, being conducted on a liberal scale, it is patronised by the highest classes of society in Holland, and also by English Travellers for the comfort and first-rate accommodation it affords, as well as for the invariable civility shown to visitors. Cold and warm baths may be had at any hour—Carriages for hire. Omnibuses at the Station. Table d'Hôte at half-past four, or dinner & à la carte. F. HANN, Proprietor.

## ANTWERP.

**HOTEL ST. ANTOINE.**—This Hotel, advantageously known by families and single tourists, has just been bought again by its ancient Proprietor, Mr. SCHMITT SPAENHOVEN. This vast and first-rate Establishment is in every respect worthy the high support which it receives from the travelling public.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

**THE HOTEL DE L'EUROPE**, in the **PLACE VERTE**, next the Post Office, known for many years as the **HOTEL DU PARC**, has been much enlarged and improved by the present Proprietor having built a splendid *Salle à Manger*, capable of dining upwards of 120 persons, and added many Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms entirely new furnished; redecorated it, and fitted it up with every English comfort; pledges himself to spare no exertions to render it one of the most popular Hotels on the Continent. Excellent Table d'Hôte. A choice selection of Wines. Hot and Cold Baths at any hour. Coach House and Stabling. English and French Newspapers.

**HOTEL DE LA PAIX**, Rue des Mennisiers, opened the 1st May, 1869.—This Hotel, formerly the Hotel des Pays Bas, has been entirely re-built and newly furnished. No expense has been spared to make it one of the most comfortable hotels on the continent. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Choice Wines. Central situation. English, French, and German Newspapers.

**HOTEL DES FLANDRES**, No. 9, **PLACE VERTE**: J. J. LAMBERT, Proprietor. This Hotel, near the Entrance to the Cathedral, is recommended by Visitors from England and America, for comfort and moderate charges. The Proprietor speaks English, The Post-office and Rubens' Statue are situated in Place Verte.

**HOTEL DU DANEMARCK.**—Second-class Hotel, very well situated, just opposite the landing-place of the London and Hamburg steamers. Very good and clean rooms, at moderate prices. Good attendance. English and French newspapers taken in. Table d'Hôte at 2 and 4 o'clock. English, French, and German spoken. Restaurant.

N.B.—This Hotel has been newly re-fitted up and improved by M. EGELIE, the new Proprietor, who endeavours by the most strict attention to deserve the patronage of English travellers.

**HOTEL DU BIEN-ÊTRE**, RUE DES CLAIRES, 12, between the Cathedral and St. Jacques Church. A. GEERAERTS, Proprietor.—This Hotel is recommended to English travellers for its cleanliness and moderate charges. Board and lodging (candles included), Six Shillings a day. Bedrooms on the first floor for large and small families, parties, or single gentlemen. The Proprietor has resided in England for many years, and has acquired a great experience of English comfort. N.B.—Travellers are recommended not to permit themselves to be misled by Coachmen or Touters, who are paid for it by inferior Hotels.

**HOTEL DE HOLLANDE (STROOBANT'S)**, Rue de l'Étoile, close to the London and Hull Steam-boat Wharf. This Hotel, being now entirely under a new management, and being newly fitted up with great comfort, is recommended to English travellers, who will find every convenience. Choice Wines of the best vintages. English Daily and Weekly Newspapers. Every attention is paid to travellers by the landlord, Mr. STROOBANT, who speaks English, and being well acquainted with the Continent, can furnish every information required. Table d'Hôte at half-past twelve and five o'clock. Private dinners at any hour.

## ARCACHON.

STATION D'HIVER.

ARCACHON.

STATION D'ÉTÉ.

**Grand Hotel—First-rate Establishment.**

**CASINO OPEN ALL THE YEAR—"VILLAS MEUBLÉES," &c.**

For information, apply to the Directeur of the "Société Immobilière," at Arcachon.

## ARNHEIM (HOLLAND).

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**—C. S. FROHNHAUSER, Proprietor.—Known as one of the finest hotels in Holland, situate near the Railway Station and the banks of the Rhine, on one of the most elevated points of the country; this Hotel commands the most extensive and picturesque views in the Netherlands. The accommodation is both elegant and comfortable. Patronised by the Queen Dowager of Holland. Table d'Hôte. Hot and Cold Baths. Good Stabling. The Prices are—Bed and Breakfast, 1st class, 2 fl.; 2nd class, 1 fl. 50 kr. Persons staying some time can be accommodated on the following terms, from 4 fl. 50 kr. to 3 fl. 50 kr. per day, exclusive of wine.

## ASNIERES.

### FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,

1, Rue du Congres (Avenue d'Argenteuil).

**SEVEN MINUTES** distant from the centre of Paris by the St. Lazare Railway. Terms, 5 and 6 francs a day for a well-furnished bedroom, breakfast, dinner (wine included), and the use of two saloons, with piano-forte, a billiard-room, and a good garden. Trains to and from Paris every half-hour. Special train from the Theatres at 12.30 night.

## AUGSBURG.

**BAVARIAN HOTEL.**—(The only First-class Hotel near the Station.) Beautiful Garden; good accommodation; comfortable Apartments, and well-furnished Rooms. Pension during the winter season. Carriages. Omnibus to the Station. English and French spoken.

## BADEN-BADEN.

### HOTEL DE FRANCE.

First-class Family Hotel, splendidly situated in the middle of the Park.

#### PENSION

In the early and later part of the season E. Siefert, Proprietor.

**HOTEL DE HOLLANDE** and Dependence: **AU BEAU SEJOUR.**—A. ROESSLER, Proprietor. This favourite and first-class Hotel, situated near the Kursaal, Promenade, and Theatre, commands one of the most charming views in Baden. Extensive and airy dining-room, and a comfortable public sitting-room, with piano and library. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, who endeavours, by the most strict attention and exceedingly moderate prices, to merit the continued patronage of English and American visitors. English and American newspapers. Table d'Hôte. English is spoken. [233.]

## HOTEL VICTORIA,

FRANZ GROSHOLZ, PROPRIETOR.

**THIS** favourite and First-class Hotel is one of the finest in Europe, having Twenty-eight Balconies and Two Turrets, with three sides front; is principally frequented by English and American travellers. Its situation, on the Promenade, near the Kursaal, Theatre, and Trinkhall, commands one of the most picturesque views in Baden. The Table d'Hôte and Wines are reputed as the very best on the continent. *London Times*, *Galignani*, *New York Herald*, and other Newspapers taken in. Breakfast—Coffee, 1s.; Tea, 1s. 2d. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock, at moderate prices,

**BADEN-BADEN—Continued.**

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE, GMR. HILLENGASS, Proprietor.**—This Hotel has been greatly enlarged and improved, and a beautiful Garden added to it. It is most delightfully situated near the Kursaal, and Railway Station, it is patronised by the *élite* and fashionable visitors to Baden-Baden. English families will find this a very de-lir-able residence, at which there is a choice of large or small apartments, well furnished and comfortable. Visitors staying at this Hotel can hear the Band playing on the Promenade very distinctly. English Newspapers.

**HOTEL AND BAINS DE LA COUR DE DARMSTADT, R. SCHMIDT, Proprietor.**—This Hotel is situated in the middle of the town, and close by the "Conversation House." It is particularly recommended for its excellent *cuisine* and superior wines. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. N.B.—The Baths Establishment in the Hotel is one of the best in Baden, and for many years has enjoyed the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia. Mineral, River, and Douches Baths. Moderate charges.

**HOTEL DE COUR DE BADE.—BADISCHER HOF.**—(*Not to be confounded with the Hotel de la Ville de Bade, opposite the Railway Station*)—A first-rate and large Establishment, with extensive Gardens, Warm, Mineral, and other Baths; enjoying a well-merited reputation for its great comfort and attention. It is patronised by the most distinguished families.

MANAGER, MR. F. ZIEGLER.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, Mr. OTTO KAH, Proprietor.**—This excellent Hotel is one of the best situated in Baden, opposite the Trinkhall, and combines every comfort of a first-class hotel with moderate charges. Good *Cuisine* and superior choice of Wines. Reading-room, &c. Well-furnished Apartments.

**HOTEL ROYAL.**—First-class Establishment, superintended by the new Proprietor, Mr. J. TH. KAUB, who spares no pains to render his house comfortable. Near the Trinkhall and the Kurhaus, with views of the old Castle and the beautiful Russian Chapel. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock. English and modern languages spoken. Reading-room, &c.

**HOTEL DE LA VILLE DE BADE, on the right hand side near the Station, commanding a delicious view, and overlooking the Old Castle, high rocks, and one part of the Black Forest. Spacious and elegantly-furnished Apartments and Airy Bed-rooms. Good cooking, strict attendance, and moderate charges. Pension from 54 francs a week. Post and Telegraph office close to the Hotel. Recommended.**

**HOTEL DU CERF ET PENSION.**—This excellent second-class Hotel well situated near the Kursaal, has been newly re-fitted up and improved by Mr. TH. SIEFERT, the proprietor, who by the most strict attention and moderate charges endeavours to deserve the patronage of English travellers. "Table d'Hôte twice a day." Baths on the premises of the Hotel. English spoken by the proprietor and servants.

Highly recommended for its attendance and moderate charges in the *Field*, 2nd September, 1871, and *Bell's Life*, 1st September, 1871.

**HOTEL ET BAINS ST. PETERSBOURG, F. STAMBACH, proprietor.**—Renowned for its excellent Table d'Hôte, at 1 and 5½ o'clock. Well-furnished Rooms from 2 frs. and upwards. Baths in the house. Pension; French Cookery.

**BALE.**

**HOTEL DES TROIS ROIS.**

Proprietor, Mr. WALD.

**FIRST-CLASS Hotel, magnificently situated on the bank of the Rhin.** Reading saloon. Smoking-room. Baths. Excellent cooking. Choice wines of the best vintages. Omnibuses at the Station,

**SALE—Continued.**

**HOTEL DE LA CROIX BLANCHE (WHITE CROSS HOTEL).**—Mr. A. GUBLER, Proprietor. This Hotel, beautifully situated on the Banks of the Rhine, close to the German Railway Station, is a very excellent house for families and single gentlemen. Prompt attendance. Moderate charges. Recommended.

**OMNIBUSES IN THE HOTEL.**

**HOTEL DE LA CIGOGNE**, kept by J. KLEIN-WEBER.—This Hotel recommends itself for its excellent Table d'Hôte at 12½ o'clock, at 3 frs. (Wine included), and at 6 o'clock, at 4 frs. (Wine included). Rooms and apartments from 2 frs. and 2 frs. 50 c., &c. Omnibuses at the Stations. English spoken. Well situated close to the Rhine.

**HOTEL SCHRIEDER-ZUM DEUTSCHENHOF,**

Opposite the German Railway Station.

**CONSIDERABLY** enlarged and newly fitted up. Large rooms, with saloons. Special saloons for ladies. English, French, and German newspapers. Post and Telegraph Offices. Omnibuses at the Swiss and French Railway Stations. Moderate charges.

**HOTEL DE L'ECU.**

**NEW** Proprietor, GVE. WOLFF, same Proprietor of Hotel Byron (near Villeneuve).—Situated in the finest part of the town, and facing the lake, it commands a beautiful view of the environs. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock, 4fr.; at 5 o'clock, 4fr. Arrangements made with families during the winter months at very reasonable charges. New Reading and Smoking Rooms.

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE.**

This splendid modern Hotel enjoys an extensive celebrity for its beautiful and admirable situation on the Promenade in front of Lake Leman, opposite the English Garden, the Bridge of "Mont Blanc," and the landing-places of the Steamers.

*Table d'Hôte at 1, 5, and 7 o'clock. Pension from 5 frs. per day.*

**HOTEL DES BERGUES,**

Frederic Wachter, Proprietor.

**PATRONISED** by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred. The Hotel, one of the largest in Geneva, is in a delightful situation—near the English Church and the General Railway Station. Families, or single Gentlemen, will find every accommodation and comfort which a first-class Hotel can afford. Tables d'Hôte, at 1, 5, and 8 o'clock. Private Dinners at any time. Bath Establishment in the Hotel.

**GRAND HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, with a new addition, a large Garden and Terrace.

It is one of the largest Establishments in the town; it contains 200 Bed-rooms and Saloons. Splendid view of the Lake Leman and Mont Blanc.

**MAYER and KUNZ, Proprietors.**

**HOTEL DE LA COURONNE.**

**SITUATED** on the Grand Quai, in an excellent position. Mr. FREDERIC BAUD, Proprietor, begs leave to inform Travellers that he has added to his Establishment a fine and extensive building, situated on the Quai du Rhone. The apartments are most comfortable for families or single gentlemen. Good stabling and Coach-houses. Arrangements made with families or single gentlemen for prolonged stay. The new "Monument National" is just opposite the Hotel.

## BERLIN.

**GRAND HOTEL DE ROME**, under the Tilleuls, 39, corner of Charlotten Street. This great and beautiful Hotel, the largest and best situated of the capital, combines real English comfort with reasonable prices, and is kept in a very fashionable manner. Two hundred Rooms, Twenty-five Saloons, Three large Dining Rooms for more than 600 persons. Reading Rooms, supplied with all foreign Newspapers. Music Saloon, and conversation Room, &c. Restaurant "à la Française." The prices are placed in every room. Cold and Warm Baths. Post Office; Telegraph, &c. Omnibuses at the Station.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, 2, PLACE ANDER BAUACADEMIE.** Situated in the finest and most elegant part of the town, next to the Royal Palaces, Museums, and Theatres. Single Travellers and large Families can be accommodated with entire suites of apartments, consisting of splendid saloons, airy bedrooms, &c., all furnished and carpeted in the best English style. First-rate Table d'Hôte, Baths, Equipages, Guides. *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* taken in. Residence of Her British Majesty's Messengers.

**E. SIEBELIST, Proprietor.**

**HOTEL ROYAL UNTER DEN LINDEN, No. 3, and Corner of Wilhelm Street.**—Mr. FRIEDRICH LANGE, Proprietor. This Hotel is in the best situation of the town, near the Promenade, the King's Theatre, the Museum, &c.; it is most elegantly furnished, and offers good accommodation for all classes of travellers. Saloons and large Apartments for Families. Water-works and Baths in the Hotel. Carriages. Table d'Hôte at three. Private Dinners and Suppers at any hour. Good English Cuisine, and French Restaurant in an elegant saloon. Prompt attendance and moderate prices. French Restaurant. The Hotel has recently been enlarged by 40 well furnished rooms and bed-rooms.

**MARKGRAF'S HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, TAUBENSTRASSE, 16.**—First-class Hotel for Families and single Gentlemen; and very well situated in the richest quarter of the town, near the Promenade called "Unter den Linden," the Museum, the King's Palace, the Theatres, &c. A Bath-House has been newly attached to the Hotel. Omnibuses at the Station. English newspapers. English spoken. Moderate charges.

### **HOTEL DU PARC—THIERGARTEN HOTEL, POSTDAMER PLATZ, 1,**

*Corner of Belle Vue and Königgrag Straat,*

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, beautifully situated, opposite the Railway Stations and the English Embassy. Moderate charges. Recommended.

## BERNE.

### **HOTEL VICTORIA, ON THE SCHAENZLI.**

**LARGE Terrace and Park**, with beautiful view of the Alps. Elegant rooms, with covered galleries. Theatre during summer season in the Saloon of the Schaeuzli Shower and other baths in the house. Omnibuses to and from every train.

**E. LANZ-MOSER, Proprietor.**

## BIARRITZ.

### **HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,**

**FACING THE SEA.**

**EXCELLENT** accommodation; moderate charges. The Proprietor speaks English, and keeps a fine stock of Port and Sherry.

**BIARRITZ—Continued.**

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.**—Delightfully situated, and having a branch establishment of a hundred rooms directly facing the sea—close to the Baths. This magnificent and extensive establishment is fitted up in a very superior style, and conducted in a manner to deserve the recommendation given of it to English Travellers in Murray's Hand-books for France—for comfort, civility, and attention, which nothing can surpass. The Proprietor, Mr. GARDERES, speaks English, and keeps carriages for excursions in the Pyrenées and Spain. Table d'Hôte. Private dinners at a very moderate charge.

**BONN.**

**THE GOLDEN STAR HOTEL.**—This first-rate and unrivalled Hotel, patronised by the English Royal Family, the English Nobility, and Gentry, is the nearest Hotel to the Railway Terminus, and to the landing-places of the Rhine Steamboats. The Proprietor, Mr. J. SCHMIDT, begs leave to recommend his Hotel to English Tourists. The Apartments are furnished and carpeted throughout in the best English style, and the charges are moderate. Apartments during the Winter at moderate prices. The *London Times* and *New York Herald* taken in during the whole year. Six excellent Pianos to be found in the different sitting-rooms.

**GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.**—This excellent Hotel, one of the best on the continent, patronised by H.M. the King Leopold of Belgium, and by the Royal Family of England, is admirably situated on the banks of the Rhine, and commands the most beautiful view of the Seven Mountains, facing the landing-place of the Rhine Steamers, and near the Railway Station. This Hotel contains every comfort, with moderate charges. Large English Garden. Advantageous arrangement for winter. H. ERMEKIEL, Proprietor.

**GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,** Proprietor, Mme. N. STAMM. Under the patronage of His Majesty William I., Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, who favoured this hotel with his visit in May, 1864. This first-rate hotel, lately fitted up in a most superior manner for the accommodation of English travellers, and delightfully situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station and the landing-places, with large Gardens, and a charming view of the Seven Mountains, will be found a very desirable place for a longer stay in Bonn. It offers every comfort and attention, combined with cleanliness and moderate prices; the Reading-room is supplied with the Daily English, French, and German Papers; and a Saloon with Piano, fitted up expressly for Ladies.

Excellent Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock.

**HOTEL RHEINECK.**—The only Hotel actually on the Rhine, situated near the landing-place, and close to the Railway. Fine view on the River and the Seven Mountains. Excellent Cooking. Choice Wines. First-rate accommodation for families and single gentlemen. Moderate terms. Omnibus at the Station. The Proprietor, Mr. A. Falkenhayner, has for many years resided in England.

**BORDEAUX.**

**BORDEAUX.—HOTEL DE NANTES, LOUIS QUAY, XVIII., No. 6.**—First-class Hotel, most delightfully situated, facing the Port, in the centre of the City, near the Promenades, the Bourse, and Theatres. Is fitted up in a most superior style, has a good Restaurant, and a large stock of Wines. Large and small Apartments for Families and Gentlemen. Sitting-room for conversation, &c. Attendants speaking several languages.

**HOTEL DE PARIS.**—First-class Hotel, frequented by English and American travellers. Most beautifully situated on the "Promenade des Quinconces." Large and small well-furnished apartments and rooms. Moderate charges.

**HOTEL DE PARIS.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,** situated on the Promenade des Quinconces, in the centre and most agreeable part of the town. Much frequented by English and American travellers. Excellent accommodation.

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

**PACKHAM'S HOTEL DU LOUVRE.**—The nearest to the Paris Terminus. A First-class Hotel, having accommodation for 200 persons. Excellent Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock. Good double-bedded rooms (20 feet square), with a sea view, for two persons, £4 per week; Breakfast, Dinner, Tea or Coffee, with attendance included. The Hotel Omnibuses convey passengers from the Steamers to the Hotel, and *vice versa*, gratuitously. A delightful Promenade, a distance of 1 mile from the Hotel to the end of the Pier, is offered to residents. Advantageous arrangements made with families by the week, month, or year; board, fire, light, and attendance included.

**BEDFORD HOTEL** facing the Folkestone and London Steamers, and near the Railway Station. Apartments for families and single gentlemen. Excellent Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock, 3 frs. 50 c.; Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c. and 2 frs. 50 c. Sitting Rooms from 4, 6, to 8 frs.; Bedrooms from 2, 3, 4, to 6 francs. Arrangements can be made by the week or month. Conversation Saloon; Music and Reading Rooms. Fine Garden. T. MEZIER, Proprietor.

**HOTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLE VUE.**—First-class Hotel for families and gentlemen, situated Rue Napoleon, No. 69 and 71, and on the port facing the Railway Station. Table d'Hôte at 5½ o'clock, exclusively for the residents in the hotel. Large and small apartments at moderate charges. Hot and cold sea-water baths, and vapour baths. Carriages in attendance at the arrival of all Trains and Steamers. Mr. Muntou-Houssé, Proprietor and Manager.

**BRIGHTON and MARINE HOTEL, EDWARD LECHE, Proprietor.**—A large First-class Hotel—best situation in the town, facing the sea and the "Etablissement des Bains," the garden of which is separated from the Hotel by the road only. Visitors to this Hotel have the advantage of hearing from their own rooms the military band which plays in the garden. The Hotel has been newly furnished.

## GRAND HOTEL DU NORD.

**A** VERY comfortable Family Hotel. Large and small Apartments, Public Reception Saloons. Bath-rooms. Moderate charges. Stabling and Coach-houses. Carriages.

## MEURICE and UNIVERS HOTELS.

35, 26, and 28, RUE DE L'ECU BOULOGNE SUR MER.

**THESE** Establishments are most highly recommended to Families and Tourists, and are situated in the immediate vicinity of the Port, Railway, Telegraph-office, and the Theatre. Advantageous arrangements offered during the winter months. Moderate charges. Proprietor, Mr. VERMERSCH-DUCHOCHOIS.

**HOTEL DU PAVILLON IMPERIAL DES BAINS DE MER.—MR. BOURGOIS, Proprietor.** This large and splendid Hotel, having been frequently patronised and honoured by the visits of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, was selected by them for the residence of H.M. Queen Victoria on her visit to Boulogne. This Hotel is established on a most extensive scale, and is fitted up in the superior style of the first and best class Hotels in England. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock.

**GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL, A. HANNON, Manager.**—First-class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen. This vast and splendid Establishment, situated on the Port, the finest promenade of the town, near the Railway Terminus and the Steam-packet Station, recommends itself to notice by the reputation of its good *cuisine*, its choice Wines, the comfort of the Apartments, and the care given to the attendance. Conversation, Reading, and Music-room. English and French newspapers. Warm Baths. Table d'Hôte at six o'clock. Private Dinners and Breakfasts for families and residents in the Hotel.

**BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**—This Hotel is replete with every comfort; noted for its cleanliness, attention, and moderate charges. Pleasantly situated near the sea. Apartments for large or small families secured on arrival. H. HODGKINSON, Proprietor.



**BOULOGNE-SUR-MER—Continued.**

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**—This splendid, first-rate Establishment, situated on the Quay, opposite the Steam-packet Station, the Custom-house, and the Railway Terminus, affords every accommodation to Travellers. Apartments with airy Bed-rooms. Fine Garden. Warm Baths, Stabling, Lock-up Coach-houses, &c. Prices:—Drawing-rooms, 4 to 6 frs. per day; Bed-rooms, 2 frs. per Bed per night; Table d'Hôte Dinners, 3 frs. 50 c.; Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c. to 2 fr. The Times Newspaper daily. Smoking-room. Agreements are made by the week.

**ENGLISH BOARDING HOUSE, 82 and 86, Rue de Boston,**

**Immediately opposite the Landing Place. Established 25 years.**

Replete with every convenience, especially for Ladies. Noted for its domestic comforts and exceedingly moderate charges. Arrangements made by the day or the week. Proprietress, Mrs. ROBINSON, late R. J. Roberts.

**BREMEN.**

**HILLMANNS' HOTEL.**—One of the first Hotels in Germany, close to the Railway Station. Superior first-rate accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. An elegant Coffee Room attached to the Hotel, which is supplied with a great selection of English, French, and German newspapers.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**—C. A. Schulze, Proprietor. One of the best Hotels in the North of Germany, is situated on the Boulevards, close to the station, post-office, and exchange. The rooms are carpeted and furnished in the best English style. English and French Journals are taken in. Advantageous arrangements can be made with families remaining any length of time. Warm and Cold Baths.

**GRAND HOTEL DU NORD.**

**THIS** large first-class Hotel, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway terminus, affords excellent accommodation to families and single gentlemen at reasonable prices. Baths and Carriages. French and English spoken.

**Messrs. HILLMANN AND EBERBACH, Proprietors.**

**ALBERTI'S HOTEL,**

**NEAR** the Railway Station. Very good Hotel, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, Mr. L. ZIESING, who spares no pains to afford every comfort to his visitors. The Hotel is recommended as being very conveniently situated, especially for a short stay. Mr. Z. was formerly manager of the Hotel Hillmann.

**BRUSSELS.****GRAND HOTEL DE Saxe,**

**77 and 79, RUE NEUVE.**

**AD**MIRABLY situated, near the Boulevards, Theatres, and two minutes' walk from the North Railway Stations. This Establishment, which has been considerably enlarged, possesses now a most splendid Dining-room, and offers to Families and Single Travellers spacious, comfortable, and airy Apartments.

**TARIFFS IN EVERY ROOM.**

**MAISON BERTHIER, 1, Place du Trône, opposite the King's Palace.**—Well-furnished Apartments for families. Breakfasts and Dinners. This house recommends itself by its comfort and good situation. English spoken.

**BRUSSELS—Continued.**

**ENGLISH BOARDING HOUSE, 47, AVENUE DE LA TOISON D'OR.**—This long-established house, situate in the most fashionable and healthy quarter of Brussels, offers to visitors and families all the advantages of an English and Continental house, combining society, comfort, and a good table, upon moderate terms. For particulars, apply 47, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels. B. DE BOECK, Proprietor.

**GRAND HOTEL DE DUNKERQUE AND BAINS LEOPOLD,**

Rue des Trois Tetes (Montagne de la Cour),

**NEAR** the Place Royale. Suites of well-furnished apartments for families, and rooms for single gentlemen. 30 Bathing-rooms, and large "Bassin de Natation." Place for swimming, and fine garden. Moderate charges.—Mr. BELLEFROID, Proprietor.

**HOTEL DE BORDEAUX, 135, RUE DU MIDI.**—Well situated in the centre of the town, near the new Exchange and the Theatres. This Hotel recommends itself by its extreme cleanliness and its moderate charges. Accommodation for families during the winter season. PIERLOT, proprietor.

**BRUSSELS—Hotel de l'Europe—PLACE ROYALE,**

In a fine, Open, and Healthy Situation.

**FOR FAMILIES, PRIVATE OR COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN.**

Excellent accommodation and moderate charges, civility and attention recommend this Hotel to the esteemed patronage of English and American visitors. Most of the rooms overlook the Place Royale and the Park.

The situation of this favourite Hotel, facing the South and South-west, immediately opposite the new palace of the Count and Countess de Flandres, is highly desirable, gay, and warm, the air pure and salubrious, and the view of the beautiful Place Royale and Park always cheerful and animated. Families or gentlemen can pre-engage rooms by letter or telegram, or always secure the first choice by proceeding direct by cab to the Hotel de l'Europe, immediately on the arrival of the Train.

First Table d'Hôte at 5 o'clock; second Table d'Hôte at 7-15 for travellers from London *via* Calais or Ostend. Master and Attendants speak English.

**WILTCHER'S ENGLISH PRIVATE HOTEL,**

25, RUE MARIE DE BOURGOGNE

Is situated in the most fashionable part of Brussels, and is patronised and highly recommended by large numbers of the English nobility and gentry. Mr. and Mrs. WILTCHER are English, and can give Clergymen's and other references if required. Letters by post immediately replied to.

**LACE MANUFACTORY.**—Ladies desirous of purchasing the genuine Brussels and Valenciennes Lace, or Mechlin Point, are invited to visit the Celebrated Establishment of Mr. O. DE VERGNIES ET SŒURS, 26, Rue des Paroissiens, near the Cathedral of St. Gudule, where they may witness the process of manufacturing lace of the finest texture, and inspecting an unrivalled stock of Royal Black Lace, and various articles of the Richest and Newest Patterns, at fixed prices. This house is the recipient of the Prize Medal of the Great Exhibition, the Gold Medal of the Belgian Government, and was awarded the first medal at the late Universal Exhibition at Paris. Visitors should be particular in not mistaking the House, or confounding this Establishment with others, which may be easily avoided, as the NAME IS ON THE DOOR. M. O. de Vergnies et Sœurs, successor of Mr. Vanderkelen Bresson, who was also awarded the First Class Medal at the Paris Exhibition.

## CAEN (NORMANDY).

### HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

**FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT**, exceedingly well situated, and strongly recommended to English Families and Single Gentlemen, for its comfort, cleanliness, good attendance, and moderate charges. M. DUBOSQ, Proprietor.

## CALAIS.

**HOTEL MEURICE**, RUE DE GUISE, near the Grande Place, Two Minutes' walk from the Railway Station and Steam Packet Quay. Very clean, comfortable, and moderate charges. English waiters. Carriages from the Hotel attend Trains and Boats.

**PARIS HOTEL**.—This first-class Establishment the nearest to the Steam-Packets and the Railway Station, commanding an extensive view on the Sea, is recommended for its cleanliness, good accommodation, and moderate charges. Arrangements made with families for a protracted stay.

**HOTEL DESSEIN**.—L. DESSEIN, the Proprietor, has the honour to inform his numerous patrons, and travellers in general, that since the 1st of JANUARY, 1861, his establishment has been transferred to the HOTEL QUILLAC, which has been entirely newly done up, and which has taken the name of "**HOTEL DESSEIN**." The premises of the old Hotel Dessein having been purchased by the town of Calais, it ceases to be an hotel for travellers.

## CANNES.

### HOTEL GRAY AND D'ALBION.

**THIS** new first-class Establishment, is situated in one of the most beautiful quarters of the town, very agreeably sheltered, and contains 70 Rooms and Saloons; a Conversation Saloon, Reading and Billiard Rooms, a Smoking Room, Baths, &c. The garden is considered the largest and finest in Cannes. The Proprietor, M. FOLTZ, hopes to be honoured with the visits of his old friends of the Hotel Gray, and endeavours by every attention to deserve a continuance of the patronage of English travellers. [101.]

### PAVILLON HOTEL,

Situated in the West part of the town,

**C**ONTAINS Twenty Saloons. English comfort. Reading-Room. English Billiard Table. Baths. Large Garden.

### HOTEL BEAU SITE,

SITUATED ON THE WEST SIDE OF CANNES, IN A FINE ORANGE GARDEN, ADJOINING LORD BROUGHAM'S, COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

GEORGES GOUGOLTZ, Proprietor.

**HOTEL SQUARE BROUGHAM and SENSION**.—Splendid situation, overlooking the Square, and commanding a fine view of the Esterelles. Large and small well-furnished apartments. Moderate charges.

## CANNSTADT, NEAR STUTTGART.

### HOTEL WILHELMSBAD.

Director—T. A. Y. COLLOSEUS.

**FIRST-CLASS Hotel**, beautifully situated near the Kursaal, with large garden. Hot and cold Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, Douche, &c. Moderate terms. Arrangements can be made for board and residence at a fixed price.

## CARLSBAD.

**HER'S HOTEL.**—This large and first-class Establishment affords special comfort for English travellers, who will find it a most desirable residence. It is near the and in the most beautiful part of the town. Charges strictly moderate. N.B.—The or and his wife speak English. Deservedly recommended.

## CHALONS-SUR-MARNE.

**TEL DE LA CLOCHE D'OR**, kept by TAUNAUX, SON, proprietor.—his Hotel has always been recommended for its great comfort. Table d'Hôte and nt. Choice Wines. Omnibuses to and from the Station.

## CHAMBERY.

**EL DE FRANCE, CHIRON**, Proprietor.—A new establishment, in an sen and airy situation, close to the Railway Station. Large and small apartments, scrupulan. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6 o'clock. Moderate charges. Chambery is the route to India it Cenis," now recommended to families and tourists.

## HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

**S first-class Hotel**, well situated and fitted up with the greatest care and xury, containing Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen, will be OPENED on the June. Service after the English style.

**ND HOTEL DE LA POSTE**, kept by Mr. POITEVIN.—First-class tablshment, pleasantly situated. Large and small, very comfortable, and extremely clean nts for families. Table d'Hôte at two and six o'clock. Private service. Carriages in the English spoken.

## CHRISTIANIA.

## HOTEL SCANDINAVE.

wily-built Hotel, situated in the Carl Johan's Gate, only two minutes' walk from the Railway and Steam-boat Stations. Cold and Warm Baths in the Hotel.

*Times, London News, Punch, &c.*, taken in. English spoken.

C. A. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

## COBLENTZ.

**TEL DE BELLE VUE.**—Mr. M HOEHE, Proprietor.—This favourite nd first-class Hotel, with which the Hotel des Trois Suisse, entirely refitted, has recently been ated, is pleasantly situate, close to the landing-place of the steam-boats, facing the Rhine, and ding a most beautiful view of the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein. This magnificent establishment up in a very superior style, and conducted in a manner to deserve the patronage it enjoys the English nobility and gentry, who will find it a most desirable residence for comfort and odation—which nothing can surpass—and for civility and attention.

**TEL DU GEANT.**—Messrs. EISENMANN, Proprietors.—This well-known and favourite first-class hotel is delightfully situated opposite the castle of Ehren-n; it is the nearest to the landing-place of the Steamers, and commands a most beautiful the Rhine and surrounding country. This highly-recommended establishment combines accommodation with moderate prices.

## COBLENTZ—Continued.

**THE ANCHOR HOTEL.—Wilh. Prang, Proprietor.**

**T**HE nearest to the landing-place of the Steamers, and commanding a magnificent view of the Rhine and the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The proprietors of this old-established Hotel, in soliciting the patronage of the English public, assure Families and single Travellers, that they hope to merit their confidence by attention and moderate charges. Good carriages for long and short excursions. N.B.—The Omnibus of the Hotel awaits the arrival of every Train.

**HOTEL DE TREVES,**

Proprietor, Mr. F. MAAR.

Opposite to the Palace of the Empress. First-class accommodation.

**COLOGNE.**

**HOTEL DISCH, in BRIDGE STREET.**—This first-class well-known Hotel is most centrally situated, close to the Cathedral, the Central Railway Station for Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Calais, and Bonn Railways, the Quay of the Rhine Steamers, the new Tubular Bridge over the Rhine, &c. Superior accommodation and comfort will be found here for Families, Tourists, and gentlemen passing through Cologne, *en route* to or returning from the Rhine, the North of Germany, &c. Messrs. DISCH & CAPELLAN keep a large assortment of the best stock of Rhine and Moselle wines for wholesale. The Hotel Omnibus conveys passengers to and from the Railway Stations.

**HOTEL DU NORD.**—The only first-class Hotel contiguous to the Central Station, the Cathedral, and the Rhine. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Fine view over the Rhine Garden and Baths. French Cook. Omnibuses at every train. Sale of choice Rhine Wines for exportation, &c. English spoken. Tariffs in every room.

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**—MR. J. HENRION, Proprietor. This first-class and splendid hotel is situated by the side of the Rhine, at Deutz, opposite Cologne, and commands beautiful views of the Cathedral of Cologne. The accommodation is unsurpassed, there being extensive suites of apartments elegantly furnished for Families, and comfortable rooms, saloons, &c. for Gentlemen. Patronised by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Owing to the completion of the New Bridge and Central Railway Station, Deutz has become a desirable residence for Visitors. Within a few minutes' walk or ride of the Central Station, it is quiet and free from the noise of that locality. Omnibuses to and from each train. During the summer months a band of music plays in the garden of the Hotel.

**THE HOTEL DE HOLLANDE** is delightfully situated opposite the starting and landing-place of the Rhine Steamers, and by the new thoroughfare only three minutes from the Railway and Cathedral. The apartments are furnished with English comfort, being carpeted throughout, and suited to large families, as well as single gentlemen. It offers from its Belvedere, built in the veranda style, as well as from its windows, the finest view of the Rhine, and a panorama of Cologne. The accommodation will be found to combine comfort and cleanliness, a perfect *cuisine* and exquisite wines—attentive servants—and moderate charges. Omnibuses and private carriages attached to the Hotel.

**GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA, COLOGNE.**—This first-class Hotel is, without exception, one of the handsomest and most elegant Hotels of Germany. From the time it was opened it has been patronised by the Reigning Sovereigns who have passed through Cologne. It is situated on the "Heumarkt," near the landing-place of the Rhine Steamers, the new Bridge, the Cathedral, and Railway Stations. Excellent *Cuisine*. Table d'Hôte; choice Wines; Carriages and Omnibuses at the Hotel. Fixed and moderate prices. F. W. LUGENBUHL, Proprietor.

**HOTEL DU DOM,** situated in view of the Cathedral, one minute from the Central Railway Station, and opposite the New Rhine Bridge; central to the Curiosities also; both excellent and very reasonable (breakfast, 1 fr.; dinner, 2½ fr.; chamber, 1½ to 2 fr.) In the elegant Café, joined to the Hotel, are 65 English, French, Russian, Italian, Dutch, and German Journals.

## COPENHAGEN.

**HOTEL ROYAL, H. GILDSIG, Proprietor.**—This first-class Family Hotel, situated opposite the Royal Palace, and within two minutes' walk of the Exchange, patronised by the highest class of English and American travellers, on account of its central position for either business or pleasure. The Rooms are light and airy, and the cooking particularly adapted to English taste. Table d'Hôte at three o'clock, 2s. 3d. Rooms from 2s. 3d. and upwards. English, French, and German spoken. London Times and other papers taken in.

## CREUZNACH.

**HOTEL DE HOLLANDE, kept by Mr. C. CLAVER.**—This first-rate Hotel offers superior accommodation, at very moderate charges, to families and single gentlemen, and is situated in the finest and healthiest part of the town, near the Kurhaus, the Railway Station, and opposite the Telegraph Office. It is surrounded by a beautiful Garden. Splendid large new Dining Saloon. One hundred well-furnished and clean Bed-rooms and Sitting-rooms (some with balconies). Excellent Baths. Good Table d'Hôte; Private Dinners at any hour. Pension in winter. English and French spoken. Omnibuses at the Station.

## PRIVATE HOTEL DHEIL SCHMIDT.

**A VERY** highly recommended Family Hotel, newly furnished with elegance and comfort. The house is entirely surrounded by a large and beautiful Garden, and is situated close to the Kurhaus, Telegraph, and Railway Stations. Excellent Cuisine. Good Wines. Moderate Charges. Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. Restaurant à la Carte. Reduced Charges in the Winter.

**HOTEL ORANIENHOF, first-class Hotel, very well situated in one of the most healthy parts of the town, and close to the Kurhaus; it comprises, in addition to well-furnished apartments, a newly fitted up Conversation Saloon and a fine Billiard Room. Baths. Largo Garden. Moderate charges.—TH. PITHAN, Proprietor.**

## DARMSTADT.

### HOTEL AU RAISIN,

**FIRST-RATE ESTABLISHMENT, NEWLY OPENED BY MR. C. STEMPEL, BEAUTIFUL SITUATION.**

ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

**MODERATE CHARGES.**

This Hotel offers a most agreeable residence.

**HOTEL DARMSTAEDTER HOF.**—A first-rate Hotel of old standing, superior accommodation for Gentlemen or Families. Two Coffee Rooms, excellent Table d'Hôte; Suites of Apartments with every comfort in the English style, at moderate charges. **L. WINNER, Proprietor.**

**N.B.**—This Hotel has been established more than half a century ago by the father of the present Proprietor. A lengthened residence in England enables Mr. WINNER to give especial satisfaction to English travellers.

## DIEPPE.

**HOTEL ROYAL, facing the Beach, the Bathing Establishment, and the Parade, is one of the most pleasantly situated Hotels in Dieppe, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the sea. Families and gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this establishment elegant, large, and small apartments, and the best of accommodation at very reasonable prices. Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. Table d'Hôte and private Dinners.**  
*B=Continental.*

**DIEPPE—Continued.**

**GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS**, fronting the Sea, the Bath Establishment, and close to the Custom House, is unrivalled for its situation and its excellent accommodation. For many years this favourite Hotel has been patronised by the majority of English visitors to this fashionable watering-place of "La Belle Normandie." The Proprietor, **MR. MORGAN**, is most obliging. Prices will be found very moderate. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock.

**HOTEL DE LA PLAGE**. Delightfully situated directly facing the Sea, and close to the Baths. Madame J. B. Corgne is unremitting in her attention to the comfort of her visitors. Elegantly-furnished lofty apartments for large and small families. Old Wines and first-rate Cuisine, with very moderate charges. French and English spoken. Terms made for the Winter season.

**DIJON.**

**HOTEL DU JURA**.—**M. DAVIN**, Proprietor.—This first-rate Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'Hôte. Private Carriages for Hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibuses to convey Passengers to and from each Train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English Visitors. Divine Service celebrated in the Hotel from the 1st of May to the end of November by a Minister supplied by the Evangelical Society.

**HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE**, **MR. GOISSET**, Proprietor. This Hotel continues to enjoy its old-established reputation, and offers English visitors all the accommodation they can desire. It is situated close to the Railway Station, and the objects of attraction in the town. Suites of Apartments. Good Table d'Hôte. Carriages for drives. Omnibuses at the Station. English and German spoken. Large assortment of Burgundy Wines for wholesale.

**HOTEL DE BOURGOGNE**, near the Station; **BENOIT**, proprietor.—This Hotel has been lately enlarged, and contains now 70 well-furnished apartments for families. Saloons and rooms. Very well situated near the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace. It commands a splendid view on the Botanical Gardens. "Table d'Hôte." Carriages; Omnibuses at the Station. Moderate charges.

**DOLE (FRANCE), JURA.****HOTEL DE GENEVE,**

Kept by **MR. FLUTSCH**.

**COMFORTABLE and WELL-SITUATED HOTEL**, with large Apartments, and well-furnished Rooms for families and single gentlemen. Strict attendance, good accommodation and moderate terms. Table d'Hôte.

**DRESDEN.**

**HOTEL DE SAXE**.—This greatly renowned first-class Hotel, situated in the most central and healthiest part of the town, on the new Square, in the vicinity of all the curiosities, has been recently enlarged and fitted up with every comfort. Table d'Hôte at one and four o'clock. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Carriages for hire. In winter season terms very moderate. Messrs. **MAX** and **CHARLES DORN**, Proprietors.

**HOTEL ZUM GOLDNEN ENGEL (ANGEL HOTEL)**, 4, 5, 6, **WILSDRUF-STRASSE**.—**JOS. HEURION**, Proprietor.—This first-rate Hotel is pleasantly situated in a central and healthy locality, with large rooms well ventilated and fitted up with every convenience and comfort. It is close to the English Chapel. Jos. Heurion is desirous of getting up a connection among the nobility and gentry of England. Terms moderate, particularly in winter. English spoken. English Newspapers and Periodicals.

**DRESDEN—Continued.**

**VORIA HOTEL.**—CARL WEISS, Proprietor.—This first-rate establishment, situated near the great Public Promenade, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful garden. Two superior Table d'Hôtes daily. Private at any hour. During the winter, Board and Lodging at very moderate prices.

**DUSSELDORF.**

**EL DE L'EUROPE**, opposite the Cologne, Minden, Berlin, Dutch, and Dusseldorf Railway Stations, near the Rhine. This first-rate and highly recommended Hotel, the two largest Promenades, quite freely situated, with a tower, wherefrom one has a beautiful view over the town and country, has elegant rooms for Families and single Gentlemen. The peak French and English. The prices are moderate, and arrangements made with Families in winter months. Proprietress, Madame E. GOETZEN; Jos. KUNTER, Chargé d'Affaires.

**FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.**

**ROMAN EMPEROR**, an Hotel of European celebrity, much frequented by English travellers; distinguished for its elegance, comfort, and attention. Charges moderate. Messrs. Lohr and Alten.

**ND HOTEL DU NORD**, in close proximity to the Railway Station, combines every English comfort and elegance, with moderate charges. English, French, and German spoken. English, French, and German papers. Much frequented by English and French travellers. Over One-hundred Bed-rooms.

**REIBURG IN BRESGAU (DUCHY OF BADEN).****Hotel Sommer zum Zahringer Hof,**

**OSITE** the Railway Station, surrounded by a nice garden and vineyards belonging to Mr. SOMMER, the Proprietor of the Hotel. This Establishment, newly built, and used by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is the best situated, largest, and most comfortable Hotel in Freiburg. It commands beautiful views of the Cathedral, the Mountains of the Black Forest. It contains 120 Bed-rooms and Saloons, a large Dining-room, etc., etc. Rooms are airy, cheerful, and truly comfortable. The Hotel is conducted under the most able, and under the immediate superintendence of Mr. SOMMER. Excellent Cuisine. Superior d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Good attendance and moderate prices. Reading-room supplied with English and American papers. Baths in the Hotel. Arrangements can be made for board and lodging during the Winter. Capital Trout Fishing in the nearest neighbourhood.

Mr. SOMMER and Servants speak English.

**EL VICTORIA**, formerly HOTEL LANG.—This new and elegantly furnished Hotel is beautifully situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and affords attentive service. Moderate prices. English and French spoken. ZIMMERMAN, Proprietor.

**FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, a BODENSEE.**

**EL D'ALLEMAGNE ET DE LA POSTE.**—First-class Hotel, well situated, in the vicinity of the Railway Station, and only five minutes' walk from the Landing-stage in the middle of a beautiful garden, and commanding a magnificent view of the Lake and the Alps. Bath Establishment. Foreign papers.



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## GENEVA (SWITZERLAND).

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**GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, T. KOHLER, Proprietor.**—First-class Hotel, of an European repute, situated Quai du Mont Blanc. From its 40 Balconies, most splendid view of the Lake and Mont Blanc is to be had. Large and small well-furnished (some furnished with luxury) apartments for families and single gentlemen.

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**GRAND HOTEL DE LA POSTE**, kept by Gustave Heller, successor AD. STIERLEN.—This Hotel is situated on the Quay; it offers to Families and single Tourists every comfort, great cleanliness, and first-rate accommodation, at the most moderate prices. Breakfast, 1fr. 25c.; Dinner, with Wine included, 3frs. and 3frs. 50c. Service,  $\frac{1}{2}$  franc. Conversation & with Library. Newspapers. Smoking Room and Baths. N.B.—Not to be confounded with the Hotel "de l'Ancienne Poste" in the Rue du Rhone.

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## HOTEL VICTORIA,

Near the Lake, the English Church, and the Railway Station; highly recommended for its situation, comfort, and cleanliness. Reading, Smoking, and Bathing Rooms. Omnibuses at the Station.

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## HOTEL DE PARIS,

Close to the Lake. GENEVE. Facing the English Garden.  
Accommodation during the whole year. Moderate Charge.  
Proprietors—Rathgeb and Moeves.

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## GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE,

FORMERLY PALACE FACY, QUAI DU MONT BLANC.

The most beautiful situation in Geneva.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. MODERATE PRICE.

A. ADRION, Proprietor.

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## ENGLISH FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE,

KEPT BY MRS. FROMONT AND MRS. JACKSON.

Opposite the Railway Station, near the English Church, adjoining the principal Branch Post-office. Clean, comfortable, and quiet. Terms from 1 to 5 francs per day. Views of the Lake and Mont Blanc. Rue Pradier, 3. English spoken.

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## F. CHARNAUX, PLACE BEL-AIR, MAISON DES TROIS ROIS

GREAT CHOICE OF

Swiss Sculptures, Pendules, Coucoux, Chalets, Music-pieces, of every description.

DEPOSIT OF STONES OF THE ALPS, CRYSTAL, AMETHYSTS, ONYX, &c.

Photographical Workshop. Swiss Landscapes of any size.

Pictures, Views, Costumes, &c.

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## F. PIQUET.

**CIGARS.**—Maison des Trois Rois, Place Bel-Air, No. 2, near the Post-office. Tobacco and Cigars of all the Régies. Importer direct of Havannah Cigars. Great assortment of Pipes and Cigar Boxes. Rare Cigars, warranted genuine.

## GRENOBLE.

**HOTEL MONNET, Mr. TRILLAT, Proprietor** (Son-in-law and Successor to Mr. Monnet).—This Hotel is situated in the **PLACE GRENETTE, 14**; it offers excellent accommodation, and will be found deserving the patronage of English families and single gentlemen. Post-horses and Coaches for **Aix-les-Bains, Allevard, Ariège, la Motte-les-Bains, la Salette, &c.** Omnibuses belonging to the Hotel at the Station.

## THE HAGUE.

**HOTEL PAULEZ, Korte Voorhout**; and the **HOTEL DE L'EUROPE**, lang-Hout Strast.—These two first-rate Hotels, situated in the finest quarter of the city, in the vicinity of the Theatre Royal, the Museum, and the Park, cannot be too highly recommended for their accommodation, the excellence of their Table d'Hôte and Wines, added to the attention and civility shown to all Travellers. Proprietor, **F. PAULEZ**.

**HOTEL DU VIEUX DOELEN.**—**Mr. VAN SANTEN, J.J., Proprietor.** This old-established and most comfortable Hotel is extensively patronised by Travellers on account of its superior Accommodation, its handsome and well furnished apartments, and splendid Saloons—for its admirable situation and beautiful Garden; as also for the quality of the Wines and Refreshments, the Table d'Hôte and Restaurant, and the general civility of the Attendants.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

**HOTEL BELLE VUE.**—**C. J. Van Velsen, Proprietor.**—This favourite and first-class Hotel, pleasantly situated opposite the Royal park, and the Rhine Railway Station, in the most delightful part of the Hague, commanding a beautiful prospect near the promenade and public buildings, is refitted up in a very superior style, and is conducted by the new proprietor, in a manner to render it deserving the patronage it enjoys among the nobility and gentry. English travellers will find it a most desirable residence for comfort and accommodation, which nothing can surpass, and for civility and attention. Extensive garden. Arrangements made by the month on favourable terms. English and Foreign newspapers. Table d'Hôte.

## HAMBURG.

### HOTEL SCHADENDORF.

**FIRST-RATE Hotel, established 1872.** Most beautifully situated in the centre of the town, with great squares, gardens, and avenues, as well as near the new walking places and rampart promenades, between the Elbe and Alster Rivers. Splendid views, and very pure air. Contains 140 rooms and saloons, 8 bath-rooms, dining-room, "Café Restaurant," and reading rooms; smoking and billiard rooms, and concert hall.

## HANOVER.

**UNION HOTEL.**—This well-known first-class and favourite Hotel, for Private Families and Gentlemen, is beautifully and cheerfully situated right opposite the Railway station. Elegance and comfort combined. English and French spoken. The utmost attention and civility. A regular Table d'Hôte, and private dinner to order. Baths in the house. Private carriages always ready. English and French newspapers. Pension, 6 frs. a day, everything included.

**HOTEL ROYAL**, immediately opposite the General Railway Station for Bremen, Berlin, Brunswick, Cologne, Hamburg, &c., admirably situated, in the best part of the city. The Cuisine and Wines are of first-rate quality, and the accommodation excellent for Families or Single Travellers. The Reading-room is well supplied with Newspapers and Periodicals. A beautiful garden for the use of visitors.

## HAVRE.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE**, Rue de Paris. The situation of this well-known and old-established Hotel is central and convenient for every part of Havre, from its immediate vicinity to the Theatre, the Exchange, the Docks, and the Quays. Visitors will find superior accommodation at reasonable prices. It can be highly recommended for its comfort, cleanliness, and excellent Table d'Hôte, &c. The Railway Booking Office is next door to the Hotel. Restaurant à la Carte.

**GRAND HOTEL DE NORMANDIE**, Mr. DUCLOS, Proprietor, 106, RUE DE PARIS, and 71, RUE DE L'HOPITAL. — This well-known first-class Hotel has just been enlarged and newly decorated. Situated in the most central points of the town, near the Exchange, Theatre, Telegraph Office, Post, and Town Hall; in proximity with the Steamboats for Caen, Trouville, Houlleur, Southampton, and the dock of the General Transatlantic Company; this Hotel offers every advantage and comfort to travellers and tourists. First-class "Restaurant" and "Table d'Hôte." Apartments for families. Music and conversation saloon. Private rooms for dinners. English, German, and French spoken.

**GRAND HOTEL ET BAINS FRASCATI**. — First class establishment; entirely re-built in 1871. The only Hotel in Havre situated on the banks of the sea. Mr. J. Descleves, manager. Moderate charges. Open all the year.

## HEIDELBERG.

**HOTEL DU PRINCE CHARLES**, kept by SOMMER and ELLMER, in the Market Place, near to the Castle, with the finest view of it. This Hotel, patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, is without question the best situated and most frequented in the town; it possesses an excellent *cuisine*, and is favourably known for its clean and airy bed-rooms, good attendance, and very reasonable prices. Reading Room supplied with the *London Times*, *Galignani's Messenger*, and American papers, &c. Superior Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 6 o'clock. Baths in the Hotel. Deservedly recommended.

## HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, with a beautiful garden, well situated on the promenade, and commanding a fine view of the Castle. The nearest to the English Church and the Railway Station, and only 5 minutes from the Swimming Baths. Pension, 6, 7, and 8 francs per day. Reading-room, with piano. English papers. Baths. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from every train.

**THE ADLER (or EAGLE) HOTEL**, in the Grand Place, commands a beautiful view of the celebrated Castle of Heidelberg, and is close to it. English and American Families and single Gentlemen will find this house one of the most comfortable, combining excellent accommodation with cleanliness and moderate charges. — (See "Murray," page 581.) The Reading-room is supplied with the *London Times* and American papers. The hotel is superintended by Mr. Lehr himself, who speaks English and French, as do the servants.

There is also a fine pond of Trout in the yard of the Hotel, where they are always to be had fresh.

**HOTEL DE HOLLANDE**, quiet and delightfully situated on the banks of the Neckar, and commanding a fine view of the opposite romantic mountain scenery, the nearest to the landing-place of the Steamboats, and close to the Castle. Mr. Spitz, the proprietor, well known for his solicitude to promote the comforts of his guests, has lately, at considerable expense, purchased a large building on the banks of the Neckar, contiguous to his Hotel, and has converted the slope into a beautiful garden for their exclusive use. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. English and French spoken. Terms moderate.

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**HEIDELBERG—Continued.**

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**MULLER'S VICTORIA HOTEL and PENSION**—formerly known as Müller's Family Hotel—close to the Railway Station on the Anlage, the most fashionable part of the town; commands a magnificent view of the castle and mountains, and enjoys the patronage of the English nobility and gentry, both on account of the excellence of its cuisine, and the cleanliness and airiness of its apartments. The garden, which is very large, and situated on the side of the mountain, is a great advantage to families. The house is elegantly furnished after the English style, and the terms are very moderate. This hotel is also mentioned in Murray's Hand-book. The Reading Room is supplied with English newspapers.

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**HOTEL SCHRIEDER—RAILWAY HOTEL**, at the issue of the Stations. No cab nor omnibus wanted. This Hotel consists now of 120 Bed Rooms, elegant Sitting Rooms and a Garden round the house, with a view on the Castle from every side. The Hotel Schrieder has been recently honoured by their R. H. the Prince and the Princess of Wales, the Prince Arthur, and the Prince Louis of Hesse, with the Princess Alice. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, Mr. OTTO KUHN, who endeavours, by the most strict attention, great comfort, and moderate prices, to deserve the patronage of English visitors.

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**COURT OF BADEN HOTEL**.—This First-class Hotel, well situated at a convenient distance from the Railway Station, the Castle, etc., has been considerably enlarged, newly refitted, and very much improved by the new Proprietor, Mr. ALBERT GLACIER, who endeavours by all means to render it worthy of the patronage of English and American travellers. Cold and warm baths in the Hotel. English and American newspapers. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Excellent cooking. Choice selection of Wines. English spoken.

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**HOTEL EUROPE, HEIDELBERG.**

**THE** above is the most beautiful and best situated Hotel in Heidelberg, standing in its own extensive Gardens, which are Free for the use of the Visitors.

**NO OMNIBUS REQUIRED.**

Being within 100 yards of the Station. An Hotel Porter meets every Train. Terms strictly moderate. **HAEFEL GUJER, Proprietor.**

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**HOMBOURG.**

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**HOTEL DE RUSSIE,**

**FIRST-CLASS Hotel**, one of the best in the town, commanding a magnificent view. Favourably known for its elegance, cleanliness, and kind attendance. Newly and greatly enlarged. Conversation Room elegantly fitted up. Splendid Dining Room, &c. Well-furnished Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. Good Cellar; excellent Cooking. Moderate charges. **F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.**

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**HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS**, kept by Mr. W. SCHLOTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable, with moderate charges. Large and small Apartments. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Private Dining Rooms. Baths in the Hotel.

**THE PROPRIETOR DEALS EXTENSIVELY IN WINES.**

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**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL**.—First-rate for Families and single Gentlemen, close to the Springs and the Kursaal; it is one of the best situated Hotels in the town. A splendid Dining-room and two suites of airy and quiet apartments (with balconies), overlooking the fine Taunus Mountains, have been newly added to the Hotel. It has been patronised by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and several other royal personages. The Proprietor, who has been for years in first-class Hotels in London, offers visitors the advantages of good and comfortable accommodation. All the attendants speak English. Best French and English cooking. Excellent Wines. Moderate charges.—**GUSTAVE WIGAND, Proprietor.**

## HYERES.

**HESPERIDES' HOTEL and PENSION.**—English house, highly recommended to English and American families. First-class accommodation. Moderate charges. Apartments, with board, tea, coffee, or chocolate, luncheon, and dinner, from 6frs. to 9frs. a day, according to the room. **W. Martin**, proprietor.

## INNSBRUCK.

**HOTEL D'AUTRICHE**, kept by **J. BAER**.—This first-class Hotel, the best situated in the town, enjoys a high reputation for being honoured with the patronage of travellers of distinction of all nations. The greatest care is given to the attendance. Large and small well-furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen. English spoken.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE**, kept by **Mr. SCHEINER**.—A new and well-furnished Hotel, conveniently situated, just facing the splendid valley of the Inn, and only five minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Excellent Table d'Hôte and private dinners. Arrangements made at very reasonable prices. Well-furnished Apartments.

**HOTEL GOLDEN SUN**, kept by **F. HORANDTNER**.—This old-established and highly recommended first-class Hotel, situated in the finest part of the town, with a delightful view of the mountains, and only four minutes' from the Station, has been entirely refurnished by the present Proprietor, and recommends itself for its comfort, cleanliness, and good attendance, combined with moderate charges. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant. English, French, and German Newspapers. Carriages and Omnibuses to and from every train. English spoken. Arrangements made at very reasonable terms.

## LAUSANNE.

### HOTEL RICHE MONT,

KEPT BY **F. RITTER**.

**A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, considerably enlarged, and in every respect a very highly recommended house. The situation of the **RICHE MONT HOTEL** is one of surpassing beauty, and this, added to its superior accommodation, renders it a very desirable place of residence or of temporary sojourn. Reduced charges for protracted stays, and *Pension* during the winter season.

**HOTEL GIBBON (1st Class)**, **Mr. RITTER**, Proprietor.—Is situated on one of the most beautiful sites in Switzerland, and commands admirable views of the splendid scenery around Lausanne. This well-known and extensively patronised Establishment has been recently newly furnished with all the elegance and regard to comfort to which English travellers are accustomed, and being conducted under the immediate superintendence of **Mr. Ritter**, will be found to afford very superior accommodation.

## LEIPSIK.

**HOTEL DE POLOGNE.**—**Mr. WITTENBECHER** begs to call the attention of Visitors to Leipzig to his well-known commodious Establishment situated in the centre of the town, near the Railway Station and Theatre, replete with every comfort, and containing 136 Bedrooms, Two large and elegant Saloons, Reading Room, Refreshment Room, and Bathing Rooms. Terms moderate. Suitable accommodation for Nobility, Families, or Single Travellers, on business or pleasure. **Mr. Wittenbecher**, the new Proprietor, has been during these last five years "Sommelier" at the Hotel du Louvre, at Paris.

### HOTEL HAUFFE.

**FIRST Class establishment**, beautifully situated in the best part of the Town and offering every comfort and advantage of a first-rate Continental Hotel. Large and well-furnished, and clean Apartments. **ALBERT HAUFFE**, Proprietor.

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**LEIPSIK—Continued.**

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**HOTEL DE PRUSSE, ROSSPLATZ.**—First class Hotel, most beautifully situated in the centre of the town, on a large Square at the New Promenade, and in the immediate vicinity of the new Theatre, the Museum, the Gervaulxhouse, the University and the Railway Station: 100 well-furnished apartments and rooms, Splendid Saloon, containing portraits of celebrated persons, who during the days of the 18th and 19th Oct., 1813, took their lodging here, such as Napoleon 1st, Frederick Wilhelm III., Alexandre I., &c., Frederick William's apartment, now the Reading-room (supplied with English and American papers). Moderate charges. Pension. Large Gardens—Carriages, Baths, &c.

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**LE MANS.**

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**HOTEL DE FRANCE, TULLIOT, proprietor.**—First-class establishment, entirely re-built and newly fitted up. Comfortable Apartments for Families. Saloons, &c., "Table d'Hôte" and "Service à la Carte."

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**LIEGE.**

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**HOTEL DE SUEDE (Proprietor, Mr. Dalimier),** one of the finest and best in Belgium, and the most frequented at Liege, is admirably situated, facing the Royal Theatre, the Boulevards, and nearest the Railway Station and Steamboats. Patronised by Travellers of all nations; it possesses an excellent cuisine, and is favourably known for its scrupulous cleanliness, good attendance, and reasonable prices.—Large and small Apartments, combining every domestic comfort. Hot Baths to be had.

The Dining Saloon is splendid and elegant, and well supplied with foreign Newspapers, including the *London Times*. English spoken.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Place du Theatre—Mr. CLUCK, Proprietor.**—This large and fine Hotel, the nearest to the Railway Station and Steam Packets, is situated in the most salubrious part of the town, contiguous to the Promenades and Public Establishments. It is celebrated for its cleanliness, good attendance, and reasonable prices. Excellent large and small well-furnished Apartments, suitable for Families or single Travellers. Fixed prices. Superior cooking, and Table d'Hôte very good. ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SPOKEN.

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**LILLE.**

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**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, Nos. 30 and 32, RUE BASSE.**—This well-known Establishment is situated in the centre of the public buildings, close to the Theatre and Railway Terminus. It has been entirely restored, and newly furnished throughout. Large and small apartments. Large Sitting-rooms and Dining-rooms. Reading and Smoking-rooms. Baths. Omnibus to and from all the trains. Proprietor, Mr. ARNOUX (successor to Mr. FERRU), who also keeps the Buffet at the station.

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**LUCERNE.**

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**GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL,**  
Messrs. LEGESSER, BROTHERS, & CO., Proprietors. [218.]

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**LUGANO (SWITZERLAND).**

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**HOTEL ET BELVEDERE DU PARC—Kept by A. BEHA.**—This first-class Hotel contains 150 Sleeping-rooms and Saloons, all elegantly furnished; "Salons de réunion;" an English chapel; and one of the most beautiful Gardens in the country. The Hotel is very agreeable situated for the two seasons. During the winter the Hall and landings are warmed.

## LUXEMBOURG.

**HOTEL DE COLOGNE.**—Mr. WURTH, Proprietor.—This old-established Hotel is situated in the centre of the town, and an omnibus conveys passengers to and from all the Trains. The accommodation will be found commodious and comfortable, the Rooms excessively clean, the *cuisines* good, Wines excellent, and the prices moderate. The Hotel has been newly enlarged and greatly embellished, and Mr. Wurth begs to inform his numerous friends of his having added to his hotel an extensive garden, commanding a beautiful view all over the environs, which are charming, and well worth seeing. English, French, and German spoken.

**HOTEL DU LUXEMBOURG.**—Kept by Mr. J. P. Hastert.—This first-class Hotel, one of the oldest establishments of the town, recommends itself to families and single gentlemen by the cleanliness of its well-furnished and airy apartments, all of them with a south aspect, and commanding a beautiful view; its splendid Dining Saloon, "Salle à Manger," capable of dining 150 persons; its excellent Table d'Hôte, and its choice selection of the best Moselle and Rhine Wines. Omnibuses to and from every train. Travellers are recommended not to permit themselves to be misled by touters at the station.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**—The new proprietor, Mr. H., endeavours, by every attention, to render his Hotel worthy of the travelling public, and it will be found to afford good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen stopping at Luxembourg on their way to Treves and the Moselle, or to Bale. Very good rooms. Breakfast—Coffee or Tea. Table d'Hôte at one o'clock, 3 frs.; Private Dinners at any hour, 4 frs. Omnibus to and from the Station. Moderate charges.

## LYONS.

### GRAND HOTEL DE LYON,

RUE IMPERIAL, AND PLACE DE LA BOURSE, LYONS.

**TWO HUNDRED BED-ROOMS AND TWENTY SALOONS,** in every Variety; Large and small Apartments for families, elegantly furnished; Saloons for Official receptions; Conversational and Reading Rooms; Coffee and Smoking Divan; Baths; Private Carriages; Omnibuses; Restaurant; Service in the Apartments, *à la carte*, or at fixed prices.

#### ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

The GRAND HOTEL DE LYON is too important and too well-known to require injudicious praise; it suffices to state that it cost nearly THREE MILLIONS OF FRANCS, and that the accommodation is of so comfortable and luxurious a character as to attract the notice of all visitors.

Although the GRAND HOTEL DE LYON affords the most elegant accommodation for the highest classes, it is frequented by visitors of the humblest pretensions. Rooms at 2 frs., very comfortably furnished.

**TABLE D'HOTE** at 4 frs. In consequence of the Proprietors having contracted with the Bordeaux and Burgundy wine growers for supplies of their best wines, qualities of the first vintages may be had at this hotel at moderate prices. Since the Hotel has been in the hands of new proprietors instead of a company, the reduction they have made in the prices precludes them from paying fees to the cab and coach drivers at the Railway Station. Travellers are therefore requested to bear in mind that the Grand Hotel de Lyon is situated in the centre of the Rue Imperial, near the Bank of France, and opposite the Palace of the Bourse.

**HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,** at fifty yards from the Railway Station of Perrache. Entrance on the Cours Napoleon. Excellent accommodation for English families. Spacious and comfortable Bed-rooms and Drawing-rooms. English and German spoken by the landlady and *servants*.

**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE ET DES DEUX MONDES.**—First-class establishment, the nearest to the Railway Station of Perrache. Rooms for *ladies* and upwards.—Mr. C. PATERL, Proprietor.

LYONS—Continued.

**GRAND HOTEL COLLET**, near the **PLACE BELLECOUR**.—This newly-restored and greatly enlarged Hotel, now offers the greatest comfort, combined with moderate charges. Large and small apartments for families. Private service and "à la Carte" at any hour. "Table d'Hôte." Reading and conversation saloons. Smoking Room. Garden and Bath. Arrangements made with families for a protracted stay.

**GRAND HOTEL BELLECOUR**.—Splendidly situated on the **Place Bellecour**, near the Post-office and the beautiful church "Eglise de la Charité," greatly enlarged and entirely refitted up. This Hotel affords every comfort and good accommodation. Large and well-furnished Apartments for Families. Small and also well-furnished Apartments and Rooms for Single Gentlemen. Saloons on the ground floor. "Table d'Hôte." Interpreter. Carriages, Omnibus, &c.

**MACON.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**MR. BATAILLARD**, Proprietor, successor to **Mr. WEISS**.—Situated on the direct route between Paris and Geneva, or Paris and Turin, by the Mont Cenis. English Families and Gentlemen may rely on always finding excellent accommodation at the Grand Hotel de l'Europe, which is beautifully situated on the river side, and commands fine views of Mont Blanc and the Alps. Omnibus to and from each train. Private Carriages also if ordered. English spoken.

**HOTEL DES CHAMPS ELYSEES,**

CLOSE BY THE RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL IS RECOMMENDED FOR ITS COMFORT AND MODERATE CHARGES. Omnibuses at every Train. Apartments and Rooms, &c.

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**BUCHALET**, Proprietor.

**HOTEL DES ETRANGERS**.—Exceedingly well situated, just opposite the Gardens of the Station. Well furnished Apartments. Choice selection of Wines. The Hotel is under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor himself. A Walter of the Hotel is at the Station.

**MANNHEIM.**

**HOTEL DU PALATINAT (PFALZER HOF)**.—This first-class Hotel, situate in the middle of the town, affords large suites of well-furnished apartments for families, and comfortable and airy rooms for single gentlemen. Good Table and Wines. Attentive attendants. Moderate charges. The Proprietor, **Mr. F. Freitag**, speaks English. Foreign Newspapers taken in.

**MARSEILLES.**

**GRAND HOTEL NOAILLES,**

24, RUE NOAILLES (Cannebière Prolongée),

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL (CONSTRUCTED IN IMITATION OF THE GRAND HOTEL OF PARIS).

**THIS** splendid Establishment, the most important and the newest of the Hotels of Marseilles, the only one in the Rue Noailles which possesses a magnificent garden full south, and the luxury and comfort combined with the serious attention of the Servants, make this magnificent Hotel one of the most distinguished in Europe. Table d'Hôte all the year, excellent Wines. Magnificent Dining Room. Reading Saloon, supplied with French and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals. Conversation Room, with Piano. Smoking Room. 15 Saloons for Bath are always kept ready. Carriages. Omnibuses at each Train. Interpreter for every language. Charges moderate. N.B.—Omnibuses and Carriages by a covered space in the Hotel. Recommended.



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**MARSEILLES—Continued.**

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**GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE ET DE LA PAIX,**  
**RUE NOAILLES (CANNEBIERE extended),****ECHALLIER & FALQUET, Proprietors.**

**T**HIS most vast and splendid Hotel, fitted up with every modern appliance and luxuriously furnished, contains 250 Sleeping Rooms, 20 Saloons facing the South, Banqueting Saloon, Table d'Hôte Room and Restaurant; Public Drawing-room. *Times, Morning Post, Galignani, Illustrated London News, Punch*, and many other papers. Baths on each floor. Omnibuses of the Hotel at the arrival and the departure of all Trains. Charges moderate. The prices of the rooms vary from 2 to 20 frs. **The prices of the Hotel are posted on each room.** Visitors can have a good Sleeping-room, Breakfast, Table d'Hôte Dinner, Lights, and Attendance, from 9 frs. a-day, according to the floor. **A very comfortable Machine Wagon Saloon** (known in England as a lift) **mounts up visitors to each floor.**

NOTICE.—Travellers intending to honour this Hotel with their patronage, are respectfully requested not to make use of the name "Grand Hotel," there is no Hotel of that name in Marseilles.

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**GRAND HOTEL DE MARSEILLE.**

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**Cannebiere prolongee.—Rue de Noailles, 2.****Hotel de 1er ordre et le plus près de la gare parmi les grands Hôtels.****Salons de lecture et de conversation.—Bains et voitures dans l'Hotel.**

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**MAYENCE.**

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**H**OTEL D'ANGLETERRE.—HENRY SPECHT, Proprietor, Wine Merchant and Grower. This elegant first-rate Hotel, much frequented by families and gentlemen, situated in front of the Rhine bridge, is the nearest Hotel to the landing-place of the steamboats, and close to the Stations of the Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Bavarian, Cologne, Bâle, and Paris Railways. It affords from its balconies and rooms extensive and picturesque views of the Rhine and mountains. English comfort. Table d'Hôte. This Hotel is reputed for its superior Rhenish Wines and sparkling Hock, which Mr. Specht exports to England at wholesale prices. *English Times and Illustrated News*; French and German newspapers.

**H**OTEL DE HOLLANDE.—FERD. BUDINGEN, Proprietor.—Opposite the landing-place of the Rhine steamers, and near the Railway Station, is most pleasantly situated, and is one of the best on the Rhine for the accommodation of English families and tourists. Mr. Budingén, the new proprietor, has newly furnished the hotel throughout, and hopes, by unremitting attention and moderate prices, to merit the patronage of English travellers. Mr. Budingén exports the best Rhine and Moselle Wines to England.

**R**HEINISCHER HOF.—The Rhine Hotel.—MRS HAENLIN, Proprietress. This well-known and favourite first-class Hotel is most conveniently and admirably situated near the Railway Terminus, and the Landing-Place of the Rhine Steamers, and commands an extensive view of the Rhine and Taunus Mountains. This highly recommended Establishment combines superior accommodation with moderate charges.

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**MENTONE.**

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**HOTEL DU PAVILLON,**  
**PRINCE DE GALLES.**

**F**IRST-CLASS Establishment, situated in the Carnoles, and commanding a fine view of the Sea. Baths. Billiard Saloon. Carriages and Omnibuses to and from every *via*.

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**MENTONE—Continued.**

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**HOTEL WESTMINSTER.**

**FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT**, newly built and furnished with taste and according to all the latest improvements. In a southern aspect overlooking the sea and a beautiful Garden giving access to the public "Promenade du Midi." Large Public Saloon. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. English and several foreign languages spoken. English and American Luncheon Saloon.

**HOTEL DE LA MEDITERRANEE**, Avenue Victor Emmanuel, near the Public Gardens and the English Church. This new and first-rate Hotel is situated full south, with view of the Sea; has been entirely re-furnished by the new Proprietor. Families will find it a most desirable residence for its comfort and cleanliness. Boarders taken in by the Week, Month, or Season. The Servants speak English. Proprietor, **SCHERRER REBER**, of the Hotel d'Angleterre, at Lucerne.

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**MERAN (TYROL).**

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**HOTEL AND PENSION HASSFURTHERS**, kept by Mr. C. HASSFURTHER, Proprietor.—This Hotel enjoys a most beautiful situation near the Stream Passeyr Mountain, and commands an extensive view all over the other neighbouring Mountains. Pension from 2G. 80kr. a day. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. English Divine Service in the Hotel during the Summer months.

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**METZ.**

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**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE**.—Excellent first-class Hotel, well situated, and containing well-furnished Rooms and Apartments. Omnibuses at every train. Carriages. Several languages spoken. C. MONIER, Proprietor.

**GRAND HOTEL DE METZ**.—First-class Establishment, recommendable in every respect. Table d'Hôte at 11 a.m. and 6 o'clock; Private Service at any hour; Restaurant à la carte. Apartments for Families. Breakfast at 11 o'clock. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 6 o'clock. Carriages in the house. Omnibuses to and from every train. ENGELMANN, successor to M. CANAUX, Proprietor.

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**MONACO.**

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**GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS**, kept by EUGENE REY. First-class Hotel, beautifully situated facing the sea, with a covered terrace. Large and small well-furnished apartments and rooms. Table d'Hôte, "Restaurant" and Pension. Reading rooms supplied with English papers. English travellers will find this Hotel most agreeable for residence and temporary sojourn.

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**MOSCOW.**

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On the Loubianka, **HOTEL HAMBURG**, on the Loubianka; the best Boarding House in Moscow. An exceedingly well-conducted establishment, where the visitor is sure to find the comfort and cleanliness of a good English Hotel, with reasonable charges: 4 roubles per day, and 30 copecks for the service. English, French, and German spoken.—Mrs. BILLET, Proprietress.

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**MUNICH.**

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**THE FOUR SEASONS HOTEL**, SITUATE No. 4, Maximilian Strasse; one of the most magnificent streets in Germany, Mr. A. SCHIMON, Proprietor.—This Family Hotel has been recently constructed, and is elegantly furnished in the newest and most fashionable style. It is situated near the Royal Palace, the Theatre, and Post-office, and contains 200 large and small apartments, all of them having a view of the magnificent new street. English, American, and Foreign newspapers. Hot and cold baths. An Omnibus to and from each Train. Moderate and fixed prices.

**MUNICH—Continued.**

**HOTEL LEINFELDER.**—This Hotel is admirably situated on the Maximilian Square, close to the Picture Galleries and the principal places of amusement. Having large and small well-furnished Apartments, it is equally fitted for Families and single travellers. Table d'Hôte. Baths. English and French Newspapers. Carriages belonging to the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from the Station.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**—The proprietor of this Hotel, formerly the Hotel Blauen Traube, has just entirely and newly re-fitted it up with every modern appliance. It is very well situated in the centre of the town, and contains elegantly-furnished Apartments and Rooms. There are hot and cold Baths in the house. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and at 5 o'clock. Omnibuses to and from every train. Proprietor, Mr. H. SITZLER.

**HOTEL DU RHIN.**

**WELL** situated near the Railway Station, entirely refurnished by the new Proprietor, Mr. C. HAYMANN; with all the comfort and luxury of modern times. 100 Rooms and Saloons, well-furnished Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. Beautiful Dining Room, Large Refreshing Room, Billiard Room. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. "Dinners à la Carte" at any hour. English, French, and Foreign Newspapers.

**EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS,**

For Show and Sale (opposite the Glyptothek).

**THIS EXHIBITION**, organised by all the principal Artists of Munich, contains several branches of Fine Arts, and will be found not only a place worth seeing, but even one of the most interesting places in the town. It is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, commencing from the month of April till October, and will be opened every year at the same epoch during the same period of time. Every information given readily.

**NEUCHATEL.**

**HOTEL DE BELLE VUE**, established and managed by the proprietor, Mr. ALBERT ELKES.—This very comfortable first-class hotel, delightfully situated on the banks of the Lake, is the only one in the town commanding an entire view of the Alps from Mont Blanc to the summit of the Appenzell. It is so constructed as to afford the greatest tranquillity, which, combined with careful attendance, renders the hotel a most desirable residence for families. Reduced prices for protracted stay. Pension from the 15th of October till the 15th of May.

**GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BLANC**, kept by **BAMBERT and ROSE**.—Open since the first of June. This large first-class Hotel, well-situated on the borders of the Lake, commanding a beautiful view of the Mont Blanc and the Alps, has been fitted up with every modern comfort, and offers first-class accommodation, combined with moderate charges. Fine Dining-room, Reading and Conversation Saloons, Billiard-room, Smoking and Bath-rooms. Boarders taken by week.

**GRAND HOTEL DU LAC.**—Kept by **MUESSELI**, newly re-built, and re-furnished. Commanding a beautiful view of the Lake and the Alps. Reading Room, Smoking Room, and Baths. Omnibuses to and from every train. Carriages for Excursions, &c.

**NICE.**

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.**—This well-known first-class and favourite Hotel, for private families and gentlemen, is beautifully situated, Quai Massena, near the English Church and the "Promenades des Anglais." One of the best Tables d'Hôte at Nice. Private Dinners at all hours. Elegance and comfort combined. The utmost attention and civility. English, American, French newspapers. Charges moderate. Omnibus from and to the station for Railway users.

NICE—Continued.

**CHAUVAIN'S GREAT HOTEL.**  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR,  
FULL SOUTH.

**KRAFT'S HOTEL DE NICE, AT NICE.**

**B**OULEVARD DE CARABACEL, kept by M. KRAFT, (Bernerhof, Berne.)—To this splendid first-class Hotel (opened in 1864), the only one situated in the mildest, most salubrious, and sheltered part of Nice, has been lately added the Villa and fine English Park of Count Caltasky, which by a new road, is within five minutes' walk of the town. The Hotel being built above the level of the town, a most charming view of it, the environs, and the sea is obtained from the garden and from each window.

**SEASON 1871-72.**

**N**ICE.—For **TARIEFF** of the **HOTEL DES ANGLAIS**—the new first-class Hotel, facing the sea, and under English management—address the Secretary, Mediterranean Hotel Company, 80, Coleman-street, London, E.C.; or to the Hotel, Nice.

**H**OTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE (Limited Company).—This magnificent first-class Hotel is fitted up with every modern appliance, and is situated in the finest part of the town, with a south aspect, a fine view of the sea, and overlooking the Public Garden; it is also near the Protestant Church and the Club. Reading-room is supplied with English, American, French, German, and Italian Newspapers. Smoking Room. Baths on each floor. Omnibuses at the Station.

Excellent Table d'Hôte, charges moderate (they are posted up in each room). Mr. T. LAVIT, the Manager, will spare no pains to increase the comfort of his visitors.

**NISMES.**

**G**RAND HOTEL DU LUXEMBOURG.—MR. A. GUIBAL, Proprietor. This first-class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen is situated on the promenade de l'Esplanade and the place de la Couronne, opposite Pradier's beautiful fountain. The accommodation at this Hotel and Restaurant is first-rate in every respect, but the charges are moderate. Baths in the Hotel. Carriages for visiting the environs of Nismes.

**NUREMBERG.**

**H**OTEL DE BAVIERE.—This first-rate and superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, close to the River, is highly spoken of by English and American travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. English and Foreign Newspapers. Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each train. English Church in the Hotel; Divine Service every Sunday.

**RED HORSE HOTEL**

(ROTHES ROSS),

PROPRIETOR: M. F. GALIMBERTI.

This excellent old-established Hotel, situated in one of the best quarters of the town, is well adapted for Tourists and Families making a visit to Nuremberg of some duration, and who will find every conceivable comfort and convenience. Table d'Hôte at 1 p.m., and Private Dinners at all hours. The Establishment will be found well worthy of the renown and patronage it has enjoyed from English travellers of the highest rank during many years.

## OSTEND.

**HOTEL FONTAINE.**—This Hotel is situated in the Longue Rue, near the King's Palace, the Kursaal, and Casino, nearest to the sea. It is patronised by the nobility and gentry, and frequently has the honour of receiving princely visitors. It contains a large number of apartments, handsomely furnished (overlooking a garden), and a new and extensive dining-room of noble dimensions, ornamented with a fine collection of paintings.

This Hotel is one of the finest Establishments in the country. An Omnibus belonging to the Hotel conveys passengers to and from the trains. This Hotel remains open all the winter season. The Proprietor is also Director of the Bathing Establishment.

**HOTEL ROYAL DE PRUSSE**, kept by Mrs. Julie Hungs, Purveyor to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. This first-class Hotel faces and commands fine views of the Sea, and is open the whole year. Arrangements are made by week or by month for the winter season. Omnibuses at the Station and the Landing-place. Specially recommended in Murray's Hand-Book and Baedeker's Travellers' Guide.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE**, kept by Mr. MANN, Proprietor and Director of the Kursaal Establishment.—This First-class Hotel, delightfully situated just opposite the Kursaal, is frequented by the highest class of society, and is especially recommended to English travellers. Remains open all the Winter season. English daily newspapers.

**BATH HOTEL.**—This old-established first-class and well-situated Hotel, combines great comfort with moderate charges. It contains suites of apartments and single rooms, all elegantly furnished. Its Table d'Hôte is excellent, and its accommodation very good. It is patronised by the Prince of Wales and the English Royal Family. English spoken.

**THE SHIP HOTEL.**—A comfortable clean house, situated on the Quay, facing the landing-place of the Steamers from Dover and London. Mr. PLADDY, the new landlord, having considerably improved this Hotel, it will be found to afford excellent accommodation for Families or single Travellers at moderate prices. A large and convenient dining-room has just been added. Mr. P. will be most happy to afford English visitors any information they may require.

**WILTCHER'S HOTEL, RUE LOUISE.**—This First-class English Hotel is highly recommended to families and gentlemen staying in Ostend. The landlord and landlady are English, and can give clergymen and other references if required. Arrangements made. Terms very moderate. Table d'Hôte.

**HOTEL DE COMMERCE.**—Situated opposite the Station, and very near the Quay. Carriage awaits the arrival of Steamers from Dover and London. Single Travellers and Families will find the charges very reasonable and special arrangements may be made by the week or month. Coaches and horses for hire at the Hotel.

**HOTEL DU LION D'OR**, kept by Mr. G. CNUDE.—This Hotel, beautifully situated on the Place d'Armes, next to the Casino, and only two minutes' walk from the Sea, is one of the oldest established in the town, and is especially recommended to English travellers, for its comfort, cleanliness, and good attendance. It is kept open all the year. The Winter Service is organised in a particularly excellent manner. Moderate terms.

**MERTIAN'S HOTEL**—close to the harbour, commands a very fine view of the sea. Omnibuses convey passengers from the Steam Packets or Trains to this Hotel, which is always open on their arrival, and at which the best of refreshments and accommodation can be had. Mr. Mertian having been honoured for many years with the patronage of English Travellers, while co-proprietor of the Hotel d'Allemagne from 1846-53, has spared no expense to render his new Hotel Mertian equal to the best on the Continent, and worthy their future patronage. It is elegantly furnished throughout, contains 50 Bed-rooms, numerous Sitting-rooms, and a Dining-room of 150. Open all the year.

**PARIS.**

**HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES & D'ANGLETERRE,**

**8, RUE D'ANTIN.**

**NO NOISE, ASPHALTED STREET.**

*Between the Tuileries, Place Vendôme, and the Boulevards.*

**Mr. LEQUEU, Proprietor.**

**EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.**

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in the Hotel. Gentlemen's Lavatory on the ground floor.

**MODERATE CHARGES.**

This magnificent first-class Family and Commercial Hotel, quite newly and elegantly Furnished, according to the most fashionable style, and surrounded by Gardens, justifies the preference given to it by English Travellers, for the comfort and cleanliness of its Apartments, its excellent Cooking, and the care and attention shown to every visitor who honours the Hotel with his patronage.

Large and Small Apartments, Single Rooms, Reading Saloon, Coffee-rooms, Smoking-room, Letter Box, Private Restaurant.

12, Boulevard  
des  
Capucines.

**GRAND HOTEL**

12, Boulevard  
des  
Capucines.

**COMPLETE RESTORATION.**

The New Manager has reduced the Tariffs, and Suppressed the charge for "Service."

**700 Comfortable and Well-furnished Rooms and Saloons, from 5 fr. per day.**

**TABLE D'HOTE.**

**GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE,**

**164, 168, Rue de Rivoli, and Place du Palais Royal.**

**REDUCED TARIFFS.**

**700 Comfortable and Well-furnished Rooms and Saloons, from 3 fr. per day.**

**Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock, 5 francs (Wine included).**

**GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU, 8, RUE DE LA PAIX.**—This Hotel has been patronised during the last century by the first families in Europe. Splendid Saloon for Table d'Hôte, 5 frs. Saloons for Private Dinners, at 5 and 6 francs and upwards, and à la Carte. Large and small apartments at all prices, according to the floor and size. The Hotel has been entirely re-fitted and made one of the most comfortable in Paris.

*C—Continental.*

## PARIS—Continued.

**HOTEL MEURIOE, Rue de Rivoli.**

**O**PPPOSITE the Tuileries Gardens, Mr. SCHEURICH, Proprietor. Large and Small Apartments, and Single Bed-rooms for Gentlemen. Reading-room and Smoking-rooms. Table d'Hôte. Every modern comfort combined with moderate charges. [146.]

**ST. JAMES'S HOTEL.**

**S**T. JAMES'S HOTEL, 211, RUE ST. HONORE, MR. AVIET, Proprietor.—In immediate proximity to the Garden of the Tuilleries. This Hotel, which has been recently considerably enlarged and embellished, is particularly recommended to English and American families. It now contains 180 Bed and 30 Sitting-rooms, nearly all of which look out on the pretty garden of the Hotel. Situated between a large courtyard and garden, it ensures perfect quiet to its guests. Splendid *Salle-à-Manger*; large Restaurant. Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths on the premises. First-rate Table d'Hôte at 4 frs.; *Restaurant à la Carte* or at fixed prices. Rooms from 2 frs. 50 c. and *Pension*, including everything, from 8 frs. a-day. Very advantageous arrangements for Families. [147.]

**SPLENDIDE HOTEL,**

1, PLACE DE L'OPERA, 1,  
RUE DE LA PAIX ET AVENUE DE L'OPERA.  
61 (Entrance, Avenue de l'Opera), 61.

This magnificent Establishment has all its Apartments in front, and overlooking the three finest places in Paris. Reading-room. Baths. Ascension-room. [148.]

**H**OTEL BEDFORD, No. 17, RUE DE L'ARCADE, near the Madeleine Church.—This Hotel has long been known to English Travellers for its comfort and many advantages. The Proprietor, in acknowledging with grateful thanks past favours, begs to assure his numerous patrons that he has spared no expense to provide his guests with every convenience and comfort in his establishment. The Hotel is situated in the most quiet and beautiful quarter of Paris, the Champs Elysées, the Railway Stations, and the Boulevards. *Restaurant à la carte*. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock daily. Moderate charges and good attendance. [149.]

**HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION,**

223—RUE ST. HONORE—223,

BETWEEN THE

Rues d'Alger and De Castiglione, near the Place Vendôme.

LEBAS, Proprietor.

[150.]

**H**OTEL DE FRANCE and DE BATH, Mr. Jh. MONNOYEUR, Proprietor, 239, Rue St. Honoré, corner of the Rue Castiglione and the Place Vendôme, in the immediate vicinity of the Tuileries Gardens, the Champs Elysées, and the Boulevards. First-rate house; large and small apartments handsomely furnished; good attendance and moderate prices. *Restaurant à la Carte* or private dinners. [151.]

PARIS—Continued.

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE, 15, Rue Scribe.**—This Hotel is very well situated, and is conducted with the greatest care. It contains large and small well-furnished Apartments, very clean, for Families, or Single Gentlemen. Moderate charges. [161.]

**HOTEL DE RIVOLI, 202, RUE DE RIVOLI, J. Stolle, Proprietor.**—This Hotel, delightfully situated, just opposite the Gardens at the Tuilleries, in the vicinity of the Palais Royal and the fine Promenade of the Champs Elysées, offers to travellers of all countries every advantage and comfort requisite in a first-class hotel. Large and small apartments elegantly furnished. Single Rooms, 3 frs. and upwards. Meals served in the apartments either *à la carte* or *à prix fixe*. Baths in the Hotel. Terms moderate. All languages spoken. [162.]

**HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE,**

14, RUE CAUMARTIN.

This first-class Hotel, situated in the centre of the finest part of Paris, near the Boulevards and New Opera House. Conversation, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Two large Court-yards with garden. Rooms on the ground, first and second floors, from 2 to 3 frs. Celebrated *cuisine* and cellar. Dinners at 4 frs., and *à la carte*. [154.]

**HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL,**

170, RUE DE RIVOLI,

(FORMERLY HOTEL DES TROIS EMPEREURS)

**FACING** the Place du Palais Royal and the Louvre, near the Tuilleries, the Theatres, and the Place de la Bourse. Large and small Apartments for private dinners. Rooms from 3 frs., and upward. Saloons from 6 frs., and upward. Very fine *Salle à Manger*. *Table d'Hôte*, at 4 frs. Service "*à la Carte*" in the apartments, "*Salons de Musique et de Conversation*." Reading Rooms. French and foreign newspapers. Carriages. Interpreter. [155.]

**HOTEL DES ETRANGERS DE LA RUE VIVIENNE, 3, RUE**

VIVIENNE, M. LEFANT, the new Proprietor and successor to Mr. Gerard, near the Palais Royal, the Bourse, the Boulevards, and the Theatres. Restaurant—*Table d'Hôte*, Baths, Carriages. Large and small well-furnished apartments. Bed-rooms at two and six francs. French, English, and German newspapers. Mr. LEFANT requests gentlemen and families who are recommended to this Hotel, not to allow themselves to be misled by touts or other interested persons, who frequently deceive passengers by conducting them to other establishments of the same name as the above respectable Hotel. Les bureaux du Telegraph sont dans l'Hotel. [156.]

**HOTEL BUCKINGHAM,**

32, RUE PASQUIER, AND 97, RUE DES MATHURINS,

**MR. BARRAT** begs to inform his numerous friends that this Hotel, delightfully situated just opposite the Square Louis XVI., near the Madeleine, is entirely rented and elegantly refurnished. Excellent *Table d'Hôte* at six o'clock, 4 frs. Board and Lodging (Bed-room, Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, light and attendance included), 10, 12, or 14 francs per day, according to floor. London "*Times*" taken in. English spoken by the Landlord and Servants. [157.]

**GRAND HOTEL DU PARLEMENT,**

BOULEVARD DE LA MADELEINE

(Entrée Rue de la Ferme des Mathurins, 1),

AND 18, PLACE DE LA MADELEINE.

**THIS** fine Hotel, in all the luxury and freshness of its recent inauguration, situated in one of the best parts of Paris, combines great comfort with moderate *c* *Table d'Hôte*. Baths, Carriages, &c., in the Hotel. Foreign languages spoken.



## PARIS—Continued.

**GRAND HOTEL DE CASTILE,**

THE BEST SITUATION IN PARIS,

**101, RUE DE RICHELIEU, & BOULEVARD des ITALIENS, 5,**  
TWO GREAT ENTRANCES.

**THE** Rue de Richelieu is the most important of Paris, it is the direct way to the Palais Royal, the Louvre and Tuilleries, and the Boulevard des Italiens, which is the great Boulevard of Paris. Large and small suites of Apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. RENOU, the proprietors of this superb Establishment, personally superintend it with the greatest attention. [159.]

**GRAND HOTEL DE NORMANDIE,**

256—RUE ST. HONORE—256.

**THE NEW HOTEL** is situated between the Palais Royal and the Church of St. Roche. The Hotel is very commodious, and is entirely re-fitted and newly furnished. Large and small apartments on very advantageous terms. English spoken by landlord and servants. [160.]

**HOTEL DE CALAIS, 5, Rue Neuve des Capucines;** the finest situation in Paris, near the gardens of the Tuilleries and the Boulevards. The proprietor, Mr. Hauser, is conversant with English habits. To accommodate his numerous guests, he has lately enlarged the Hotel. The Table d'Hôte and attendance are first rate. Arrangements are made for board and lodging, by the day, week, or month. Charges moderate. English newspapers. The proprietor speaks English, and spares no endeavour to make travellers comfortable. [162.]

**LONDON AND NEW YORK HOTEL, 13, Place du Havre.—Mr. Chardon** Proprietor.—Visitors coming to Paris will find this Hotel most conveniently situated, within a few minutes' walk from the Madeleine Church and the Champs Elysées, facing the Railway Station for Versailles, St. Cloud, the Bois de Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre. English Attendants, English Papers taken in. Airy and comfortable Rooms, with Board and Wine included, 8s. per day. Very moderate pension for winter. The hotel has lately been improved in a superior manner.

**HOTEL FOLKESTONE, No. 9, Rue Castellane, Paris.** Near the Madeleine, the Boulevards, the Tuilleries, and the Champs Elysées. Families and gentlemen visiting Paris will find at the above hotel the comfort of home, together with everything calculated to render their sojourn agreeable. Each visitor may be furnished with a Bedroom, Breakfast, Dinner at Table d'Hôte, at the rate of from 6s. 8d. to 8s.

**HOTEL VOUILLEMONT, 15, Rue Boissy d'Anglais (formerly des Champs Elysées),** near the Madeleine, Mr. VALLEE, Proprietor.—This Hotel is situated in the finest quarter of Paris, near the Place de la Concorde, between the Boulevards, the garden of the Tuilleries, and the Champs Elysées.

It is particularly recommended for being well conducted, and the elegant manner in which it is furnished.

Visitors will find every thing most comfortable, and Families can be served in private saloons, appropriated for that purpose. All the attendants speak English and German.

**FAMILY HOTEL, 6, RUE CASTAGLIONE,** between the Tuilleries Garden, the Place Vendôme, and the Theatres. Favourably situated. This establishment is also most conveniently arranged and comfortably furnished. Two Sitting Rooms for the use of visitors. Apartments and Single Rooms. English and French newspapers. English, French, and German spoken. Arrangement by day or week at moderate terms.—Mme. VIE GAUTIER and DAHANT.

PARIS—Continued.

**HOTEL DU CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD, PLACE DU CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD**, opposite the Terminus of the Northern (Calais and Boulogne, &c.) Railway. 100 Rooms and Saloons, from 2 francs to 6 francs per day. Saloons for private dinner. Restaurant à la carte. Reading Room, with the Paris and Foreign Newspapers. Sitting Room for conversation and music. Coffee Rooms with Billiards. Omnibuses opposite the Hotel to convey Passengers to any Railway Station, Post Office, or Telegraph Office. Special arrangements with gentlemen wishing to learn the French language. Attendants speaking several languages.

**HOTEL DU PRINCE ALBERT,**

5, RUE ST. HYACINTHE, ST. HONORE, 5,

Near the Tuilleries and St. Roch's Church.—Highly recommended by English visitors. Rooms from 2 to 3 francs per day. Plain Breakfast at 1 franc 25 cents. There is no Table d'Hôte, so that visitors can dine at any of the various Restaurants of Paris, and at their own time and price. During the winter, rooms per month from 30 to 70 francs. Several well-furnished Bed-rooms have been recently added to this Establishment, as well as a fine Drawing-room for the use of visitors.

**HOTEL DES ETATS-UNIS, 16, RUE D'ANTIN**, Constant Dogé, Proprietor, This Hotel, newly and comfortably re-furnished, is close to the principal Public Establishments, as the Tuilleries, the Place Vendôme, the Boulevard des Italiens, and the Bourse, is particularly recommended for its large and small well-furnished Apartments and Bedrooms, and affords every comfort at the most moderate charges. Bedrooms from 2 to 6 francs per day; and Apartments for families. Restaurant. Table d'Hôte. Arrangements for Board and Lodging at 7s. per day. The landlord and servants speak English.

**HOTEL DE LONDRES,**

BARETTA, Proprietor, 8, Rue Saint Hyacinthe.

**RUE St. Honoré**, between the Tuilleries, the Boulevards, Palais Royal, and the Place Vendôme. Rooms from 1s. 8d. to 4s.; Breakfast, 1s. and 2s.; Dinner, 2s. 10d. Arrangements made with families. Large Dining-room. Reading and Music Saloon. English and French papers.

**MULLER'S BRITISH and AMERICAN HOTEL, ENGLISH TAVERN,** and RESTAURANT, 39, Rue Pasquier. Situated close to the Dieppe, Havre, and Versailles Railway Station. Five minutes' walk from the Madeleine and principal Boulevards.—Terms—bed, breakfast, dinner, and service included—*Entresol and first floor*, 8s. per day; second and third floors, 7s.; fourth and fifth floors, 6s. *English Bar*—Pale Ales and Stout on draught. Bath Room, Reading Room, and Piano. 39, Rue Pasquier.

**GRAND HOTEL JULES CÉSAR**, Avenue Lacuée, and 20, Rue de Lyons, opposite the Railway Station of Lyons, and two minutes' walk from the "Gare d'Orléans." Well furnished apartments and rooms from 2 frs. 50 c. per day. Restaurant à la Carte, and private attendance. Coffee and Billiard Rooms. Carriages, &c. English, German, and Italian spoken. Mr. CALLAIS, Proprietor.

**HOTEL STEHR,**

74, Boulevard Magenta, is transferred to 55, Rue De Provence, 55.

**THIS** well-known English and American Hotel recommends itself to English travellers for its comfort and fine situation. Apartments and rooms very airy. Drawing rooms from 4 to 6 francs, attendance included. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock 2 francs 50 cents. Very advantageous terms made by the month, &c. English, French, and German spoken. Mrs. STEHR is English.

**HOTEL DU PALAIS (FAMILY HOTEL), 20, Avenue Cours de la Reine**, near the Place de la Concorde, the Madeleine, and the Tuilleries garden, in the centre of one of the finest Promenades in Paris. This Hotel, facing the south, and built after the English style, with only three storeys, is especially recommended for its situation. It contains 80 well-furnished, rooms, and a large Saloon for the use of visitors. For 8 francs a-day, a well furnished Room, Breakfast, Dinner, Wine, and service included. Arrangements made for longer stay on moderate terms.

## PARIS—Continued.

**HOTEL LIVERPOOL,**

11, Rue Castiglione, between the Tuilleries Garden, the Place Vendôme, and the Rue de la Paix.

WELL FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL APARTMENTS. FINE SITUATION.  
MODERATE CHARGES.

**HOTEL CASTIGLIONE.**

**VISITORS** to Paris will be glad to hear that the Hotel Castiglione, Rue Castiglione, which was shut up during the siege, has been re-opened; and visitors from England cannot do better than patronise that Hotel, during their stay in Paris. The host, M. Lorraine, his wife, and servants, are most desirous for the comfort of the guests. English is spoken, and the meals are dressed and served according to the English manner.

10—RUE CASTIGLIONE—10,  
PARIS.



FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

**JOHN ARTHUR & Co.,**

Agents to the British and American Embassies,

**BANK AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,**

House, Estate, and General Commission Agents, and Wine Merchants.

All Information Gratis.—Established Thirty-eight Years.

**PAU.**

**GRAND HOTEL BEAU SEJOUR.**—First-class Hotel, splendidly situated, commanding the most beautiful view over the neighbouring country and the Pyrenées. Well-furnished Apartments and Rooms, all in full south, very airy and quiet. The house is surrounded by a large and fine Garden. Tariff of charges in every room. English Family Hotel.

31, Rue Porte Neuve.

**MAISON SARDA.**

Rue Porte Neuve, 31.

**ENGLISH BOARDING HOUSE**, kept by J. SARDA (Courier), pleasantly situated in the best part of the town, commanding a splendid view of the Pyrenées, and well adapted for invalids, as each floor is fitted with balconies on the South. The Apartments have been newly fitted up with English comfort. Arrangements made by week, month, or season. Mrs. SARDA is English.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE**, Mr. GARDERES, Proprietor. — This first-class Hotel, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain of the Pyrenées. It is managed in a superior way by the Proprietor himself and his Sons, and may be considered one of the best Hotels in the town. The house is heated by pipes.

**GRAND HOTEL GASSION,**

LAFOURCADE BROTHERS.

**FIRST-CLASS** Establishment, of a monumental construction, situated on the Boulevard du Midi, near the "Chateau Henri IV.," with a splendid panoramic view. Most comfortable saloons. English and all other languages spoken. Service after the English style. Two Machine-Wagon Saloon (Lifts) mount up visitors to their floor. Open all the year.

**PRAGUE.**

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**—(Englischer Hof.) Proprietor, Mr. F. HURRIC. This first-rate establishment is much frequented by English travellers for its moderate charges, comfort, and cleanliness. It is situated near the Railway Station and Post-office. Table d'Hôte, four o'clock. Dinner à la carte, or at fixed price at any hour. English Newspapers. English and French spoken.

**GOLDEN ENGEL (Goldener Engel).****EXCELLENT HOTEL, NEWLY RESTORED.**

Very well situated near the Railway Station, the Theatre, and Imperial Post Office.  
English and French Newspapers. F. STICKEL, Proprietor.

**RAGATZ.****HOTEL TAMINA AND PENSION,****KEPT BY PERSONS OF GOOD FAMILY.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, combining every modern comfort; particularly recommended to English families. Very good situation. Fine view. Cold and Warm Baths. Pension until the 15th of June, at moderate terms. Open all the year.  
Apply to Mr. JAKLE, Director.

**RENNES.****GRAND HOTEL.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, the best in the town. Very comfortable, and especially frequented by English families. Large and small well-furnished apartments and saloons. Reading saloons. Foreign papers. English spoken.

**RHEIMS.**

**HOTEL DU LION D'OR.**—This excellent Establishment, very well situated, just opposite the Cathedral, is conducted by the Proprietor himself, Mr. DISTANT, Junior, and deserves in every respect, the patronage of English travellers. Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners at any hour. English, German, and Italian spoken. N.B.—English church near the Hotel.

**ROTTERDAM.****HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

**THIS HOTEL** has been newly established this year, is situated in the centre of the town, just opposite the Exchange, Post Office, Telegraph Office, the new Railway Station, and close to all the Landing places of the different Steamers. The rooms are well and comfortably furnished, so that travellers and families will find every comfort, combined with the most civil attendance and moderate charges. Table d'Hôte at half-past four, and Dinners à la Carte at any time.

**Proprietor, Mr. C. BAKKER.**

**NEW BATH HOTEL.**—Passengers and Families visiting or returning from the Rhine, will find the best of accommodation at this Hotel. It is near the landing and embarking place of the Steamboats, and offers great advantages from its proximity to the Quay. A person from the Hotel is always in attendance on the arrival of every Packet, to afford information and assistance.

**ROTTERDAM—Continued.**

**A**DLER'S HOTEL DES PAYS BAS, situate in the most central part of the City, affords extensive and excellent accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Large Dining-rooms for Table d'Hôte or Private Dinners. Upwards of Sixty Bedrooms, comfortably and elegantly furnished.

Mr. ADLER trusts his proverbial attention to his guests, and knowledge of the English Language, will continue to render him deserving of the patronage of English travellers.

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

**T**his Hotel, opened in May, 1869, and built expressly for an English Hotel, is situated in the centre of the town (West End), on the most fashionable Promenade of Rotterdam, just opposite the landing-place of all the steamers to and from England. The rooms, spacious and airy, are elegantly furnished, and English travellers will find here every desirable comfort combined with the most civil attendance and moderate charges. Table d'Hôte. Choice Wines, English Newspapers. English, French, and German spoken. Mr. T. TISSEN will spare no pains to deserve the patronage of English travellers.

**H**OTEL LEYGRAAFF (STADS HERBERG).—The above Hotel is delightfully situated facing the Park, the most fashionable Promenade of Rotterdam, in close proximity to the landing-places of the various steamers, and at no great distance from the Rhenish and Dutch Railway Stations. The arrangements of the establishment are especially adapted to tourists. Families desiring quiet, cleanliness, and civil and prompt attendance will have their views fully met. A capacious Concert Room and Billiard Table are attached. Table d'Hôte and Wines of the choicest vintages at moderate charges. English, French, and German spoken. No touters are employed by this hotel.

**ROUEN.**

**S**MITH'S ALBION HOTEL.—This Hotel is situated on the healthiest part of the Quay, facing the Havre Boats, and commands the finest view of the valley of the Seine, and the splendid Scenery surrounding Rouen. Travellers will find at this First-rate and well-known old establishment, every comfort and attendance, so seldom met with on the Continent. Good French and English cooking. Wines of the best quality. Excellent "Table d'Hôte" at 6 o'clock. "Restaurant à la Carte." English and French Servants.

**G**RAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, on the Quay.—Mr. Léon Souchard, Proprietor, successor of Mr. Delafosse.—This Hotel is distinguished for the salubrity of its situation, &c.; and the new Proprietor has entirely re-fitted it, and added a very comfortable Smoking-room. It is situated on the Quay, facing the Bridges, and commands the finest view of the Seine, and the magnificent scenery encircling Rouen, that it is possible to imagine. Travellers will find at this first-rate establishment every comfort—airy Rooms, good Beds, Refreshments and Wines of the best quality at moderate prices. An excellent Table d'Hôte at six o'clock, price 3fr. 50c. Restaurant à la carte. Mr. Souchard speaks English, and has English servants. An excellent Descriptive Guide of Rouen can be had of Mr. Souchard.

**ST. LO.**

**H**OTEL DU SOLEIL LEVANT.—Kept by M. DUPRE.—Very good Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, very near the Town Hall, surrounded with a beautiful garden, and commanding a most magnificent view of St. Lo and neighbourhood. Recommended for comfort and moderate charges.

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## SCHWALBACH (NASSAU).

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### HOTEL THE DUKE OF NASSAU,

Proprietor.—J. WILHELMY.

**THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, Patronised by the Nobility and Families of the first distinction in England and on the Continent, delightfully situated near the Mineral Springs, Baths, and Public Promenades, commanding fine views of the surrounding country, consists of suites of elegantly-furnished apartments for Families and Gentlemen, replete with comfort and reasonable charges. Wines of the first vintage. The *Times* newspaper and *Punch* regularly taken.

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**HOTEL DE LA PROMENADE.**—First-class Hotel, situated near the Royal Bath House on the Promenade, between the Wein and Stahlbrunnen. Baths of Mineral Water in the Hotel. Drawing-room. Large Dining-room. Reading-room. Carriages, &c. FERDINAND GREBERT, Proprietor. Exchange Office. ERNEST GREBERT, Correspondent of several English Banks.

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### SEDAN.

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**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE** (Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the King of Saxony).—J. Jacoupy, Proprietor. Excellent accommodation. English comfort. "Table d'Hôte" and "Restaurant." Bass's and Burton Pale Ale. Best London Stout. Kinahan's LL Whisky. Well appointed equipages. English spoken. Omnibus to and from every train. Daily and weekly London papers.

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### SPA.

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**HOTEL D'ORANGE**, newly embellished and enlarged.—Extensively patronised by the first families. Situated near the Redoute, the Source, and Promenades; it affords the best accommodation. The Table d'Hôte enjoys a great reputation.

Mr. MULLER is also Proprietor of the Hotels "DE DOUVRES" and "DE LA PAIX."

RUE DE LA PAIX AT PARIS.

---

**HOTEL D'YORK.**—This Hotel is one of the oldest in Spa, and particularly frequented by English travellers, and the best in the locality. It is exceedingly well situated in the healthiest and pleasantest part of the town, close to the Redoute, the Promenades, and the Boulevard des Anglais. The apartments are comfortable, airy, and command the finest and most varied view of the mountains. The Omnibus of the Hotel runs regularly to and from the Railway Station, awaiting every Train. English, French, and American papers.

LARDNER, Proprietor.

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### STRASBOURG.

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**HOTEL DE PARIS.**—Mr. EDWARD RUFENACHT, Proprietor of this unrivalled Establishment, respectfully offers his grateful acknowledgments to the English Nobility and Gentry for their continued patronage, and avails himself of this occasion to assure Travellers visiting Strasbourg that no efforts will be spared on his part to render their sojourn at the above Hotel both comfortable and satisfactory. Charges moderate. Omnibuses at the Station.

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**HOTEL DE LA MAISON-ROUGE, GRAND PLACE**, kept by Mr. FREYER. This old-established Hotel will be found equally desirable for families and single travellers, in consequence of its central situation, excellent accommodation, and moderate charges. Mr. Freyer, to accommodate his numerous guests, has entirely re-furnished the Hotel, and spares no expense nor pain to deserve the continuation of the patronage of English travellers. Table d'Hôte twice a day. Excellent Wines. Dinners and Breakfast *à la carte*. Omnibuses at the Station and Steamboats.

**STRASBOURG—Continued.****HOTEL DE FRANCE,**

PLACE ST. PIERRE LE JEUNE, 2.

Breakfast, Dinner, &amp;c., at any hour. "Restaurant à la Carte." L. OSTERMAN, Proprietor.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE**, kept by A. GOEBEL.—This first-class Hotel, situate in the centre of the town, opposite the Railway Station, adjoining the Post and Telegraph-office, near the Theatre, recommends itself for its comfort and moderate charges. Well-furnished apartments and rooms for gentlemen and families. "Table d'Hôte" at 1 and 6 o'clock. Pension during the winter. The house is newly restored since the war.

**HOTEL ZUM REHNSTOCK (HOTEL DE LA VIGNETTE)**, 67, LARGE STRASSE (GRANDE RUE), kept by G. HEIDT and HEILIG, situated in the centre of Strasbourg, near the Cathedral and Railway Station. Great comfort, combined with moderate charges. Omnibus at the Station. English spoken in the Hotel.

**STUTTGART.****HOTEL MARQUARDT.**

IS situated in the finest part of the town, in the beautiful Place Royal, near the Railway Station, the Post-office, the Theatre, the Royal Gardens, opposite the Palace, and facing the new Odeon. The Hotel will be found most comfortable in every respect, the apartments are elegantly furnished, and suitable for families or single gentlemen. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 6 o'clock. French and English newspapers. Gmo. Marquardt, Proprietor.

**PE SION RUTHLING, EUGEN STRASSE, 6.**—Recommends itself to travellers, whether for a long or a short sojourn. Its situation is healthy and agreeable, and its proximity to the Park, Museums, Theatres, and the American Railway leading to Canstatt, charming watering place, within five minutes from the town, increases still its pleasantness. The house is entirely rebuilt and newly re-furnished. The prices for Board and Lodging are from 6 francs per day. Dinner at 1 o'clock, and supper at 7 o'clock, are taken in common. Conversation saloon. Newspapers; piano.

**TARASP-SCHULS (FNGADINE, SWITZERLAND).****TARASP-SCHULS BATHS,**

4,000 feet above the level of the Sea. The strongest alkaline waters in Europe, renowned for their efficacy in a great number of diseases. The Baths are open, and cures commence on the 15th of June. Daily communications with all the surrounding places. Apply to the direction of Tarasp-Schuls Kurhaus.

**TOURS.****HOTEL DE LA BOULE D'OR,**

Rue Royale.

**VERY COMFORTABLE ESTABLISHMENT**, situated in the most beautiful part of the town. Well-furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen. Table d'Hôte. Private service. English spoken. E. GUILLAUME, Proprietor.

**THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, CHEREAU DUCHEMIN, Proprietor.**—One of the first Hotels between Paris and Madrid, is situated on the Boulevard, in the prettiest and most agreeable part of the town, close to the Railway Station. The comforts of this Establishment correspond with the splendour of the exterior. The large and small apartments are equally well furnished, and kept with the greatest care. There is a Reading-room in the Hotel, supplied with French and Foreign Newspapers. An excellent Table d'Hôte at half-past 5. Omnibuses to and from every Train. English spoken.

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**HOTEL LA MAISON ROUGE** (formerly the **HOTEL DE VILLE**), with its celebrated Latin inscription :—

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Has been considerably enlarged since 1862, and offers great advantages for large families or tourists. Apartments from 1fr. 50c. to 8frs. The *London Times*. Proprietor, JOSEPH BECKER.

**Route from London to Brussels, thence by Great Luxembourg Railway.**

No other City of Germany or Northern Europe possesses such extensive Relics of Antiquity.

**THE HOTEL DE TREVES** is a first-rate house for Families and Gentlemen; the accommodation is most comfortable and elegant, and the charges not unreasonable. Moselle Wine of the best quality.

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**HOTEL DELORME.**—First-class establishment, expressly constructed for a Family Hotel. Baths on each floor. Table d'Hôte. "Restaurant," known for its good French cooking. The Hotel is certainly the most central in the town—on the Grande Place, opposite the Exchange and Theatre, and commanding a fine view of the sea.

The **Motel de France** has been incorporated in this Hotel.

## ULM.

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE (RUSSISCHER HOF).**—CARL HEINRICH, Proprietor. This splendid and first-rate Establishment, situated opposite the Post Office, twenty paces from the Railway Station, and close to the Promenade, is elegantly and comfortably furnished. Employs first-rate cooks. Foreign papers of all sorts. Charges moderate. Advantageous arrangements made with Families or Single Persons remaining for a period.

## VEVEY (SWITZERLAND).

**HOTEL MONNET**, dit des 3 Couronnes. MESSRS. SCHOTT & CO., Proprietors, and successors to Mr. Monnet. This large and first-class establishment, situated close to the Lake, affords superior accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. It is extensively patronised for its comfort and cleanliness. Persons remaining some time will find this a most desirable residence; and from October 15 to June 1, they can live here moderately *en pension*. Reading Room supplied with papers. All languages spoken.

## HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

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**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE**, newly re-organised, situated on the banks of LAKE GENEVA, in front of the new Steamboat Landing-place. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant à la carte. Board during the winter. Baths at the Hotel. Omnibus of the Hotel at the Railway Station. C. HAACK, previously of the Hotel de la Métropole, Geneva.

## GRAND HOTEL DE VEVEY,

OPENED FEBRUARY, 1868.

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.** Splendid situation, in the midst of a large park, on the Lake shore. Magnificent view in all directions. Baths in the Hotel. Lift. Telegraphic Bureau. Landing-place for the Lake Steamers. Omnibus at the Railway Station. Board during the winter season.



**VEVEY—Continued.**

**GRAND HOTEL DU LAC, ED. DELAJOUX, Proprietor.**—This first-class Establishment is particularly recommended for its good accommodation and beautiful situation at the entrance of all the most frequented promenades, in one of the most airy and salubrious parts of the town. It contains 150 Rooms and Bedrooms, a Dining-room, remarkable for its beauty, and comfortable apartments and saloons. Excellent *Cuisine*. Very good *Pension* in winter. English spoken.

**VICHY LES BAINS (FRANCE).**

**GRANDHOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS, Situated on the Park.**—This magnificent Hotel is now one of the first in the town. It is managed in the same style as the largest and best hotels on the Continent. By its exceptional situation, the house presents three fronts, from which the most beautiful views are to be had; and from its balconies is heard the excellent Band of the Casino. The Hotel contains 200 Rooms, 20 Saloons a Saloon for Banquets, and a large and fine Dining-room, a Smoking-room, and a Billiard-room. Large and small apartments for families. English and Spanish spoken. Interpreter.

**GERMOT-GRAND HOTEL DU PARC, facing the Baths and the Park.** As Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, Vichy has its Grand Hotel. The **GRAND HOTEL DU PARC**, at Vichy, for its comfort and elegance, leaves nothing to be desired. Suites of Apartments; Private Pavilion for families. Carriages and Omnibuses at each Train.

**GRAND HOTEL DES PRINCES.**—**FAVIER-NAUD, Proprietor.**—This hotel is situated between the two parks, in the Rue du Parc, overlooking the casino and bath establishment. It has spacious apartments, with attendance of the best description, and a Table d'Hôte is held, daily. It offers all the comfort and advantages of a private house, and has been recommended in Murray's Hand-Book to English Tourists and Invalids. Omnibus belonging to the hotel conveys travellers to and from the railway terminus at every train.

**GRAND HOTEL DE CHERBOURG.**—**F. VUFFRAY & SISTER** beg to inform the nobility and gentry, and their numerous customers, that their Lease at the Hotel des Deux Mondes having expired, they have taken the above Hotel, which is admirably situated on the Park, facing the Casino. The Hotel has been newly furnished, and entirely restored, and it will be their study to give satisfaction. Large and small apartments and single rooms. Table d'Hôte and private Dinners. English spoken.

**VIENNA.**

<sup>9,</sup>  
**Karntner** **GRAND HOTEL.** <sup>9,</sup>  
**Ring.** **Ring.**

**THIS SPLENDID FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, newly built, is most advantageously situated in a central and salubrious position on the Ring, in the immediate vicinity of the new "Grand Opera," and offers both to Families and Single Persons every possible accommodation combined with elegance and comfort

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## VIENNA—Continued.

**THE EMPRESS ELISABETH HOTEL.—KAISERIN ELISABETH.—JOHANN HEUGL, Proprietor.** This Hotel is situated in the centre of the Austrian capital, near St. Stephen's Square, and much frequented by English and American families for many years past; has been entirely and thoroughly repaired, and all its apartments newly and elegantly furnished, by its new proprietor. Handsome dining-rooms, and dining-hall, with garden, reading and smoking-rooms, have been added. English, American, and French papers on file. Private dinners and *à la carte* at all hours of the day. English waiters and commissioners in attendance. Charges moderate. *Cuisine* superior.

**HOTEL OF THE GOLDEN LAMB.—Leopoldstadt. Proprietors, J. & F. Hauptmann.** The hotel is situated in the most healthy part of those Austrian capital, in the Tagerzeile, leading to the Prater Strasse, the fashionable promenade. It commands fine views of the banks and quays of the Danube, and is close to the piers of the Hungarian and Turkish steamers, as well as to the northern railway station. It has 160 elegantly furnished rooms, forming suites of comfortable apartments for large and small families. The cuisine is excellent. *Times, Galignani's Messenger, American, French, Italian, and all German newspapers.* Baths, Stable, and Coach-house. English spoken by all the servants.

## HOTEL KUMER,

MARIAHILFER-HAUQSTRASS.

**FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, recommended to the patronage of** English travellers for its fine situation, excellent accommodation, and moderate charges. Large suites of apartments for families, and well-furnished and clean rooms for single gentlemen.

The Hotel is under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, M. KUMER, and travellers will find it a most desirable residence.

**BLACK BEAR HOTEL and BATH-HOUSE, OTTO FREYTAG, proprietor.—**Close to the Mineral Springs, the Theatre, and the Conversation House. This first-class establishment, surrounding a large and charming garden, contains 140 rooms and saloons most elegantly and comfortably furnished, ladies' parlour, smoking-room, and 60 neatly fitted out bathing cabinets; and is well known to English travellers for attentive service, scrupulous cleanliness, and moderate charges. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. English, French, and German newspapers.

## HOTEL AUSTRIA,

**SITUATED in SCHOTTENRING, opposite the New Exchange, in the healthiest part of the town.** It contains 140 well-furnished Apartments.

**THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES HOTEL** is a large and excellent first-rate establishment, much frequented by English Travellers for its moderate charges, comfort, and cleanliness. English, American, French, and German newspapers. The Hotel is situated close to the Imperial Palace and to the Theatres. Excellent *cuisine*. English spoken by all the servants. The new proprietor, Mr. MAULICK, will spare no pains to render it more and more deserving the patronage of English travellers.

## WIESBADEN, BATHS OF.

**FOUR SEASONS HOTEL & BATH-HOUSE.—HOTEL ZAIS.—Docteur ZAIS, Proprietor.** A first-class Establishment, in the best and the most delightful situation, forming the corner of the great Square, opposite the Kursaal, the Theatre, the Promenades, close to the Boiling Spring, the Drinking Gallery, and very near the new English Chapel. The Hotel contains two hundred large and small apartments, newly furnished in the most elegant and comfortable style. The Bathing Establishment is fitted out with the best accommodations, and supplied from a very powerful hot Mineral Spring. Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock. Large Stock of the choicest Hocks for wholesale.

**VICTORIA HOTEL**, recently much enlarged by a new Bath-house adapted to it, is now a first-class Hotel, equal to any on the Continent. This unrivalled and admirably conducted Hotel continues to enjoy an extensive and high reputation among English families and travelers of all nations. Its situation, facing the Station, and its spacious Terrace, command a fine view of the Promenade, &c. Beautiful Dining-room. 225 well-furnished Apartments, and Bed-rooms, and Bath-rooms, Drawing-room for Ladies. Smoking and Billiard-rooms; well-supplied Reading-room. Excellent accommodation; good attendance. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock.

**ROSE HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE, HAEFFNER and Co., Proprietors.** This first-rate Hotel, newly enlarged, close to the Kursaal and the Theatre, surrounded by its extensive beautiful gardens, and the newly-erected Drinking Gallerie (Trinkhall), is the only Hotel supplied with Baths from the principal Spring (Kochbrunnen). Quiet and airy situation, extreme cleanliness, with English comfort and reasonable charges. Ladies' Drawing-room, Smoking-room, and well-supplied Reading-room. See Murray's Hand-Book, 1860, page 501. English Times, French and German papers. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock.

**ENGLISCHER HOF—HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE; Proprietor, Jos. BERTHOLD**, near the Promenade and Kochbrunnen. Mineral Water Baths supplied by the Kochbrunnen; large and small Apartments for Families and excellent Bed-rooms for single Gentlemen. This House has been known for many years among the *élite* of English Visitors to Wiesbaden, and it is still conducted in its ancient style of comfort and elegance. Highly recommended by the author of the "Bubbles of the Brunnen of Nassau" and Murray's Hand Book. Price very moderate. After the Season, Apartments, including Kitchen, &c., are let at this Hotel on the same terms as private apartments in the town.

## RHEIN HOTEL AND BATH.

**FIRST-CLASS** new House, exceedingly well-situated, just opposite the Railway Station, and combining every comfort with moderate charges. Pension in winter. G. HERBSTER, Proprietor.

## WILDBAD.

## HOTEL KLUMPP,

Formerly HOTEL DE L'OURS,

Mr. WM. KLUMPP, Proprietor.

**THIS** first-class Hotel, containing 36 Saloons and 170 Bed-rooms, with a separate Breakfast and new Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, and a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, an artificial garden over the river, is situated opposite the Bath and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good Cuisine and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Tables d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock.

**WILDBAD—Continued.**

**HOTEL BELLE VUE,**

**BY MR. STOCKINGER.**

**THIS** first-class Hotel, beautifully situated at the entrance of the Promenade, within one minute from the Baths, and three minutes from the new English Church, is much patronised by the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, and is frequently honoured with the visits of Princes. It is celebrated for its cleanliness, good attendance, and moderate charges. The *cuisine* department, as well as the qualities of the Wines, will offer satisfaction to the most fastidious taste. Excellent Sitting and Bed Rooms, furnished with English comfort; Conversation and Reading Rooms; Smoking Room; Ladies' Music Room. *Times* and other foreign papers taken in. An Omnibus at the Hotel meets every train during the season.

**WURZBURG.**

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE.**—This old-established Hotel, fitted up in a first-class style, is most centrally situated, close to the Royal Palace, the Theatre, &c., and the nearest to the Station. It is provided with every comfort, and contains 79 well-furnished rooms, a Reading-room, Smoking-room, and Ball-room. Mr. BURKEET, the Proprietor, endeavours by the most strict attention to deserve the patronage of English travellers. Arrangements are made for a protracted stay. Excellent *cuisine*. Choice selection of Wines. Carriages. Omnibuses at the Station.

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**HOTEL BAUR (en Ville),**

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**THIS** house is one of the best first-class Hotels in Switzerland; recommends itself for its comfort, elegance, and moderate charges. From the terrace of the Hotel the most beautiful views are to be obtained. Reading Saloon, supplied with Newspapers, Books, &c.

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Beds, from 2s.; Cold Meat Breakfast, 2s.; Hot ditto, 2s. 6d.; Fish, Poultry, and Game extra. Private Sitting-rooms, from 3s. per day. Attendance, 1s.

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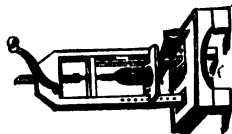
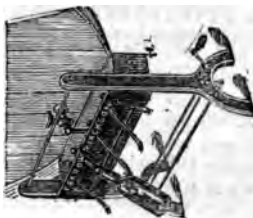
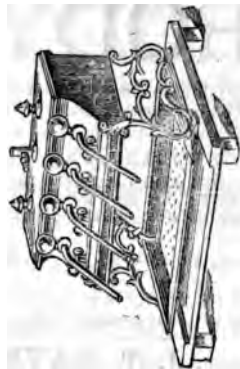
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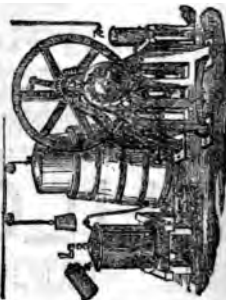
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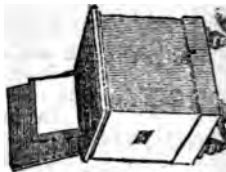
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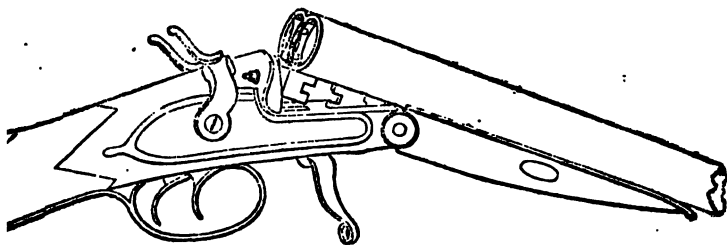
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